"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, slightly warmer today; fair Thursday; gentle to moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 14.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,724 .... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

## DECLARES A MAN SHOT MRS. BAILEY

### Carman Lawyer Says Doctor's Wife Will Be Shown Innocent of Murder.

### CLIMAX EXPECTED TODAY

### Archie Post's Testimony That He Saw No One On Lawn to Offset Farrell's.

### NURSE TELLS OF SLAPPING

### Prisoner Unmoved When Mother and Daughter of Slain Woman Weep in Court.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MINEOLA, L. I., Oct. 20.—With the examination of seventeen witnesses, District Attorney Lewis J. Smith today prepared to spring the climax of the case by which he is endeavoring to convict Mrs. Florence C. Carman of the murder of Mrs. Lulu D. Bailey in Dr. Carman's office in Freeport.

The prosecution's chief witnesses—Farrell, the tramp, and Celia Coleman, the Carman's negro maid—are to be put on the stand tomorrow. Farrell has sworn that he saw a woman dressed like Mrs. Carman on the lawn near the window through which the slayer fired, and the maid has testified that soon thereafter Mrs. Carman entered the house at the kitchen door.

What defense will be advanced against this testimony? Various theories were expounded here tonight. George M. Levy of the Carman counsel made the surprising announcement that "we will be able to prove the shooting was done by a man." John J. Graham, his associate, who is conducting the case for the defense, would not confirm this statement, but in the day's proceedings he made it plain that he was preparing to attack Farrell's testimony.

**Mrs. Carman Pleased.**

Mrs. Carman today followed every development and seemed to comprehend each detail. On entering the courtroom she was smiling radiantly and she nodded to women in the audience as she took a seat at the end of the counsel table beside her husband.

Her gratification was manifest when her attorney pried statements out of George Golder, the laborer, who was in the waiting room adjoining Dr. Carman's office at the time of the shooting, which conflicted with his testimony at the Coroner's inquest. She smiled with obvious satisfaction when Mr. Graham got the statement from Archie Post, another of the State's witnesses, that there was nobody on the Carman lawn immediately after the shooting. This statement was considered important in view of Farrell's assertion that he had been on the lawn and had seen a woman wearing a blue skirt and white shirtwaist fire the shot through the physician's office window.

At the conclusion of the day's session a throng of women crowded forward and shook hands with Mrs. Carman. They congratulated her on the developments of the day, and she chatted with them for several minutes, expressing confidence that the trial would be completed by the end of the week and that she would be free to return home by Sunday.

The proceedings were marked by frequent clashes between the opposing attorneys. Interest was lent to the afternoon session by the appearance on the stand for the first time of Mrs. Elizabeth Varriance, a professional nurse of Freeport, whose face Mrs. Carman slapped last April when she saw Dr. Carman hand the nurse $15. She had been expected to appear at the Coroner's inquest last Summer. She testified that Mrs. Carman not only slapped the nurse's face at the time but also slapped Dr. Carman's face and demanded the return of the money which, the nurse said, had been handed to her as a loan. The money was returned.

**Courtroom Crowded.**

Every seat was filled when court opened. District Attorney Lewis J. Smith immediately began his opening address and spoke for twenty-five minutes. After telling of Mrs. Bailey's visit to Dr. Carman's office and the tragedy which followed, he went on:

"At the time that shot was fired the deceased was alone in the office with Dr. Carman. The body was lifted from the floor to a leather couch by Dr. Carman, and, it appears, the police were not notified for about an hour.

"Dr. Carman, the defendant, her sister, Mrs. Ida Powell; her mother, Mrs. Conklin; her daughter, Elizabeth, and a negro maid were in the house at the time or at about the time of the murder.

Continued on Page 5.

### Lawyers on Carman Case.

GEORGE M. LEVY—We will have no difficulty in proving Mrs. Carman innocent, and we have a surprise in store—we will be able to prove that the shooting was done by a man.

JOHN J. GRAHAM—We will put on all of our witnesses, though it will be necessary to question them only a few minutes each to establish Mrs. Carman's innocence.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY SMITH—We will wind up tomorrow. I am confident that our case is easily strong enough to guarantee conviction on the first degree charge.

## RUMANIA WAITING, WON'T INTERVENE YET

### *Turkey's German War Supplies Stopped Merely as a Matter of Precaution.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—A telegram to The Morning Post from Milan says that the action of the Rumanian Government in stopping a trainload of munitions of war consigned from Germany to Turkey is justified by it on the ground that the supplies were destined for a power which, having declared its neutrality, displays obvious signs of taking in the near future warlike action which might be directed against Rumania.

It is stated that the Bucharest Government has decided to maintain for the present its attitude of watchful waiting. In view, however, of the men, artillery, and munitions of war previously allowed to pass through Rumania to Turkey, the Government's present action will inevitably make an impression.

It is said that King Ferdinand has not yet conferred with the Premier, M. Bratiano, on the international situation, and it is not even known whether the Bratiano Cabinet will remain in office or be replaced by a coalition ministry. It is thought, however, that a coalition Ministry will be formed only when Rumania decides positively to intervene.

## BURIED VON MOLTKE'S SON.

### Surgeon Attached to the Third French Army So Reports.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Dr. Klein, attached to the Third French Army Corps, reports that his men have buried a son of Field Marshal von Moltke.

Gen. von Moltke had two sons. Wilhelm, born 1881, is recorded as a Lieutenant in the army, and Adam, born 1887, as color bearer of the Eighty-sixth Regiment of Fusiliers.

## BRIGHTON EXPELS GERMANS

### No Exceptions Made—Many of the Hotels Owned by Foreigners.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Chief Constable of Brighton has ordered all German and Austrian subjects to leave that town within a few days. No exceptions will be made.

Brighton has a large colony of foreigners and many of the hotels there are either owned by foreigners or their staffs are made up of them.

Numerous Germans who were discharged from the London hotels last week have moved to the south coast resort.

## BOMB SHATTERS TENEMENT.

### One Man Killed and Five Injured in Montreal Explosion.

*Special to The New York Times.*

MONTREAL, Oct. 20.—An explosion of dynamite early this evening blew out the front wall of a three-story tenement building at 589 Frontenac Street. The body of one dead man was found after the explosion. Five persons were injured seriously.

It is feared that there may be more dead in the ruins, but because of broken gas mains the police could not make a search tonight.

Believing that the explosion was not an accident, the police have under detention fifteen men of foreign birth. It was said that there had been many quarrels in the tenement and threats had been made.

The police think that a bomb caused the explosion.

## MILITIA IN MINE ZONE.

### President Informed That Colorado Situation Is Again Serious.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 20.—A report that fourteen members of the National Guard in "uniform and fully armed" entered the strike zone of the Colorado coal fields today was contained in a message sent to President Wilson tonight by the Policy Committee of the United Mine Workers of America, District 15. The belief was expressed that the militiamen had "come to incite trouble and not to promote peace."

The message concluded by saying that the situation was serious.

## THE CANAL AGAIN OPEN.

### A New Channel 150 Feet Wide Dug in Record-Breaking Time.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Oct. 20.—The canal was again opened to traffic today. A new channel 150 feet wide and 40 feet deep was dug in record-breaking time, forty-eight hours before the completion of the work was expected. One thousand cubic yards were taken out every hour, this being the maximum of excavation in the history of the canal work.

The canal was opened to ships from 8 A. M until 4 P. M., when dredging was resumed.

## FUMES DRIVE OUT TENANTS.

### Broken Ammonia Pipe Causes Apartment House to be Quickly Emptied.

Bachelors residing in the Mansfield apartment house, at 12 West Forty-fourth Street, were driven from their homes yesterday afternoon when ammonia fumes escaping from a generator in the basement made the place uninhabitable. When a pipe became loosened the fumes crept up the elevator shaft, and employes went down to try to stop the trouble. The fumes drove them out of the basement, and in a few minutes all the inmates were out in the street.

A still alarm was sent in and Truck 2 appeared with Battalion Chief McKernan. Employes of the house who knew the location of the machinery borrowed smoke helmets from the firemen, went down into the basement, and turned the ammonia off, but the building was not inhabitable for two hours.

## SULZER IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

### Badly Bruised When Machine Overturns Up the State.

ONEONTA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—William Sulzer, campaigning the State for the Governorship on the American and Prohibition tickets, was badly bruised when his automobile was overturned tonight on the road between Walton and Sydney.

Mr. Sulzer continued to Sydney, made a campaign speech, and went on to Norwich.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS, THE DESK MAN, Now 31 E. 28th St. Complete Office Outfitter. —Adv.

## OPEN FINAL FIGHT ON STEEL TRUST

### Argument Begins in the Government's Action to Dissolve the Great Corporation.

### TRACE RISE OF MERGER

### Carnegie Letter Cited Saying Profit Exceeding $50,000,000 "Seems Wicked."

### TRUST FILES ITS DEFENSE

### Contends That the Corporation Is the Natural Evolution of Trade Conditions.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Argument in the suit in which the Federal Government seeks to break up the United States Steel Corporation by separating into independent units all of its subsidiaries on the ground that their combination into the one great concern constituted a violation of the anti-trust laws was begun here today before Judges Buffington, McPherson, Hunt, and Woolley, sitting as the United States Court for the District of New Jersey. Jacob M. Dickinson, former Secretary of War, who has been in charge of the Government's side of the case since it was instituted in October, 1911, took up the entire day with his argument, and will continue tomorrow. The week will be taken up by the final arguments of counsel for each side.

Counsel for the Government told the court that the billion-dollar corporation was the greatest combination of capital ever brought under one control. Mr. Dickinson began his argument by going back more than twenty years into the history of American industries. He told of the sharp competition that then existed in the iron, steel, tin plate, and kindred industries; how pools were formed in the steel rail field, and how agreements were made among manufacturers of iron and steel to keep up prices; how these agreements were broken; how leaders of industry planned to put one another out of business; how one steel concern would absorb another, resulting finally in the formation of the corporation now under fire.

Mr. Dickinson told how five great industrial and financial interests came together and formed the Steel Corporation in 1901. The five great interests he named were headed by the late J. P. Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, W. H. and J. H. Moore, John W. Gates, and John D. Rockefeller. He went into intricate detail to show how the Steel Corporation's capital of more than $1,400,000,000 was made up, and he charged that more than $500,000,000 of this was water.

**Charges Restraint of Trade.**

Continuing his argument, Mr. Dickinson told how the Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries maintained prices, and he charged that the men at the head of the combination in every way possible restrained trade and crushed out competitors. The famous Gary dinners were referred to. Mr. Dickinson said that at these dinners about 90 per cent. of the iron and steel manufacturers of the United States would meet and that a general understanding would be reached to maintain prices. Those attending these dinners included, he said, not only representatives of the Steel Corporation and its constituent concerns, but also representatives of steel industries outside the alleged trust.

In the course of his argument Mr. Dickinson read letters and minutes of corporation meetings. One letter that caused a smile to go around was written by Andrew Carnegie at Skibo Castle, Scotland, in 1899. It appears that Mr. Carnegie's company, the Illinois Steel, and other concerns were in a steel rail pool.

Mr. Carnegie wrote a letter to his company, which appeared on the minutes, saying that the Illinois Company was 90,000 tons ahead of its proportion of the steel rail business, and that it was bad policy to allow the Carnegie company's proportion of orders to fall below that of others.

"If you can fill next year at present prices," Mr. Carnegie wrote, "you have at least forty millions profit; but it may be fifty. To want more than that seems wicked."

**Advice from Carnegie.**

At another time when competition was brisk, before the days of the Steel Corporation, and there was a scramble among manufacturers for business, Mr. Carnegie wrote to his partners:

"If I were Czar, I would make no dividends upon common stock, save all surplus, and spend it for a hoop and cotton tie mill, for wire and nail mills, for tube mills, for lines of boats upon the lakes for our manufactured articles and to bring back scrap."

Richard V. Lindabury of Newark, N. J., will open the argument for the Steel Corporation tomorrow after Mr. Dickinson concludes.

A host of lawyers was in attendance on the argument today, representing the various interests. The proceedings are of a very technical character. In its complaint the Government asks the court to put under wholly independent ownership these concerns:

The Carnegie Steel Company of New Jersey, National Steel Company, American Steel Hoop Company, American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, American Tin Plate Company, American Sheet Steel Company, Federal Steel Company, American Steel and Wire Company, National Tube Company, Shelby Steel Tube Company, and the American Bridge Company.

The court is also asked to make inde-

Continued on Page 5.

## GERMAN WARSHIPS SINK A BRITISH SUBMARINE

### *E-3, Completed in 1913, Destroyed in North Sea—England's First Submarine Loss.*

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—It was officially stated here today that the British new submarine E-3 was sunk on Sunday, Oct. 18, by German warships in the North Sea.

The destruction of the E-3 is the first loss sustained by the British submarine service since the outbreak of the war. The E-3 was completed in 1913. She was 176 feet long and 22½ feet beam. She was capable of making sixteen knots above the water and ten knots below, and was equipped with four twenty-one-inch torpedo tubes. Her complement consisted of sixteen men.

## ENGLAND'S LOSS IN ARMY OFFICERS

### *Of 20 at a Dinner Before War 15 Have Died Since—New Casualty List.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—As indicating the heavy toll of British officers since the war began, an American woman here said today:

"Just previous to the departure of the British expeditionary force an American woman in London was hostess at a dinner party at which twenty officers of the army were present. She learned today that fifteen of them had since been killed in action."

This heavy toll was further illustrated by the Rev. R. J. Campbell, minister of the City Temple, who told his congregation on Sunday of a dinner given in July in honor of a young man who was just coming of age. Of that gathering, said Mr. Campbell, all had been killed except one, and he was thought to be dead.

Conspicuous among the floral pieces which have been placed at the base of the Nelson column in Trafalgar Square are several in memory of officers and men who have lost their lives in naval disasters in the course of the war. Tomorrow is the anniversary of Nelson's victory, and, following the annual custom, the base of the monument is surrounded with floral tributes, but none attract more attention than those sent in memory of men who perished in this war.

Many persons in the throngs that gathered about the monument today were visibly affected when they viewed a floral piece, in the shape of an anchor, placed there by the mother of a Lieutenant who lost his life on the Pathfinder. Canadian soldiers were in the crowd.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A further casualty list, dated Oct. 16 and Oct. 18 and issued today, reports five officers killed and twelve wounded.

A casualty list of non-commissioned officers and men, dated Sept. 17, reports 95 wounded and 900 missing, of whom over 600 belonged to the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Tomorrow, Trafalgar Day, will be made the occasion of a great effort to recruit men for the army. Already hundreds of wreaths and bouquets have been banked at the base of the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar Square, where great crowds were present throughout today. Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and Japan sent mammoth floral offerings. Nearly all the English warships also sent flowers.

In addition to the flowers the base of the Nelson Monument is enveloped with recruiting banners bearing the words, "Your King and Your Country Need You."

## SURGEON'S $35,000 FEE PAID LEVY ON EPERNAY

### *Operated Successfully on Prince and Then Demanded Back Value of Wine Indemnity.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—One of the highest doctor's fees on record has just been paid, according to the Matin, in German gold at Epernay.

When the Germans occupied Epernay, on their southward march, they demanded an indemnity of 50,000 bottles of champagne, worth about $35,000. These the Mayor duly produced.

Soon afterward in their retreat from the Marne they brought to Epernay a dangerously wounded Imperial Prince on whom an immediate operation was necessary.

As no German surgeons were present who were competent to handle the case, they appealed on humanitarian grounds to the French doctor, Veron, who successfully performed the operation.

The Germans offered him a "princely honorarium," telling him to name his own fee.

Dr. Veron promptly asked $35,000, which was at once paid in gold.

## CHURCHILL IN AN AIRSHIP.

### Marine Officer Writes That First Lord Went Up Over Antwerp.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—W. L. Rees, son of the rector of Llandrynmaire, Montgomeryshire, a young officer who was attached to the headquarters staff of marines at Antwerp, has written home saying that Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, went up in an aeroplane and flew over the city.

He afterward motored out to the officers and told them the positions.

Smoke Imported Dook Panatela. Mild and fragrant. Always fine.—Adv.

## VILLA THREATENS TO SEIZE CHIEFS

### Moves an Army of 18,000 Men So That He Can Quickly Surround Convention.

### PANIC AMONG DELEGATES

### Carranza Men Say Aguascalientes Is Besieged and They Held Up by Villa's Soldiers.

### ZAPATA COMING HIMSELF

### Sessions of the Peace Meeting Have Been Stormy—New Complication Now Arising.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Oct. 20.—The Mexican Consulate here today received a report from Mexico City, stating that Gen. Francisco Villa created a panic among the delegates to the Convention of Military Chiefs in Aguascalientes today by moving an army of 18,000 men into position where he can envelop the city and imprison the entire conference.

Villa's army is reported to be within an hour's march of Aguascalientes. To oppose him there are Carranza troops at Monterey and Saltillo, but it would take from four to twelve hours to get them to Aguascalientes

According to the message from Mexico City to the Consulate here the delegates at Aguascalientes, who include many chiefs of the Constitutionalist Army, have made an appeal to Carranza to guarantee their freedom during the convention, which was resumed today.

They declare that Villa's soldiers, who are in Aguascalientes as escorts to the chiefs of Villa's army, rob them and insult them in the streets. They ask that Aguascalientes and surrounding territory be declared neutral during the convention, or that the convention be removed to Mexico City.

Antonio I. Villareal, President of the convention, today ordered that a train carrying E. G. Llorente, Carlos Dominguez, Manuel Bonilla, and Andreas Guzman to the border, be stopped. These men were released from prison in Mexico City last night by order of the Aguascalientes convention and were to be permitted to go to Villa territory. They were arrested on charges of attempting to incite a rebellion against Carranza. It is expected they are to be held as hostages pending further action by Villa.

**Zapata Going to the Meeting.**

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 20.—Gen. Zapata will personally attend the Constitutionalist Peace Convention now in session at Aguascalientes, arriving there at the end of the present week. All action looking toward the draft of a new platform and the formation of a Provisional Government will be suspended until his arrival.

Many protests are being filed because of alleged outrages committed by Gen. Villa's soldiers, who are said to be holding up delegates at the point of the pistol and demanding that they shout "Long live Villa!" It is cited that Generals also have been accosted in this manner.

A protest also has been made that the neutrality of the convention is being violated by the presence of 15,000 troops within an hour's ride of the City of Aguascallentes. The soldiers came from Zacatecas and belong to Gen. Villa's command. A similar complaint has been registered because of the presence of a large body of troops to the south, the delegates saying that the city is in a state of siege.

A resolution was passed today absolutely forbidding recruiting on either side while the peace conference is in session.

**Carranza Men Alarmed.**

EL PASO, Oct. 20.—Border reports that Gen. Villa had arrested several Carranza delegates to the convention at Aguascalientes lacked definite denial today from Villa agents here. The unexpected entry of the northern leader into the conference city at the head of his troops has caused much anxiety to the Carranza followers, but they failed to confirm the report of the arrest of Carranza delegates.

Villa himself, it was reported officially, had left Aguascalientes for Durango City with a strong column. It was understood that he had gone to quell the Arrieta brothers, whose troops had joined Gen. Maclovio Herrera in his desertion of the division of the north to the Carranza side.

Another proclamation by Herrera scoring Villa was received here today.

The sessions of the joint conference of military chiefs have been more stormy than was reported in censored newspaper dispatches or official reports, according to apparently reliable information. Officials of the Carranza Government at Mexico City were said to have been as insistent against the elimination of Carranza as "First Chief" of the revolution, and, according to the plan of Guadalupe, Chief Executive until the holding of elections, as they were at the outset of the most recent estrangement with Villa.

Zapata's attitude further complicates the situation. The Morelos leader, who has been in almost continual revolutionary warfare during the last five years, some months ago had declared that he would insist on serving in joint power with Carranza, which suggestion strangely has continued in the more recent proposition to have Mexico governed by a commission instead of a single person.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Acting Secretary of State Lansing said tonight the United States Government was without any confirmation of reports from San Antonio and Laredo that Gen. Villa was

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# GERMANS ATTACK WITH NEW VIGOR; BATTLE RAGES ALL ALONG THE LINE; ALLIES RETAKE BRUGES, DUNKIRK HEARS

### *Summary of War News.*

Desperate attacks by the Germans along the entire battle front yesterday were repulsed by the Allies, according to the French War Office statement. An offensive movement of particular violence was attempted by the Germans on the extreme left wing, where the Belgian troops are operating, but this, it is reported, was also a failure.

The German report says that the army advancing along the coast from Ostend has encountered strong opposition at the Yser River, near Nieuport, and desperate fighting has been going on since Sunday. Attacks, made by the Allies, west of Lille, on Monday, were repulsed with heavy losses.

The Russian General Staff states that the army has met with successes near Warsaw and to the south of Przemysl, where many prisoners have been captured.

The Austrian statement, however, says that the Russians besieging the Przemysl fortress have been forced back to the east of the outlying forts, and that the Austrians have made further advances in the Stryi and Stica Valleys.

Germany reports that the new British submarine E-3 was sunk on Sunday by German warships in the North Sea.

A dispatch from Berlin states that Portuguese troops left for Portuguese possessions in Africa on Sept. 12. This is taken in Germany as an indication that Portugal is ready to aid Great Britain in suppressing an outbreak by the Boers.

The Japanese have occupied the German Islands in the Archipelagos of Marshall, Marianne, and Caroline for "military purposes," according to the Japanese War Office. These groups lie from 1,000 to 1,700 miles east of the Philippines and are near the American Island of Guam.

It is announced in Tokio that the German torpedo boat S-90, which sank the Japanese cruiser Takachiho, has been destroyed by the Japanese blockading squadron.

## GERMANS HOLD LILLE UNDER HEAVY ATTACKS

### *Berlin Says Allies Have Been Repulsed with Great Losses—No Results on the Yser.*

BERLIN, (via The Hague and London,) Wednesday, Oct. 21.—Engagements near Nieuport, Belgium, and Lille, France, where the allied forces have been trying to beat back the German advance, continue. The French for several days have been attacking desperately in the vicinity of Lille, but, according to headquarters bulletins, all the attempts have been repulsed, with heavy losses on the part of the Allies.

It is said that the Allies have made a stand behind the River Yser, in an attempt there to check the German advance along the coast. The result of the fighting, which has been going on for three days in this region, is not known.

There is no news from the rest of the battle front nor from the eastern field of war.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, speaking at headquarters to Conrad Hatlsmann, a member of the Reichstag, praised the attitude of the public and troops during the war, which, he said, not only demonstrated but strengthened the unity of the nation. The spirit of the troops along the entire west front, as the Imperial Chancellor had personally ascertained, was everywhere excellent.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20, (via London.)—The following official communication from Berlin, dated Oct. 20, has been received in Amsterdam:

The Germans advancing along the coast from Ostend met hostile forces at the Yser River, near Nieuport, where fighting has been going on since last Sunday.

Yesterday the attacks of the enemy west of Lille were repulsed, the enemy suffering heavy losses.

BERLIN, Oct. 20, (by Wireless Telegraph to Sayville, L. I.)—It was officially announced today that Senator Strandes of Hamburg had been appointed Civil Governor of Antwerp.

Further announcements said:

"Two Belgian Majors have related to a war correspondent of The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant that one-half of the Belgian Army has been interned in Holland. A quarter of the whole army has deserted, they declare, and the last quarter is so disorganized that they are only a burden to the British and French Armies.

"Nearly all the Italian volunteers in the French Army have returned to Italy during the past few days.

"French recruiting officers are spending considerable sums of money to bring about the enlistment of the fisher population residing on the French and Belgian coasts. These men are to be organized as sharpshooters.

"The London report published in New York City that the success of the German war loan was made possible only by the Government's seizing deposits in private banks is absurd. No private deposits have been seized. The subscriptions to this loan were absolutely uninfluenced by the Government.

"The American Committee of Munich has issued a statement setting forth its opinion that England is responsible for the war; that she is today the sole obstacle to peace; voicing its indignation at the falsification of facts in England, and protesting against the participation of the Japanese in the war."

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores. —Adv.

## VAST AEROPLANE FLEET TO ATTACK LONDON

### *Germany Reported Building 200, Each to Carry 1,000 Pounds of Bombs—Ready by February.*

From a Correspondent of THE TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.—THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today received certain information from an authoritative source regarding Germany's aerial plans which throws a new light on the action of the London authorities in doing away with all brilliant illumination and sweeping the skies at night with many searchlights. These precautions are thoroughly justified, though a bit premature.

While occasional minor raids may be made on London sooner, if Germany gets a foothold on the Channel, the Grand Aerial Armada will not be launched against England until February at the earliest, for Germany will not be ready till then.

"We are building 200 aeroplanes especially for the attack on London. These are of a new and extra large type, capable of carrying 1,000 pounds of explosives in addition to the weight of the pilot and bombthrower," the correspondent was informed. "These new aeroplanes will not be in commission before February. The flyers are being trained now at special aviation camps, and at least one of the instructors was flying in London as recently as last Spring."

An American refugee from Rumania, who reached London six weeks ago via Austria, Germany, and Holland, had told THE TIMES correspondent en route that at the flying fiere in Berlin he had seen at least 500 aeroplanes and 50 Zeppelins in their sheds.

When the person interviewed here was asked if there was any truth in the statement that Germany had fifty Zeppelins six weeks ago he replied frankly:

"That is nonsense. But we are working on new Zeppelins night and day, and by February we shall have forty-six."

Confirmation—of a sort—of the planned aerial attack on London comes from Count Zeppelin himself, who returned to his home in Stuttgart, Württemberg, yesterday morning after a three days' stay in Berlin, during which he is said to have been in frequent consultation with the War Office. It was significant that Herr Krupp von Bohlen, the armor king, was in town during the same time and stopped at the same hotel—the Kaiserhof—which is the nearest one to the Ministry of War.

An American woman, seeing the Count in the lobby, and, rushing up to him, exclaimed: "Tell me, when are the Zeppelins going to London?"

Count Zeppelin bowed politely, replying:

"Wait and see. Only give us time, madam."

## FIGHT FIVE SUBMARINES AND COAST BATTERIES

### *Two British Gunboats Drive Off Under-Water Craft, Then Resume Shelling Land Guns.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A PLACE ON THE FRENCH COAST, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—It is reported here that yesterday morning when two British gunboats were engaging German coast batteries they were attacked by German submarines, and that when destroyers, with another vessel, came to the assistance of the gunboats the German submarines were driven off with loss.

The gunboats are still engaging the batteries on the coast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail says that five German submarines took part in the attack on the British ships which were assisting the Allies. They discharged twelve torpedoes, but not one of them went home. So far as is known, none of the submarines was sunk. The attack took place on Monday.

## ALLIES' LINES ASSAULTED

### Germans Are Repulsed at Many Points, Says Paris Bulletin.

### BATTLES FOUGHT IN THE FOG

### Belgians Maintain Positions Against Strong Efforts of Germans Around Nieuport.

### HARD FIGHTING NEAR LILLE

### English Correspondents Insist That the Kaiser's Troops Are in Actual Retreat.

PARIS, Oct. 20, 11:11 P. M.—This bulletin was issued by the War Office tonight:

The day has been characterized by an effort on the part of the Germans along all parts of the front—to the extreme north, where the Belgian Army has held remarkably; at La Bassée, where the German troops have attempted an offensive movement of particular violence; to the north of Arras; at Mametz, between Peronne and Albert; at Vauquois, to the east of the Argonne, and, finally, on the heights of the Meuse and in the region of Champion.

Everywhere the German attacks have been repulsed.

The official announcement in the afternoon was as follows:

In Belgium, in spite of violent attacks on the part of the enemy, the Belgian Army has held its position on the line of the River Yser.

There have been other actions in the region of Ypres between the allied forces operating in this territory and the forces of the enemy.

On our left wing the Germans continue to hold strongly their advance posts around Lille in the direction of Armentières, Fournes, and La Bassée.

On the Meuse the enemy has endeavored in vain to drive back the advance posts of our troops, who have moved out along the right bank of this stream in the Peninsula of the Camp des Romains.

To sum up, during the day of Oct. 19, we have made progress at various points on the front.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Oct. 21, (via London.)—The Belgian Minister of War announces that the battle continued throughout Monday in the region of Dixmude and Ypres, but without decisive results.

### SAYS ALLIES ARE IN BRUGES.

### Dunkirk Newspaper Asserts 5,000 Germans Have Been Driven Out.

DUNKIRK, (via London,) Wednesday, Oct. 12.—The newspaper Nord Maritime says that the Allies have driven 5,000 Germans out of Bruges and that the Allies are now in possession.

Bruges is fourteen miles inland from Ostend, on the railroad to Ghent and Brussels. Just as was the case of the reported retaking of Ostend, which is still unconfirmed, if the city has been recaptured by the Allies it must have been by a force acting independently from the army engaged on the battle line near Nieuport and southward.

## CHARGE IN THE FOG ON GERMAN TRENCHES

### *French Marines Bayonet Many and Capture 400—Terrific Fighting Around Roye.*

FROM THE BATTLE FRONT, Oct. 20, (via Paris.)—The German invaders in their effort to shorten their lines and rest their right wing further southwestward upon the English Channel are meeting with a vigorous offensive by the Allies. A good part of the fighting is being done in the obscurity of fogs.

French marines put forth a fine effort against the Germans yesterday. The troops of Emperor William had tried a surprise attack on the marines Sunday, but the latter held the field works against superior numbers. The fight lasted all day, and then the Germans contented themselves with cannonading the position of the marines.

A thick fog covered the entire region on Monday and the marines, accustomed

to such weather conditions, crept toward the German trenches. "No shooting," was the order, "use the bayonet."

The marines got within thirty feet of the trenches before they were seen. It was too late for the defenders, who were bayoneted in the trenches and beyond the trenches as they ran. Four hundred German prisoners were taken.

One of the places where the French had been most harassed is near the elbow of the western line. The important position there had been taken and retaken frequently during the last three weeks. Every time the Germans had been obliged to abandon the position, they returned in greater force and pushed back the French by weight of numbers.

The French took the position for the twelfth time and held it for ten hours. Then came a shock of the human battering ram, and the French gradually gave way. The Germans began fortifying the place, but while they were engaged in this task, the earth heaved and a deafening explosion occurred. The ten hours the French had held the point had been sufficient to mine every rod of the ground. It is estimated that three German battalions were annihilated.

The strength of the German positions north of Roye, which facilitated their movements toward Lille, is explained by the fact that they were occupying an unfinished canal, extending as far as Roisel. The Germans found in the deep, broad cutting magnificent intrenchments in which they had only to install batteries of artillery.

Officers of the Allies say they have noticed that only about 40 per cent. of the shells from these guns explode. They say also that the prodigality of the fire from them has apparently depleted the German supply of ammunition, as the intensity of the fire has lately diminished.

The French artillerists are so careful in getting their ranges that they waste few shells. In an artillery duel near Armentières the Germans fired for half a day into thickets that had been abandoned some time before. When the French 3-inch guns finally got the range twelve shells from them silenced the German battery.

## DESPERATE STRUGGLE ON LEFT

### Both Sides Reinforcing Their Lines on the Western Front.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Fighting of desperate character is in progress in West Flanders and Northwestern France. The Belgian Army, supported by the Allies, is holding on stubbornly to the line of the River Yser, despite determined German attacks, and has thus far succeeded in stopping the advance of the invaders along the coast.

The French official bulletin issued in the afternoon agrees with the report from German general headquarters. The latter says that fighting has been going on since Sunday near Nieuport, which stands at the crossing of the river near the sea.

A little further south the Allies are trying to advance to the relief of Lille, which has been in German hands for some time. Their attacks of yesterday were repulsed, according to the German report.

Both sides are bringing up reinforcements to the western front, where one of the great struggles of the war is on. The Germans are throwing every available man in Belgium into the firing line. They seem to have the railroads working well, although they must have been seriously damaged during the battles of August and September. Troops are being transported, and an Amsterdam dispatch says that troops of all arms are steadily moving westward, between Wetteren and Termonde, toward the French frontier. It was added that the men were of all ages and were accompanied by heavy guns.

Other reports from Dutch sources say that many trains of wounded are being taken back to Germany. In the fighting in this open country, where the men have not the protection of elaborate intrenchments, such as they have on the Aisne, the losses must be heavy, especially where efforts have been made to carry positions by assault.

Torrential rains have been falling recently near the scene of the coast fighting, making the flat country a sea of mud, and this, with the network of canals, makes the movement of German guns extremely difficult.

The Belgian Minister at London has no confirmation of the story that the Allies have reoccupied Ostend, but the German hold on that seaport is apparently precarious. Should the Allies push their wedge beyond Roulers, where its point rested yesterday, Ostend would be in danger of being cut off from the rest of the German Army.

On the eastern wing, along the Meuse, heavy fighting is incessant, and in this the French artillery is playing a most important part. The concentrated fire of several French batteries at St. Mihiel Monday destroyed a complete battery of heavy German artillery which had been causing great annoyance.

It was due to the clever work of a French artilleryman that this was accomplished. Carrying a portable field telephone, he hid himself for two days near the German position and informed his comrades in his rear of the position of the German guns and the direction in which they should fire. This information rendered the German position untenable, and when his work was done the brave gunner returned safely to the French lines.

## REPORTS ALLIES PUSHING FOE.

### Correspondent Says Pursuit of the Germans Is Getting Faster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NORTH OF FRANCE, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Pursuit of the Germans northeasterly from the direction of La Bassée and easterly from the French and Belgian seaboards is being more than maintained. The pace is getting faster. Not for long now will the Germans be able to remain at Ostend after the recent grueling they got to the east of Nieuport. They must be surprised at the way the Allies are now playing the very game by which they themselves advanced so far into France before they were checked.

The ample transport of the Allies has been speeded up and the heavier metal that has been added to our battle lines is now first thwarting and then dispersing the Germans whenever they make a stand to protect their army which is making its exit from France.

The weather is not assisting the Allies. The prolonged Indian Summer has broken and heavy rains are making a morass of much of the country, which is now the field of war, but if the heavy going is retarding the Allies, it is proving disastrous to the Germans, for they are trying to get out as quickly as they got in—by motor transport.

It is mainly on the railway system, of course, that the Allies move their battle lines, so far as they have got, and, therefore, they are not so much affected by the plowed-up roads.

But they will soon encounter in a region over which Germans have had full control for two months very different circumstances. The railways will fall them, the roads and bridges will have been attended to by the Germans in retreat, and the affair will proceed more slowly.

Both French and British eyewitnesses agree that it is only the heavy guns of the Germans and their clever tactics that are saving them from a rout in France. The German soldiers will no longer remain even to look at the Allies' men advancing, it is said, if they are uncertain whether their own artillery is able to hold them.

It is the common complaint of the French and the British Tommies now that they never get a chance with bayonets. They remark:

"As soon as they see us coming they either bolt or surrender."

For some time the tactics of the Germans in retreat has made slow the Allies' advance. In their retreat to retard pursuit they establish themselves in towns and long rows of dwellings by the wayside and there with machine guns on the roofs and artillery, where ever it can be borne, they work havoc.

For a time the Allies refrained from aiming their artillery at such places, not wishing to destroy the buildings. The Germans knew that, and the result was that the British and French suffered severely. But the Allies have changed their policy. It is better to lose buildings, even antiquities, than good men. Those positions now are first shelled and the Germans are driven out with the bayonets to the next group of buildings. There the same thing happens.

## NAVAL GUNS DRIVE GERMANS.

### Confident Allies Predict Retaking of Ostend Within a Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEAR THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, Oct. 20.—Excellent progress was made today by the allied army in Belgium.

The Germans have been driven in retreat, heavily shelled from the digue (dikes) by British naval guns, which found their range marvelously, so that the German artillery had to retire.

A general advance has been made by the allied forces. Many German prisoners were taken and a large number of Belgian and French prisoners were set free.

The Germans seem to be losing their morale and the officers among the prisoners seem very dejected and confess that their armies, both in France and Belgium, are in retreat.

The fighting has been mainly done by artillery.

On all hands there is great confidence, and it is fully expected that during the next week Ostend will be retaken.

[The foregoing message has been submitted to the London Press Bureau, which allows its publication, but does not accept responsibility for the correctness of the statements.]

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Oct. 20.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Mail)—According to a German message, a fierce battle is still raging between Furnes and Dunkirk.

In their march on Dunkirk the Germans met a large and unexpected body of troops, which attacked them, horse, foot, and artillery, while the British warships co-operated with the land forces.

The Germans are reported as falling back in confusion on Ostend. Troops from all over West Belgium have been hurried to Nieuport.

The Germans have received the greatest surprise of the war.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUNKIRK, Oct. 19.—(Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle) —During the last twenty-four hours some British warships which can be plainly seen from the outskirts of this town have been bombarding the line of Germans advancing on Nieuport from Ostend.

It may be surmised that the German turning movement which is being attempted will be governed to a great degree by the searching fire of British ships on the extreme end of the German right flank.

In the next few days, therefore, a crumpling up of the German right is likely. The warships are directing a murderous fire on the Germans, who have retired.

Under cover of the fire of the warships the allied forces are creeping up, while the nearest German outposts are four miles southeast of Nieuport.

The result of today's naval manoeuvre has been, I understand, the silencing of three German batteries.

## GERMAN GUNS WITHDRAWN?

### Said to be Near Ostend After a Repulse Near Middlekerke.

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, Oct. 21, (via London.)—The Telegraaf's Sluis correspondent says that apparently the Germans have been repulsed near Middlekerke.

Their guns are now near Ostend, which is still in the possession of the Germans, the correspondent says.

## HEAVY LOSSES AT NIEUPORT.

### Germans Apparently Bringing Up Reinforcements of 60,000 Men.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLUSHING, Holland, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—Heavy fighting continues near Nieuport. Both sides have held their own so far, but the Germans have suffered very heavy losses, apparently about 5,000 men.

The German headquarters has been removed from Oostcamp, south of Bruges, probably to Ghent, where large reinforcements are arriving continually by train from Alost, including many new batteries. Men and guns are all quite fresh.

The new columns probably total 60,000 men. They appear to be proceeding westward and northwestward.

When the Germans were driven from Roulers one German battery was annihilated. They retire dtoward Thourout.

Mines are being washed up on the coast. Many children were killed by one near Blankenberghe.

## TRENCHES LINE THE DIKES.

### 30,000 Germans Dug Intrenchments Sunday Along Belgian Coast.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20, (via London, Oct. 20.)—The Telegraff publishes a dispatch concerning the fighting on Sunday in which the correspondent says that 30,000 Germans occupied the coast between Ostend and Nieuport and dug trenches along the dikes from Middelkerke to Westende.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—"Burning houses indicate the line of fighting in Northwestern Belgium," telegraphs the Flushing correspondent of The Evening News.

"On Sunday seventeen trains of forty cars each brought German wounded back to Bruges," the correspondent continues. "The northern columns of the Germans have been increased with reinforcements brought at night by train from Bruges, where there are now but few Germans left.

"Ostend was quiet Monday morning."

## BELGIANS TO THE FORE.

### Severely Punished 75,000 Germans Sent to Cross the Yser.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUNKIRK, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The official bulletin confirms the general feeling of optimism in Northern France by reporting a great Belgian success at Roulers, where the Germans have been driven back with considerable losses to Pitthem.

The German boast that the Belgian Army had been completely annihilated seems to be vain, for the Belgians have been largely instrumental in the efforts of the allied forces in the last three days to turn the German right wing. On Sunday the Germans called up 75,000 volunteers, mostly youths about 20, with strict instructions to cross the River Yser at all costs. This task the German volunteers failed to accomplish, and in attempting it their losses are said to have been nearly 10 per cent.

The assistance rendered by the British warships in bombarding the German line advancing upon Nieuport has been an important factor. If the news is true that the Allies are at Bruges, it is obvious that the German lines no longer extend in one unbroken line to the coast.

A Belgian officer, returned from the lines near Le Bizat, gives me interesting news of the fighting that occurred yesterday near Armentières. The most desperate encounter took place with the Germans who there, as at every point, were massing their forces in efforts to break through the allied lines.

The Germans after their retreat from Armentières had taken up a strong position at Le Bizat. After a combat lasting from dawn to midday the Germans began to show signs of weakness under heavy artillery fire and eventually their position was stormed at the point of the bayonet.

# RELIEF FOR BELGIUM THROUGH AMERICANS

### Germany and England Consent and First $500,000 Worth of Supplies Is Ready to Ship.

### PRESIDENT'S AID SOUGHT

### With His Official Sanction It Is Thought That Conditions Can Be Speedily Improved There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The American Embassy learned from Washington today that Germany had assented to the proposed shipment of food for Brussels through American diplomatic channels, thus guaranteeing it against seizure by the military, which meets England's requirements. Thereupon Millard K. Shaler, representing the Brussels Relief Committee, contracted for the purchase of $500,000 worth of supplies, which shortly, probably by the end of the week, will be shipped to Brussels and elsewhere in Belgium via Holland.

At the same time plans are rapidly progressing for the formation of a permanent American committee for the relief of distress in Belgium, with every indication of its becoming a highly important and successful body. The committee will consist of Ambassador Page, Ministers Whitlock and Van Dyck, prominent Americans in London and Brussels, and Consuls throughout Belgium, with Thomas F. Ryan looking after the American end. Ambassador Page has asked President Wilson to give the committee official sanction, and there is a possibility that the President will even appoint the members.

Today M. Franqui and Baron Lambert, members of the Belgian National Committee, here from Brussels on relief work, told Ambassador Page that all their committee's funds would be available for the American committee. They also saw Sir Edward Grey, who assured them of England's approval of the plan and its hearty co-operation.

As now proposed the American committee will form a channel for the transmission of supplies to Belgium just as in the case of the shipment now being purchased. Minister Whitlock will receive the shipments and see to their efficient distribution, with the assistance of the American Consular Corps and the Belgian committees.

M. Franqui estimates that Belgium will need $1,000,000 a month for food. The half million dollars now being spent comes from Belgians themselves through subscriptions raised in Brussels and elsewhere. It is earnestly hoped here that the American Government will give official standing to this committee, as operation under Government auspices will assure its success. It is considered the most important relief measure yet attempted during the war.

BERLIN, via The Hague and London, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—The American proposals for the relief of the destitute people of Belgium by the import of provisions have found a willing ear among the German authorities.

Ambassador Gerard submitted the representations of Secretary Bryan and Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, to the German Foreign Office and received a formal reply assenting to all the proposals.

Foodstuffs will be imported by a committee acting under the auspices of the American and Spanish Ministers at Brussels and will be reserved exclusively for Belgian civilians. Assurances had already been given to Minister Whitlock that the supplies would be respected by the German authorities in Belgium and that no part of them would be subject to requisition by the German military.

## ANTWERP CONSULAR CHANGE.

### Senate Confirms Transfer of Diederich, Who Is of German Descent.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Senate straightened out an embarrassment today that had arisen because Henry D. Diederich, Consul General at Antwerp, was of German descent, and, therefore, suspected by the Belgians of German sympathies. The Senate's action this afternoon consisted in confirming an exchange of posts between Mr. Diederich and Carl Bailey Hurst, Consul General at Barcelona.

The transfer had been advised by the President before the fall of Antwerp.

## BELGIAN PAPER IN LONDON.

### Staff Moved On from Town to Town Before Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Independence Belge, the oldest Belgian newspaper, was published in London for the first time today.

Within the last few weeks it has been published successively at Brussels, Ghent, and Ostend. Its staff left Ostend within a few hours of the arrival of the Germans.

## CHURCHES GET BOMB POLICIES.

### London City Temple One of the Places of Worship Insured.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The City Temple, one of London's best known churches, is insured against bombs, according to statements by its officials. It is only one of a number of places of worship which have taken out policies with a view to possible damage by Zeppelins.

Thousands of Americans attend the services in the City Temple when visiting London. Its minister is the Rev. R. J. Campbell, one of the best-known clergymen in this country.

"Zeppelin neck" is a form of malady now prevalent in London. This is a popular term for stiff necks, which are commoner than ever at this season, because so many Londoners are craning their necks, scanning the heavens as searchlights examine the sky for the enemy.

## GERMAN WARSHIP SMASHED.

### Torpedo Boat Found Aground by Japanese—Said to Have Sunk Cruiser.

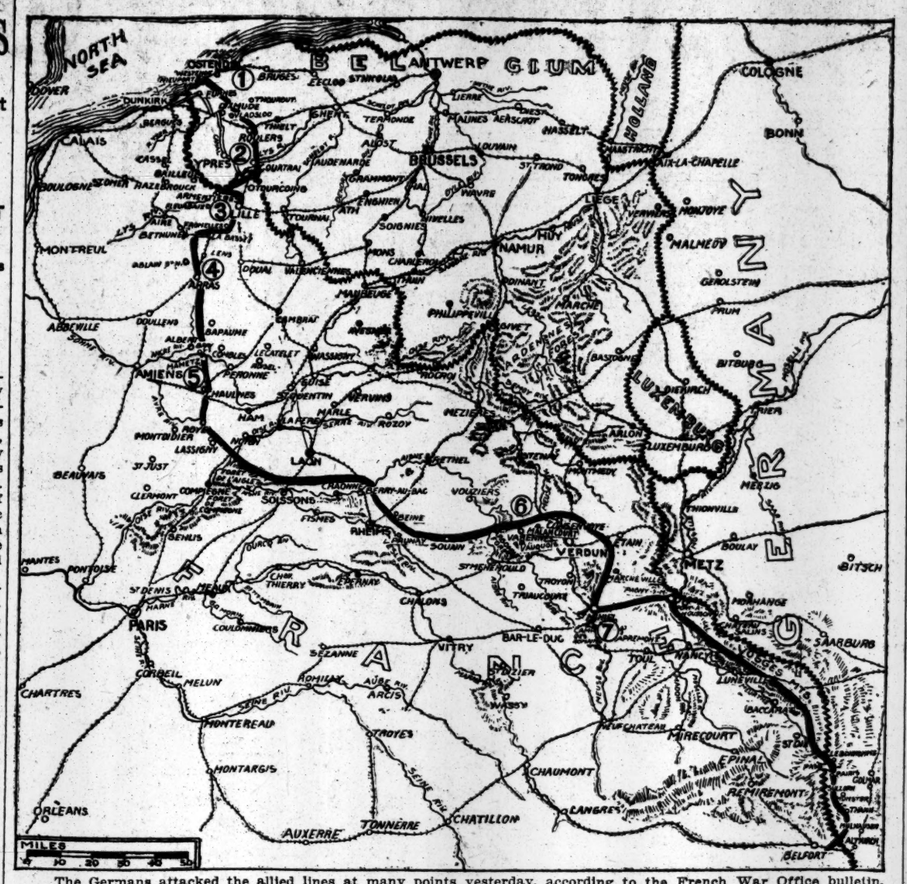
TOKIO, Oct. 20.—It was announced officially in Tokio today that the German torpedo boat S-90, which escaped from Tsing-tau under cover of darkness, had been found aground and destroyed by the Japanese sixty miles south of Kiao-Chau Bay.

PEKING, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Tsing-tau says the Japanese cruiser Takachiho, sunk in Kiao-Chau harbor the night of Oct. 17, was blown up by the German torpedo boat S-90. Previous reports said a mine sank the cruiser.

SASEBO, Japan, Oct. 20.—Only three members of the crew of the Takachiho, sunk by a mine in Kiao-Chau Bay on the night of Oct. 17, survived the disaster. The body of Capt. Ito has been recovered. The mast of the cruiser is visible above the water. It is believed that she ventured too close to the harbor. At the time of her sinking her complement consisted of 284 men.

Survivors of the disaster who have reached Sasebo say there were six terrible ammunition explosions on board the cruiser. A majority of the crew were asleep and were either killed or maimed in their hammocks. Thirty-two men who were on deck were hurled into the sea, and all perished.

## Points of Present Interest on Western Battle Front.




The Germans attacked the allied lines at many points yesterday, according to the French War Office bulletin, which states that these assaults were repulsed.

1. The Belgians are still holding on to their positions on the line of the River Yser, where fighting has been going on since Sunday, according to Berlin.
2. The Allies are engaged briskly with the invaders in the region of Ypres.
3. All the evidence goes to show that the engagements west and south of Lille have been of a violent character.

The French bulletin states that the Germans hold their positions but failed in an offensive movement near La Bassée. Berlin says the Allies were repulsed with heavy losses west of Lille.

4. The region north of Arras has likewise been the scene of serious encounters.
5. Between Peronne and Albert, at Mametz, the Germans delivered an attack yesterday.
6. For the first time in several days there is news of operations north of Verdun, at Vauquois, where the Germans attacked in force.
7. Encounters continue near St. Mihiel, where the Germans have held an advanced and hazardous position.

# FAMOUS BRITONS ASSAIL GERMANY

### Common Enemy of Europe and of All Peoples Who Respect Law of Nations.

### BLAME MILITARY PARTY

### Scientists and University Leaders Answer German Professors Who Said England Caused War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—British men of science and professors in all branches at the universities, numbering about 130 of the most famous men of learning in the country, have combined to frame a reply to the German professors who recently denounced Great Britain as the instigator of the war. This reply sets out painstakingly the evidence of official documents to prove Great Britain's desire for peace. Among more striking passages are the following:

"One point we freely admit: Germany would very likely have preferred not to fight Great Britain at this moment; she would have preferred to weaken and humiliate Russia, to make Servia a dependent of Austria, to render France innocuous and Belgium subservient, and then, having established an overwhelming advantage, to settle accounts with Great Britain. Her grievance against us is that we did not allow her to do this.

"Great Britain, together with France, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, had solemnly guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. In preservation of this neutrality our deepest sentiments and our most vital interests are alike involved. Its violation would not only shatter the independence of Belgium itself, it would undermine the whole basis which renders possible the neutrality of any State and the very existence of such States as are much weaker than their neighbors.

"We acted in 1914 just as we acted in 1870. We sought from both France and Germany assurance that they would respect Belgian neutrality. In 1870 both powers assured us of their good intentions and both kept their promises. In 1914 France gave immediately, on July 31, the required assurance; Germany refused to answer. When after this sinister silence Germany proceeded to break under our eyes the treaty which we and she had both signed, evidently expecting Great Britain to be her timid accomplice, then, even to the peaceloving Englishmen, hesitation became impossible. Belgium had appealed to Great Britain to keep her word and she kept it.

"The German professors appear to think that Germany has in this matter some considerable body of sympathizers in the universities of Great Britain. They are gravely mistaken. Never within our life time has this country been so united on any great political issue.

"We ourselves have real and deep admiration for German scholarship and science. We have many ties with Germany—ties of comradeship, of respect, and of affection. We grieve profoundly that under the baleful influence of a military system and its lawless dreams of conquest she whom we once honored now stands revealed as the common enemy of Europe and of all peoples which respect the laws of nations. We must carry on the war on which we have entered. For us, as for Belgium, it is a war of defense waged for liberty and peace."

Among the signatories of the manifesto are the following: Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir James Crichton Browne, Sir William Crookes, Sir Sidney Lee, Sir Donald MacAlister, Vice Chancellor of the University of Glasgow; Baron Moulton, Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Edward L. Poynter, President of the Royal Academy of Arts; Sir Arthur Quiller Couch, Lord Rayleigh, Baron Reay, Sir Ernest Satow, second British delegate to The Hague Peace Conference in 1907; Prof. Arthur Schuster, Prof. E. A. Sonnenschein, Sir Oliver Lodge, and Sir William Ramsay.

IF YOU ARE DEAF The HARPER ELECTRIC ORIPHONE will prove invaluable to you. 220 5th Av., New York. 204 Washington St., Boston.

# KAISER'S BANDMASTER TAKEN, BEREFT OF BAND

### *Alone With His Decorations He Sat and Captors Thought He Was a Very High Personage.*

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

IN PAS DE CALAIS, France, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—One of the most curious captures of war was made last week in the neighborhood of Ypres. The capture is of no less important a personage than the bandmaster in chief of the German Army. A good deal of doubt at first surrounded the identity of the much-decorated individual, some of the captors being persuaded that their captive, judging from his gorgeous uniform, was the high chief commissionaire, but there is no doubt that the down-hearted prisoner is the Kaiser's bandmaster in chief, for he carried a gold-mounted baton, and his store of music also fell into the hands of his captors.

It was on the outskirts of Ypres that a number of soldiers came upon this imposing functionary seated disconsolately and deserted on a tree stump by the wayside and endeavoring to tie up with his handkerchief a slight wound in his right hand.

He was surrounded and informed that he was a prisoner. This increased his dejection, and he told his captors that he had lost his band. He did not even cheer up when told that it was probable that if the band was anywhere in the neighborhood it would probably join him in captivity.

"Only," said one of the men, "we told him that a German band would not be allowed to play in captivity because we have other prisoners, you know. We think he might get permission to wear the uniform, for it would always be a bright spot on the somewhat drab scenery of the prisoners' camp. He will not, of course, be allowed to keep the score of the triumphant march into Paris, the first performance of which was fixed for Aug. 15, but was regrettably postponed, owing to circumstances over which he, at least, had no control."

The bandmaster in chief was marched off, but before night fell he made an effort to escape. Though he may know much about music, he proved a child in the matter of endeavoring to elude his captors, so he remains a gloomy prisoner.

## "SOLDIERS BECOMING RARE."

### Alleged Letter of German Prisoner Laments Over Conditions.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—An official communication issued by the War Office tonight says:

"The following are extracts from a letter found on a German prisoner, dated Düsseldorf, Oct. 4:

"'With us officers and soldiers are becoming rare. We have no more men than are adequate. Volunteers and men of the Landwehr are all we have today. If you saw these soldiers you would turn your head.

"'Everybody is being taken. It is Germany's last hope. All the aged men are becoming soldiers.

"'Have you bread? Many complain they have none.'"

## ZEPPELIN SHEDS IN ANTWERP.

### Four Being Built There and Three in Brussels, London Hears.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—The Daily Mail Rotterdam correspondent says that three Zeppelin airship sheds are being built at Brussels and four at Antwerp.

The correspondent adds that bridges have been erected over the River Meuse between Liége and Visé, preparing a way for a German retreat.

### King and Queen Back in London.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—King George and Queen Mary, who left London last week for Sandringham, returned to the capital today.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw. Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating. No payment accepted unless successful. FREDERIC H. WHITLEY Engineer and Contractor 217 Pulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

# FEWER WOUNDS KILL THAN EVER BEFORE

### Sir William Osler Believes War Will Set Low Record for Such Deaths.

### DISEASE THE WORST PERIL

### Typhoid Can Be Guarded Against, but Pneumonia Cannot, and Danger of It Will Be Great.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Sir. William Osler, Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, and, since the beginning of the war, in close supervisory touch with hospital work in England, said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today:

"I think this war will set a new record for low mortality among the wounded. Formerly, with the best first aid and hospital work, a mortality record of five or six per cent. of those who reached the base hospitals was considered creditable. Up to date there has been but one fatality out of more than 700 wounded who have reached the base hospital at Oxford. This death was caused by tetanus.

"This result is partly due to the self-sterilization of the modern high-velocity bullets and partly to efficient field first aid. I have yet to see a wound inflicted by either a dumdum or an explosive bullet.

"If the experience of the past counts for anything, the expeditionary force on the Continent has more to fear from the bacilli of typhoid fever than from bullets or bayonets. In the Boer war bacilli accounted for 14,000 of the 22,000 lives lost.

"I have never seen a group of recruits marching to a depot without mentally asking what percentage will die legitimate and honorable deaths from wounds, and what percentage will perish miserably from the neglect of ordinary sanitary precautions.

"All fighting forces should take advantage of the knowledge that the human body can be protected from typhoid fever by vaccination. The success of this measure in the armies of the United States and France is proof enough. I do not fear that typhoid fever will break out in the camps in England. There is little of the disease in England, but this is not so in the large areas of the Continental theatre of war.

"And then, with the coming of Winter, the prevention of pneumonia will be a problem. It cannot be prevented like dysentery by the conscientious boiling of all the water drunk. Many people carry pneumonia germs with them, which are harmless as long as a soldier is in good condition, but which make their way to the lungs when the resisting powers of the body are lowered by exposure incident upon long marches and hard fighting in cold and rain."

## SUSPECT BLACK SEA BATTLE.

### Russian Fleet vs. Turkish—Bucharest Reports Heavy Firing.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to the Central News says:

"The Berliner Tageblatt publishes a telegram from Bucharest saying that evidently a big Russian-Turkish naval battle has taken place in the Black Sea. Exceedingly heavy firing, lasting a considerable time, is reported.

Smokers Opportunity

We have taken over the entire stock of the El Ambar Import Cigar Co., at a price which enables us to offer same in all sizes far below import cost. The entire stock is guaranteed in perfect condition and the output of one of the finest Havana factories. We expect to convert this entire stock into cash within a week. If interested, now is the time to call, or send in your orders.

The Speyer Co., Inc., 1A East 46th Street. Phone Murray Hill 4141.

# WHITLOCK TO STAY AT BELGIAN POST

### Reports That the Germans Question Status of Our Minister in Brussels Untrue.

### COURTESIES SHOWN TO HIM

### Receives Every Privilege That Could Be Expected, Says Secretary of Legation Gibson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—According to advices received at the United States Embassy here through Hugh Gibson, Secretary of the American Legation in Brussels, who is now in London, there is no truth in reports that the German authorities in Belgium have questioned the diplomatic status of United States Minister Brand Whitlock.

Mr. Gibson states that up to the time when he left Brussels, a few days ago, the legation had received every privilege which could be expected in time of war, and the Germans seemed only too glad to have Mr. Whitlock remain as United States representative in the late seat of the Belgian Government.

Until a formal proclamation of the annexation of Belgium by Germany is issued, diplomatic authorities here say, the American Minister to Belgium must continue to exercise the functions of his office in Brussels as best he may.

In any case, should the German Government desire his removal it would be necessary to make representations to Washington, as Mr. Whitlock could not leave his present post without instructions from the State Department. No word of representations to that effect having been made has reached this side of the Atlantic, and the United States Embassy here considers it highly unlikely that Germany has even considered such action.

Mr. Gibson knows nothing of rumors that the Kaiser's agents in Belgium have tried to get Mr. Whitlock to persuade the United States Government to recognize the Emperor as ruler of Belgium.

# *VICTORIA CROSS HONOR ASKED FOR 4 SOLDIERS*

### *Reservist Rescued Wounded Man Under Fire—Gunners Fought German Battery for Hours.*

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—Four men of the British Army have been recommended for the Victoria Cross. These are the first of the war. The Standard says the exploit for which the first cross was recommended is told in two letters.

The first is from the hero himself, a soldier named Dobson, to his wife at North Shields. He says very modestly:

"You will know by the time you receive this letter I have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, an honor I never thought would come my way. I only took my chance and did my duty to save my comrade. It was really nothing."

The second letter is by Lady Mildred Follet, whose husband commands the company to which Dobson belongs, and is addressed to Mrs. Dobson. It reads:

"You will be glad to know your husband is very well and has behaved with very great gallantry. Capt. Follet says: 'A thick fog came down, so I sent three men out 100 yards to our front to warn us of an attack by the enemy. After they had been there an hour the fog suddenly lifted, and they were fired on at close range.

"'One man was killed, one badly wounded, and one crawled back. I did not know how to get the wounded man back, so I had to call for a volunteer, and a reservist, Dobson, at once responded and went out to fetch him. He was heavily fired at, but not hit.'"

Three British gunners of L Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery also earned for themselves recommendation for the Victoria Cross by their stand against great odds.

L Battery found itself isolated near Compiègne, owing to the non-receipt of orders to retire. It was opposed by a strong German force, with ten field guns and two Maxims, which, on the lifting of a mist, were suddenly brought to bear on the unsuspecting and unprepared British battery, 600 yards away.

The first volley killed nearly all the horses of the British gun teams. This made retirement with the guns impossible, and with all speed the men of L Battery unlimbered and commenced to reply to the German fire. Owing to their positions they were able to bring only three of their guns to bear on the enemy.

With magnificent coolness and courage these three guns replied to the German fire with such good effect that one by one the German guns were put out of action.

The British gunners, however, were so terribly outnumbered and the firing of the Germans was so effective that in a very short time two of the three British guns had been silenced and only one remained to defend the position.

By this time very few men of the battery were left, but the gallant little band continued to work the gun to such purpose that gun after gun of the German battery was silenced. Officers and men alike were serving the remaining British guns, but one by one they were killed or wounded, and at last only three men, all non-commissioned officers, remained to serve the gun.

Although all were wounded, these three men, crouching behind the shield, kept up such a deadly fire that eventually all but one of the German guns were put out of action. This unequal duel went on for a time until, as one of the survivors remarks, "We'd both had enough of it," and the Germans and the three British gunners ceased fire at almost the same moment.

Thus crouching behind the shield of their last gun the three men were found by a strong force of cavalry and infantry, who, shortly afterward, came to their rescue. The relieving force advanced to the German position and found that all who had survived the British fire had retired, leaving all their guns in the hands of the Allies.

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# JAPAN OCCUPIES ISLANDS NEAR GUAM

### Kaiser's Marianne Group Seized "for Military Purposes," Mikado's Admiralty Announces.

### OTHER SEIZURES CONFIRMED

### Marshall Islands and Carolines Also Taken Over—Two German Ships Sunk at Jaluit, One a Suicide.

TOKIO, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—According to the leading Japanese newspapers the Japanese fleet, which, the Navy Department announces, has taken for military purposes islands in the Marianne, Marshall, East Caroline, and West Caroline Archipelagoes, occupied all the islands of the Marianne group except Guam, which is owned by the United States. The landing forces took control of the administration of Yap, in the Caroline group, and at other centres.

The Navy Department today informed The Associated Press that it was unable to disclose the number or the names of the islands taken by its squadron, as this would be liable to defeat the object of the manoeuvre, namely, the retriction of the area of the operations of the Germans, who were able to coal and plant mines anywhere. The Japanese, it was said, were compelled to take possession of the island bases, in order to patrol the archipelagoes.

With regard to the seizure of islands like Jaluit, the Navy Department said it was acting in conjunction and with the knowledge of Great Britain and that any questions like the permanent occupancy of the territory taken would be settled at the conclusion of the war. It was added that there would be no present changes in the status quo and that, therefore, the Takahira-Root agreement was not involved.

Jaluit, in the Marshall group, was occupied early in October by a division of the Japanese fleet. Jaluit, it is explained, was the base of the enemy's maritime operations in the Marianne, Marshall, and Eastern and Western Caroline Archipelagos. The Japanese found two German survey vessels there. One sent herself to the bottom; the other was captured with her crew. No damage was suffered by the Japanese fleet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—At the Japanese Embassy today it was pointed out that the occupation of important islands in the Marianne group was only in line with Japan's previously announced intention to do what she deemed necessary to protect her own shipping and that of her allies from German cruisers. No official statement from the embassy, other than that issued some time ago after the seizure of the Marshall Islands, which were German possessions, was considered necessary, it was said. No official word had reached the embassy from Tokio in regard to the seizure of the Marianne Islands.

Previous announcement has been made of the occupation by Japan of the islands in the Marshall and Caroline groups. The occupation of an island in the Marianne or Ladrone group has not previously been reported.

The Marianne Islands lie directly east of Luzon, and are about 1,700 miles from Manila. In this group is the Island of Guam, which was acquired by the United States in 1898. Here the United States maintains a small military force, and there is a cable station on the line that connects Manila, Honolulu, and San Francisco.

## 500,000 FRENCH WOUNDED.

### English Physician Says Germans Received Worse Hurts.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Dr. Leslie Haden Guest, who established six Anglo-French hospitals in France, said today that the number of wounded in France is estimated at half a million.

As evidence of the superiority of the French artillery, Dr. Guest says that the German soldiers treated in French hospitals are much more badly wounded than are French and British soldiers.

## BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

### Submarine Destroys Glitera After Ordering Crew Into Boats.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Stavanger, Norway, says that the British steamer Glitera of Leith was sunk today twelve miles off the Norwegian coast by a German submarine.

The crew of the steamer were ordered into the boats and the valves were opened.

The name of the steamer Glitera does not appear in any available maritime register.

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# PRZEMYSL FORTS SEEN IN RUINS

### Cupolas Smashed by Russian Siege Guns; Magazines Are Blown Up by Defenders.

### TOWN ITSELF UNDAMAGED

### Battle Continues Along Vistula, San, and Dniester Rivers--Germans Repulse Cavalry Attack.

### HEAVY FIGHTING IN GALICIA

**Both Sides Claim Successes There—Austrians Aver That the Invaders Are Being Driven Back.**

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—German and Russian reports agree that the situation in the east has not changed, although the armies are in close touch along the East Prussian frontier and right across Poland and Galicia. In Galicia, however, the Austrians claim to be making progress in their campaign to drive the Russian invaders out and to have repulsed Russian attacks.

The Russians, on the other hand, say that they are taking large numbers of prisoners. Heavy fighting is still going on around Przemysl, and the cupolas of the forts surrounding the towns are said by an Italian correspondent to have been destroyed by the big Russian siege guns, while the forts have been mined and dismantled and the magazines blown up. The town itself, however, has not been damaged.

The same correspondent says that the battle on the Vistula, San, and Dniester Rivers continues. There is a system of great intrenchments on the Russian side and the entire front is furnished with powerful guns which day and night hurl thousands of projectiles into the enemy's lines. The Austrians and Germans, adds the correspondent, have been obliged to remain on the defensive but have repulsed a great cavalry attack to the west of Warsaw.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.—An Austrian official announcement given out at Vienna Oct. 19, says:

The battle yesterday to the east of Chyrow and Przemysl (both in Galicia) again were very successful for the Austrians. The fighting near Mizynieo was especially severe.

The Magiera heights which had been in the possession of the Russians and which formed a great barrier to our advance, have been now occupied by the Austrians after a formidable bombardment by their artillery.

North of Mizynieo our troops advanced close to the enemy.

The Russian attacks on the east of Przemysl to Medyka heights on the southern wing of the battlefield, which were especially directed against the heights to the southwest of Stryi and Sambor, were repulsed.

In the Stryi and Stica valleys our troops are advancing.

A fresh attack of the Russians on our troops on the east bank of the river near Jaroslaw (Galicia) has been repulsed.

In Russian Poland the German and Austrian cavalry repulsed to the west of Warsaw a great Russian cavalry attack.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20.—An official announcement dated Oct. 19 has been given out by the General Staff of the Commander in Chief of the Russian forces, as follows:

There has been no further change in the general situation. Russian troops are in contact with the enemy at various points, and there has been fighting on the River Zoura, at Stryi, in Galicia, and in East Prussia.

To the south of Przemysl the Russians continue to take prisoners in large numbers. An entire Austrian battalion, with all the officers and machine guns, surrendered to us.

The Ministry of the Interior says that devastation followed the Austrian invasion of the Russian Governments of Lublin and Kholm. In these Governments 4,250 houses were burned, with a loss of $1,500,000.

Col. Nicolai Golejewsky, Military Attaché of the Russian Embassy, who was in this city yesterday, made public from his headquarters at the Hotel Vanderbilt last night the following cable received from his Government at Petrograd:

On Oct. 18, near Warsaw and to the south of Przemysl, our troops in hotly contested battles won considerable practical successes.

## KAISER IN POLAND.

### Said to be in Wire-Protected Clubhouse at Czenstochowa.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—Statements from several sources concur that the Kaiser has arrived at Czenstochowa. The grounds of the club where he and his suite are staying are inclosed with high barbed wire fencing and roofing with wire netting, like an enormous cage for fancy birds. His Uhlans and aeroplane squadron are quartered outside.

The most notable feature of the battle now waging all along the Russian front is the continued pouring forward of Austrian regiments southward of Przemysl to meet an unbroken succession of defeats. Yesterday an entire battalion with officers and machine guns surrendered intact.

This hopeless procedure in the scheme which evidently was intended to outflank Russia's extreme left is having a paralyzing effect on the German movements in Central Poland, where fighting continues between separate forces at three points about sixty miles westward and considerably south of Warsaw. These fights have become demonstrations rather than operations.

In the general advance in Central Poland the Germans have stronger forces southward, where they are kept at bay some distance west of the Vistula, between Novo Alexandrovsk and Sandomierz.

The popular Russian writer, Nemirovitch Danchenko, who is now with the field forces, writes that he has been with many armies at war, but has never seen such cheerful, orderly troops. They are unrecognizable from the Manchurian army. The Russian army now facing westward is a Puritan army. Moreover, he has never seen a headquarters staff where so much work has been done. He dined with the Commander in Chief and his personal staff. Nothing was served to drink but water.

## Scene of Operations on the Russian Frontier.

While advices from Russian and Austro-German sources agree that there is no change on the battle front in East Prussia and Poland, both sides report heavy fighting in the Przemysl district (1), in Galicia, and both sides claim that they are winning, the Russians to the south and the Austrians to the east of the stronghold. An Italian observer avers that the forts of Przemysl have been destroyed.

## RUSSIANS NOW ATTACKING.

### Warsaw Apparently Weakly Defended as Lure to German Staff.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20., (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The decisive fight between Teuton and Slav is now fully developed, but will continue for some time yet before the result becomes certain to the civilian eye. The military experts, however, already speak of the turn having been reached when the Russians, who, on the defensive, awaited the German attacks, have now themselves assumed the offensive. This was four days ago, and later news seems to show that the military experts were perfectly right.

At the present moment the Germans and Russians are in close contact or are actually fighting over the whole front, extending from the River Zoura, a confluent of the Vistula thirty-eight miles west of Warsaw, right away southeastward through Galicia to the Stryi River, as well as on the East Prussian frontier line.

The Russian Commander in Chief has struck the hardest at the point where the enemy was strongest, namely, the German left, which attempted to reach Warsaw with the full confidence that the Polish capital would be easily captured. It is now evident that the Grand Duke Nicholas in this hotbed of espionage most cleverly tricked the enemy into believing that Warsaw was inaedquately defended. It was only when the right moment arrived that the railways poured into the fighting line an endless stream of reinforcements, who relieved the comparatively small numbers sent out to meet and hold the German attack.

I believe the little ruse of withdrawing Russian forces from the captured places in East Prussian territory, Lyck and Biala, was solely intended to assist in creating this illusion in the minds of the German Grand General Staff, for most certainly no forces have been actually withdrawn from there to support the armies engaged in the great fight in Poland. Russia has made her plans and provided for contingencies without withdrawing anywhere. There is an ample reserve strength to draw upon, and it is apparently beyond the ken of the German aeroplanes and Zeppelins.

Cossacks have contrived to penetrate as far to the rear of the German lines as within a few miles of Czenstochowa, and it is evident that the German communications are not working with anything approaching satisfaction. The prisoners taken are famishing. It would appear that a state of confusion in the rear has been reached when a choice must be made between bringing up food and ammunition, and the Germans send ammunition first.

On the other flank, down by the Carpathians, the Austrians are evidently once more, even under their German commanders, approaching demoralization. Private advices represent the investment of Przemsyl as continuing and emphasize the straits for want of food to which the garrison is now reduced. The Russians have been bombarding the main fortress, and the end cannot now be far off in spite of the heroic defense.

## FOUGHT IN PRZEMYSL FORT.

### German Says Russians Stormed Outer Works, but Were Driven Back

BERLIN, via The Hague, Oct. 19, via London, Oct. 20.—A correspondent, of the Zeitung am Mittag, who entered Przemsyl after a four days' motor ride over unspeakable roads, learned the story of the siege of that place.

The first shots were fired on Sept. 18, the city was surrounded on the 20th, and an unbroken bombardment, with many desperate sorties, ensued until Oct. 2, when the Russians sent a white flag and demanded the city's surrender. This was refused.

The attack reached its height on Oct. 5. The Russians seemed utterly contemptuous of death, and stormed again and again. They seemed to have learned much from the Japanese war, for they attacked with great skill. The men seemed especially trained for fortress work. Hills of corpses outside of the works testify to the furious attacks they made.

The Russians succeeded in carrying temporarily one of the outlying works. Eleven battalions succeeded in approaching these works without being detected, because of damage to the searchlight, and suddenly mounted the walls. The garrison retired to the casemates, from which they defended themselves with machine guns and rifles. The Russians forced their way to the casemates, and a hand-to-hand struggle with bayonets, gun butts, and hand grenades ensued. When reinforcements, which had been hastily telephoned for, arrived, the attacking party was already retiring, leaving 300 dead and wounded in the casemates and 150 corpses on the wall.

The Russians were still in contact with the fortress on one side and cannonading was in progress when the correspondent left. Rockets, light shells, and searchlights illuminated the land before the fortress and the night was made as bright as day. It was a majestic sight, says the correspondent, as the troops marched out through this lighted zone.

## WOUNDED FILL BUDAPEST.

### Also Arriving in Great Numbers in South Austrian Towns.

BUDAPEST, Oct. 20.—Budapest is flooded with wounded soldiers, who continue to arrive daily by trainloads. The new military hospital, just opened, has 3,600 beds, and another barrack hospital has been started which will accommodate 4,000 sick or wounded.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in finding doctors to attend the great mass of men who are being brought into the city, and the Ministry of Education has agreed that students in their fourth and fifth years entering the military hospitals may count the time as a portion of their hospital year.

Reports from Trieste say that wounded soldiers are arriving there and at Goritza and other towns in Southern Austria in great numbers. In many cases convalescent soldiers are being dismissed from the hospitals with permission to return to their homes. Large numbers of them, it is said, are without means and almost starving and are compelled to appeal to the various relief organizations for aid. The War Office has now ordered that convalescents at home receive 34 cents a day in addition to their ordinary pay.

The American Red Cross mission which recently arrived in Budapest with twenty tons of bandages and dressings and great quantities of medicines and surgical supplies, all of which were urgently needed and highly appreciated by the Hungarian Government, has been placed in charge of an improvised hospital in the Wechselauer Institute for the Blind. The hospital contains 180 beds.

## RUSSIAN STATE DROPS RUM.

### Government Gives Up Permanently Commerce in Alcoholic Drinks.

PETROGRAD, Russia, Oct. 20.—The Russian Government will never again embark in the manufacture and sale of alcoholic drinks. This statement, confirming previous reports, has been made in the name of Emperor Nicholas himself.

The Russian Union of Abstinence, which devotes its energies to the combating of alcoholism, addressed to Emperor Nicholas a solicitation that he forbid forever the sale of spirituous liquors in Russia. His Majesty replied in a telegram sent in the name of Grand Duke Constantine and addressed to the President of the alliance, in which he said:

"I thank you. I long ago decided to interdict for all time in Russia the sale of alcoholic drinks by the Government."

## GEN. AUFFENBERG EXPLAINS.

### Removed from Command of Army Because He Was Ill.

VENICE, Oct. 20.—Gen. Auffenberg, who was removed from the command of the Third Austrian Army, has explained in an interview published in the Este Ujsag, of Budapest, that he caught a severe cold which was followed by intestinal trouble, and that as a consequence his command was given to another officer.

Gen. Auffenberg is now at home awaiting the final decision of the Emperor in his case.

In reply to a question he said it was impossible to tell when the war would end. He was certain of one thing, that Austria-Hungary would not yield. Possibly the exhaustion of money might hasten the outcome.

## SAYS RUSSIA IS CHIEF ENEMY.

### Berlin Tageblatt Sees Danger in Destruction of British Power.

AMSTERDAM, via London, Oct. 20.—The Berlin Tageblatt, in an editorial, appears to renounce the view recently prevalent in Germany that the destruction of England is the main object of the present war.

"Because Russia threatened us," it says, "and because its perpetual menace is intolerable, the German people went to war. Until we finish we must not forget for a moment why we began.

"Every loss of power by England means for Russia a further gain of strength, influence, and freedom of movement. We all hope that England's position as the world's dictator will be shaken, but it is tenfold our duty to fight against Russia's becoming the world's dictator."

## NEW TAXES IN RUSSIA.

### 50 Per Cent. Increase in All Ordinary Imposts Expected Daily.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—It is now said the Government will not wait for the reassembling of the Duma before putting into operation some, at least, of the new taxes agreed upon. Among the changes that may be gazetted any day are a 50 per cent. increase in all ordinary taxation as well as upon all stamp duties, bills of lading, harbor dues, &c. The railways will raise passenger rates 25 per cent. and their freight rates 20 per cent.

No action will be taken, probably in the matter of the special war levy contemplated until the proposal has first been put before the Duma. All that is known about it is that the levy will be imposed upon everybody, without exception, and that it is computed to produce a milliard of rubles.

## SERBS WIN AT PREKIET.

### Also Silence Austrian Guns on Heights Commanding Two Rivers.

PARIS, Oct. 20, 1:45 A. M.—A dispatch from Nish, Servia, to the Havas Agency says:

"In the region of the Save, near Mitrovitza, the Austrians, after a brisk artillery fire, attempted unsuccessfully to capture the Servian position at Prekiet.

"From the heights of Dejamia the Austrians bombarded Topsider and the banks of the Save and the Danube, and also sought to cannonade the vicinity of Semlin, but were forced to retire before the Servian fire."

## DIDN'T USE RHEIMS TOWERS.

### French Military Authorities Deny Assertion of Germans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The French military authorities indignantly deny that they used the towers of Rheims Cathedral as a military observation post, as has been asserted by the Germans to justify further bombardment of the cathedral last week.

It is stated here that owing to the lie of the land such a post is unnecessary and would have no military value.

## CAPTURED BY FRENCH COOKS.

### 140 Germans Taken by a Ruse of Regiment's Food Dispensers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 20.—A story of how thirty-five French cooks made prisoners of a detachment of 140 Germans is told in the Matin.

During the recent fighting on the eastern frontier a French line regiment set off on reconnoissance, leaving the cooks behind to prepare the evening meal.

Before long a sentry brought news that a considerable body of Germans was approaching. Thirty-four immediately left the farm courtyard where they were busy for the wood bodering the road along which the Germans were advancing. The thirty-fifth man, standing boldly in the centre of the roadway, summoned the Germans to surrender, while simultaneously the rattle of rifle fire and similar ominous sounds were heard in the wood.

Thinking they had fallen into an ambuscade, the Germans surrendered, piled up their arms and marched under a small escort into a barn, where the rest of the regiment subsequently found them guarded by the triumphant cooks.

## TO FREE ENGLISHMEN OF 55.

### Germany Holds Captive Several Officers Reported Dead.

BERLIN, via The Hague, Oct. 19, via London, Oct. 20.—The American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, has arranged for the release and departure of all Englishmen in Germany over the age of 55, including clergymen and physicians. They will leave for England via Holland.

Julius G. Lay, the American Consul General in Berlin, has returned here from from a visit of inspection to the officers' prison camp at Torgau, Saxony. He says that the officers, with soldiers as their servants, run their own mess, of which the Frenchmen, with traditional Gallic culinary skill, have taken charge. The officers play tennis and football, but are not permitted to have liberty in the town. The General commanding explained that this was because the anti-English feeling was so high he feared that the British officers would be mobbed if they left the limits of the fortress.

## TELLS OF KAISER'S THREAT.

### Tageblatt Says He Proposed to Shoot 300 Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 20, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—The Tageblatt is informed on excellent authority that when Rittmeister von Kummer was taken prisoner in France contrary to international law with two other envoys and subsequently released, the Kaiser mentioned afteryard at dinner that he had informed the French Government at Bordeaux that if the three envoys were not restored safe and sound to their troops that very day he would immediately shoot 300 prisoners of war.

"That did the trick," he said.

## THE WAR SITUATION.

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.
(An Associate Editor of The Army and Navy Journal.)

Last night's reports of aggressive action by the Germans all along their lines in France and Belgium indicates that they are engaged in a strategic move which they are attempting to conceal by the demonstrations. It has been their practice, heretofore, to detain superior numbers along parts of their line by pushing attacks with sufficient energy to keep their opponents fully occupied in strengthening their defense. Meanwhile the Germans would be making their real attack at some other point, as in the case of the recent capture of Antwerp.

These repeated assaults, with the consequent loss in life, is not due to any coldbloodedness, but is due to a careful study of the needs of the military situation. The Germans have probably the best General Staff in the world, who have carefully studied the effect of every eventuality and know thoroughly the military strength and resources of their opponents.

Due to thirty years of preparation, Germany at the start could put in the field about as many soldiers as all of her opponents put together, but hers were thoroughly trained and equipped, while the Allies' troops lacked training and equipment. The Germans could count on outclassing their opponents at first in every accessory of fighting except the aeroplane service, but this advantage is steadily being lost, as the Allies' troops gain experience in the field and gain the supplies that are needed.

Every German realizes that his forces must get in their knock-out blows in the first rounds of the fighting. If the combat is allowed to become one of endurance the victory is certain to go to the side which has the greatest resources. Consequently it is incumbent upon the Germans to force the fighting in every field.

The Allies, on the other hand, will not obtain a full development of their strength for several months. Every gain in time without a serious reverse is a distinct advantage to them.

Lack of equipment and training has been largely responsible for the limitation of the Allies' operations trying to check the German moves. The time must soon be near when they will feel strong enough to adopt a more aggressive policy and throw upon the Germans the burden of the defensive.

The fighting along the North Sea seems to be steadying down to the occupation of intrenched lines, in which each army confronts the other, but is unable to break down the opponent's resistance. When this condition is extended to the south and when both armies are protected by intrenchments along the whole battle line, the fighting in France and Belgium will enter upon a stage for which there is no precedent in the world's history. The outcome will depend upon the ability of one side to develop its frontal assaults in sufficient strength to break through the fortified lines of the opponents.

The only war in which conditions have resembled the present conflict in Europe is the Russo-Japanese conflict of 1904-1905. In the two great battles of this war, Liao-Yang and Mukden, the opposing armies came to a standstill just as has been the case in France. In Manchuria, however, both the Russians and the Japanese had their flanks unsupported and exposed to turning movements. On the flanks, then, the fighting was still manuevering in the open and it was on this part of the line that the outcome was determined in both battles.

For the frontal attacks that will probably determine the fighting in France, the outcome will depend largely upon the relative strength in artillery at the point of combat. For an infantry column to make a charge straight against an enemy in firing trenches would be suicidal. They would be picked off by rifle fire and their attacks would be checked before they had gotten within quarter of a mile of the enemy's position, as repeatedly happened in the case of the British attacks on the Boer positions during the first days of the war in South Africa in 1900.

The assaulting columns are saved from annihilation by calling on their artillery to deliver such a storm of shrapnel against the enemy's trenches that the latter will be unable to show their heads. This makes necessary as a prerequisite for an assault that the assailant's artillery shall be massed in strength to cover the move. Everything must be prepared before the projected advance gets under way, lest the enemy should be warned and have time to make his counter-moves.

When both troops and artillery are in position the order to open fire is given and the field guns begin their bombardment. Every probable location of the enemy's batteries is swept with shrapnel fire in the effort to silence his guns by killing off the gun crews and the horses of the ammunition wagons. Even when the enemy's artillery is silent the assailant's artillery must be prepared to turn quickly upon any new batteries that may appear. In a few moments' fire a battery of the enemy might cut to pieces the assailant's columns if advancing in the open field. Having silenced the enemy's artillery, the assailant's field guns turn their attention upon the trenches of the defenders and by their shrapnel fire force the enemy to take refuge in his bomb-proofs. This is the time for the assailants to launch their infantry columns for the attack.

So reliable is artillery fire and so exactly can the trajectory of the shell be predicted that the guns can be kept in action until the assailants are within 400 yards of the trenches that are being shelled. Even then the shell fire is not stopped, but is delivered at a greater range so as to sweep the country in the rear of the enemy's trenches and thus keep reinforcements from coming to the aid of the hard-pressed troops.

In some of the Japanese attacks, where the Russian intrenchments were at the top of a steep hill, the fire of the Japanese artillery was maintained until their troops were almost at the Russian trenches. It was figured that the small Japanese losses, due to shrapnel from their own guns, were better in the end than the large losses they would suffer if the Russians should be allowed to man their trenches and open rifle fire.

Not only, then, are the tactics of frontal assaults against intrenched positions being developed in this war to a greater extent than ever before in history, but they also promise to be the deciding factor in the conflict in France.

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# LADY OSLER AIDS LOUVAIN PROFESSORS

### American Wife of Famous Physician Raised Funds in This Country.

### OXFORD IN MARTIAL ARRAY

**Khaki the Academic Dress—Drilling Compulsory — Hope That Many Officers Will Be Provided.**

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

OXFORD, Oct. 20.—It is proposed that there be no lapse in the organic life of Louvain University.

Nine professors of that ill-fated institution, with their families, are now being taken care of at Oxford, largely as a result of the efforts of Lady Osler, wife of Sir William Osler, who was Miss Revere of Boston, Mass., and Mrs. Max Müller. Money for this purpose was raised by Lady Osler in America.

The Rector Magnificus of Louvain is not at present in England, being, it is thought, with the Belgian Court. He has communicated to his exiled colleagues his fear that the Germans will open an institution at Louvain this Autumn and set up a claim that it is a continuation of the ancient seat of learning.

The difficulty in the way of holding a session in England is the lack of pupils, it not being thought that many of the Belgian refugees will have means to attend lectures if they should be held at Oxford or Cambridge, the latter university having definitely offered accommodations for such a purpose.

President Lowell of Harvard has wired to Lady Osler that he will offer a lectureship to one of the exiled professors early next year.

In the meantime Oxford has opened amid more martial scenes than since the days of Charles I. Khaki is the accepted academic dress, and rifles have taken the place of golf clubs and hockey sticks. There are 1,800 fewer undergraduates than usual, 1,400, it is estimated, having joined the army. The loss in money to the colleges is estimated at $500,000.

There is no sport of any kind, but there is drilling for all English undergraduates who are passed by the doctors as fit for one hour every morning and two hours four times a week. In addition there are compulsory lectures on tactics and map work. Thus it is expected that Lord Kitchener's army can be constantly supplied with at least partially trained officers.

All members of the Officers' Training Corps, through which organization this work is carried on, "must be British subjects of pure European descent." One American, a graduate of Harvard, was so anxious to fight in the Allies' ranks that he started to take out naturalization papers.

The feeling in Oxford against the Germans is increasingly bitter. Many highly placed officials declare that Germans will never again, in the memory of any one now living, be undergraduates at Oxford. But the Vice Chancellor, in his speech upon his nomination to the office for a second year, said:

"Cecil Rhodes included Germans in his scheme. Most of the colleges have German Rhodes scholars, and of late years Germans outside the Rhodes Trust have come in increasing numbers to Oxford. We have welcomed them and loved them, and they have passed easily into the inmost circles of our friendship. We have never believed, we do not now believe, that these men were spies; that all of our frank intercourse with them was unreal.

"All this has been going on here for some years. Perhaps if it could have gone on for a few years longer the present catastrophe might have been averted.

## GERMANS DEBATE FASHIONS.

### War Conditions Will Bring Simplicity in Styles, Says One Speaker.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 21.—The Times says in connection with the movement for "German fashions for German women" that a meeting was held last week in the Upper House of the Prussian Diet in Berlin for the discussion of German fashions in hats. The first speaker said that some people might think it unnecessary to have such a debate at such a time, but now was the moment for all those who could not fight in the field to begin practical work and prepare for the inevitable consequences of war and of the newly awakened German national feeling.

He predicted that the first consequences of the war would be a tendency to simplicity and a suppression of individuality. Other speakers did not seem satisfied with this and declared that Germany must make fashions capable of conquering the international market.

### Potsdam Safe in Harbor.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—A Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam says that the officials of the Holland-America Line there say that the steamer Potsdam, reported to have struck a mine in the North Sea, is safe in the harbor at Rotterdam. They have no knowledge that the steamer met with any accident. The report came from Harwich that the Potsdam struck a mine in the North Sea last night and was crippled by the resulting explosion.

## PRINCE KILLED ON PATROL.

### Wolrad Frederick of Waldeck and Pyrmont a War Victim.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20, (via London.)—The Handelsblad publishes a dispatch which says that Prince Wolrad Frederick of Waldeck and Pyrmont, half brother of Emma, Dowager Queen of the Netherlands, was killed in the western theatre of the war while engaged in patroling.

Prince Wolrad was born at Arolsen and was the son of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont and his second wife, Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein. He was 23 years old and was a Lieutenant in the Twenty-third Prussian Regiment of Dragoons and on the staff of the Eighty-third Regiment of Infantry.

He was the only child of his father by his second marriage, and was a half-brother to Princess Helene, Duchess of Albany; Louise, the Princess of Erbach-Schonberg, and Princess Pauline, Serene Highness of Bentheim-Steinfurt, besides the Dowager Queen of the Netherlands. His half-brother, Prince Frederick, is the reigning Prince of Waldeck and Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, &c.

$1.35 For Two-Dollar Pajamas

Faultless in name, workmanship and quality; soft, silky Mercerized Fabrics in neat or bold Stripes; silk frogs; large, clear, beveled pearl buttons; surplice neck.

Standard $2 values at $1.35, or 3 Suits for $4.00.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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"Men's Shoe Shop"
4 West 38th St.—Store Floor
Separate Store, A Step from Fifth Avenue

OFFER FOR (Tomorrow) THURSDAY

Men's Banister Shoes
All Styles and Leathers,
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Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

The stability of our growth

¶ The success which starts like a skyrocket is apt to end like one, dazzling the world with its brilliance, only to die in the dark.

¶ There is nothing characteristic of the mushroom's dusk-to-daylight growth about the Saks clothing institution.

¶ This great clothing business of ours is not the fitful flicker of a candle, but the beacon light of a fire that has been fed or forty years with the fuel of conscientious effort.

¶ And thus we offer you not experiment, but experience, not promises, but performance, not reasons, but a record, not hysteria and fictitious prices, but horse sense and fair ones.

Suits.....$17.50 to $50

Fall Overcoats
$15.00 to $38

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

New $500
Sohmer Piano $390

Our new catalog does not contain this model. Its similarity in case design to an upright style already listed has made it seem inadvisable to continue it—hence this unusual reduction. Every piano is absolutely new and was built to sell at $500. A limited number only on hand. The Sohmer for forty-three years has been one of the two or three standard pianos of the world.

Sohmer
Fifth Avenue, at 32d Street
Piano and Player Piano Makers
Music Roll Exchange Service
Send for illustrated book on Player-Pianos

# CARDINAL FARLEY AIDS THE BELGIANS

## He and His Staff Send In $1,350 —Red Cross Fund Now $271,445.

## ARTISTS PLAN A BENEFIT

### French and Borglum Back Proposed Art Exposition—Festival for Austria-Hungary.

All of the funds now being raised in New York for the relief of European sufferers showed substantial gains yesterday. The Red Cross fund, which is to be applied to the European work of the American Red Cross, received donations of $3,398, and this brought the total amount collected by the New York branch of the society to $271,445. One of yesterday's subscriptions was $10 from the girls of the Free Home for Young Girls. With this contribution came a letter saying that all of the girls had contributed to the fund and that the individual subscriptions had ranged from 2 to 25 cents.

These subscriptions were acknowledged by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the Red Cross, to whom all subscriptions should be sent to 52 William Street or to 130 East Twenty-second Street:

| | |
|---|---|
| A. F. Troescher | $500 |
| Red Cross Tag Day, Cranford, N. J. | 600 |
| Through Staats-Zeitung | 587 |
| Chamber of Commerce "Dinner Fund". | 460 |
| Madison Avenue Presby. Church | 257 |
| Ascension Church | 100 |
| St. Paul's Church, Englewood, N. J. | 100 |
| Calvary P. E. Church | 97 |
| Eighth United Presby. Ch., Pittsburgh. | 71 |
| St. Paul's P. E. Church, Glen Cove, L. I. | 68 |
| Presby. S. S., Cranford, N. J. | 65 |
| Anna E. Donald | 50 |
| Through Dr. B. Dernburg | 42 |
| First Presby. Ch., Seneca Falls, N. Y. | 36 |
| Presby. Church, Mattituck, N. Y. | 36 |
| Trinity Epis. Church, Cranford, N. J. | 36 |
| First Cong. Church, Vergennes, Va. | 30 |
| A. L. S. | 25 |
| Dr. George E. Quaife | 25 |
| German Aid Society, Decatur, Ill. | 25 |
| T. Harris | 20 |
| United Presby. Church, Oakland, Cal. | 16 |
| Zion Evan. Luth. Ch., Cobleskill, N. Y. | 16 |
| Prospect Hill Cong. Ch., Somerville, Mass. | 15 |
| Girls of the Free Home for Young Girls. | 10 |
| St. Paul's Ch., Pleasant Valley, N. Y. | 10 |
| "Mount Sinai Trained Nurse" | 10 |
| Emanuel K. and N. Verein | 10 |
| First M. E. Church, Boston, Mass. | 8 |
| Memorial Baptist Church of Christ | 7 |
| "Cash" | 7 |
| First Presby. Ch., Idaho Falls, Idaho | 6 |
| Chi of the Resurrection, Richmond Hill. | 6 |
| Old Bushwick Church, Brooklyn | 5 |
| M. E. Church, Unadilla, N. Y. | 5 |
| Father M. K. Merns | 5 |
| Mrs. C. R. Swarts | 5 |
| Piermont Reformed Ch., Piermont, N. Y. | 4 |
| Holy Apostles S. S., Brooklyn | 4 |
| Wilbur L. Avery | 2 |
| Mrs. A. Heymann | 2 |
| Miss Helene Smidt | 1 |
| "M. E. T." | 1 |
| St. Barthol. S. S., Granite City, Ill. | 1 |

### Cardinal Aids Belgians.

The Belgian Relief Fund came to $182,424 yesterday. The contributions for the day were $6,046. Among the contributions was $1,350 from Cardinal Farley and his diocesan consultors, divided as follows: Cardinal Farley, $500; Right Rev. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, V. G., $250; Right Rev. Thomas F. Cusack, D. D., Auxiliary, $100; Right Rev. Mgr. Michael J. Lavelle, V. G., $100; Right Rev. Mgr. James F. Flood, P. R., $250; Right Rev. John Edwards, V. G., $100; Right Rev. Mgr. James H. McGean, P. R., $50.

Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Natural History Museum, yesterday became a member of the Belgian Relief Committee.

Reports from Canada indicate that the meetings being held by Mme. Vanderveldo for the principal cities have met with great success. The meeting in Ottawa was attended by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Princess Patricia, who were liberal contributors to the fund. The Duke and Duchess contributed $250 each. Nearly 5,000 persons attended the meeting in Toronto, at which $4,500 was contributed. Mme. Vanderveide will go to Buffalo toward the end of this week.

All subscriptions to the Belgian Fund should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Bureau, 8-10 Bridge Street. These subscriptions were received yesterday:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Collected by Mlle. Marietta S. | $10 | Mary Marlowe | 5 |
| E. Ward | 1 | Miss F. E. Hall | 5 |
| Wids M. Root | 2 | L. P. Towne | 3 |
| Cash | 1 | First Cong. S. S., Closter, N. J. | 2 |
| Cash | 1 | Mrs. A. Warnewell | 15 |
| A Sympathizer | 1 | Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Underhill | 5 |
| David Bell | 3 | E. Harvey, Jr. | 10 |
| A Workingman | 1 | Anonymous | 5 |
| A Canadian | 1 | Mrs. G. P. Butler | 50 |
| Miss G. Comstock | 5 | Maria D. Gould | 5 |
| F. F. | 1 | Mark Swan | 5 |
| S. B. B. | 1 | R. J. McKee | 15 |
| S. W. F. | 50c. | Rev. J. Pontur, St. Andrew's Rectory, Norwood, N. Y. | 2 |
| Mrs. N. Neill | 3 | J. | 2 |
| Mary C. Henderson | 3 | Two Friends, Ossant Dutoy | 1 |
| R. M. | 1 | Wego | 6 |
| W. P. Thorp | 5 | T. J. Snowden | 10 |
| C. G. Guthrie | 5 | J. Garneau | 100 |
| F. W. Walker | 6 | R. B. Hopkins | 5 |
| Frank E. Scott | 10 | Mrs. Emery | 200 |
| W. Kirkland | 25 | C. R. | 1 |
| W. G. Ahrens | 15 | Mrs. W. Scott | 25 |
| W. Willard | 10 | Anonymous | 3 |
| W. L. Carter | 3 | J. Giles | 12 |
| R. W. Langley | 20 | Mrs. J. G. S. | 2 |
| Nellie Batta | 2 | M. S. Kemper | 5 |


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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. A. and A. | 25 | Ellen J. Elkins | 10 |
| Horace Waters | 25 | Helen W. Almy | 10 |
| Mrs. J. K. Waters | 10 | A. M. Barbour | 3 |
| Merrill Waters | 10 | J. W. Slauson | 5 |
| Mrs. E. A. Hillabrand | 5 | A. Cobb | 2 |
| Frank Draw | 5 | Wollman & Co. | 10 |
| Mrs. J. de Koven | 50 | G. R. Meneely | 10 |
| H. H. Nathan | 10 | H. Simon | 25 |
| Lewis Merrill | 8 | H. F. Brandenburg | 5 |
| Mrs. M. Merrill | 5 | H. R. B. | 5 |
| G. Z. Williams | 6 | S. L. W. | 25 |
| Percy Addis | 1 | W. P. Biglow | 10 |
| B. D. Thorwell | 10 | H. B. Platt | 100 |
| Frank Draw | 5 | L. W. Guernsey | 5 |
| Miss Mary H. Nye | 5 | C. M. Hallock | 2 |
| Mrs. C. D. Nye | 5 | Harriet L. Green | 10 |
| Ellen H. Wadhams | 100 | H. L. Christianson | 11 |
| C. W. Cobb | 5 | Frank C. Wells | 4 |
| Mrs. P. N. Welch | 50 | A. Y. C. | 50 |
| Miss S. Smith | 10 | J. P. Jefferson | 99 |
| Capt. J. C. Wilson | 5 | A. M. Refugee | 200 |
| Gertrude H. Ford | 5 | Miss M. H. Pearson | 50 |
| C. W. B. | 5 | E. M. R. (in memory of mother) | 50 |
| L. E. Ellis | 200 | R. Reback | 4 |
| R. H. Williams | 100 | Martha W. Hill | 5 |
| L. F. and Miriam Chadeayne | 5 | Mary C. Fisher | 5 |
| Dr. A. H. Peters | 20 | Elsie M. Dolitscher | 15 |
| John R. Pine | $10 | Miss Chamberlain | 10 |
| Mrs. A. M. Young | 50 | Miss Messenger | 10 |
| T. B. Blanet | 25 | E. Frelinghuysen | 100 |
| Mrs. A. Rubel | 25 | Mt. Sinai Trained Nurse | 10 |
| C. Robbins | 100 | Nurse | 10 |
| J. C. Parrish | 50 | S. Stoddard | 10 |
| A. L. Jackson | 5 | J. W. Weed | 50 |
| M. D. Merus | 5 | C. B. Grant | 5 |
| H. P. Case | 45 | Collected by Mr. Van Rossum | 355 |
| Jesse Wineburg | 25 | Mrs. W. J. Matheson | 10 |
| Alfred Sims | 10 | Mrs. Estelle de P. Roemer | 5 |
| G. H. Taber | 10 | | |
| E. A. B. | 5 | | |
| P. G. | 1 | | |
| Bureau De Secours Belge, Woonsocket, R. I. | 800 | | |
| Nellie M. Grant | 5 | | |
| Margaret S. Gibson | 25 | | |
| J. G. Gibson | 5 | | |
| Anonymous | 2 | | |
| Employes of Buffalo Water Bureau | 5 | | |
| A. S. | 5 | | |
| Mrs. K. Herbert | 2 | | |
| A Canadian | 10 | | |
| Mrs. J. J. Gowdy | 10 | | |
| Theodore Poulk | 25 | | |
| Mrs. A. J. Holden | 10 | | |

### For the Committee of Mercy.

The Committee of Mercy received this letter from Cardinal Farley yesterday:

Cardinal's Residence,
452 Madison Avenue.

Dear Mr. Cockran: I have read the documents relating to the Committee of Mercy, of which you accept, to me recently. I understand it to be an international, neutral, non-partisan, non-sectarian organization in aid of the widows and orphans made by the world war in Europe or America.

The need must truly be a crying one and appeals to all. The Committee of Mercy has my cordial approval, and I pray for it every success. Very faithfully yours,

JOHN CARDINAL FARLEY,
Archbishop of New York.

The Hon. W. Bourke Cockran.

August Belmont, Treasurer of the committee, which has offices in the Fifth Avenue Building, announced these contributions yesterday:

GENERAL FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. E. and Presbyterian Churches, Pocahontas, Iowa | $7 |
| Davis Owen | 4 |
| Christian Church, Sidney, Ill. | 2 |
| Episcopal Church, Texas City | 10 |
| Ladies of Episcopal Church, Texas City | 15 |
| Old South Church, Windsor, Vt. | 11 |
| Miss Edith Dickman | 5 |
| A. H. Bartlett | 10 |

BELGIAN FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. M. Cunningham | 35 |
| P. J. Neary | 5 |

GERMAN FUND.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lutheran Church, Council Bluffs, Iowa | 3 |

### Paris Hospital Fund.

The fund for the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris, subscriptions to which should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, amounts now to $87,075, of which $1,962 was received yesterday from these persons:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Through Providence Journal | $1,119 | F. N. Southwick | $10 |
| Rosamond A. Autchinclose | 400 | Mrs. C. Leland Harrison | 10 |
| First Presby. Ch., Seneca Falls | 100 | G. W. Hamlin | 10 |
| G. T. Stodder | 100 | N. W. Leggett | 5 |
| Gertrude L. Hoyt | 100 | G. H. Francoeur | 5 |
| S. P. Hutchins | 50 | J. McA. Johnson | 5 |
| Mrs. L. M. Dennis | 25 | Anna M. Bellamy | 5 |
| A. J. Porter | 12 | D. P. Foley | 5 |
| S. P. Shaw, Jr. | 10 | A. D. Grange | 5 |
| C. F. Johnson | 10 | C. G. Remick | 1 |

These subscriptions, to be applied to the Red Cross Fund, were received by the Merchants' Association yesterday:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Benze Bros Co. | $5 | Samuel Danziger | $10 |
| Three in One Oil Co. | 25 | Mrs. P. and J. H. Staats | 50 |

This fund now amounts to $4,741.

Seymour Thomas, Daniel Chester French, Guzon Borgum, C. S. Pietro, Jonas Lie, William M. Chase, George Bellows, Robert Henri, and over three hundred artists and sculptors have started a benefit movement for the war sufferers.

The benefit will take the form of an art exposition of painting and sculpture, and will be held in the Pietro Studios at 630 Fifth Avenue from Oct. 28 to Nov. 10.

### Austria-Hungarian Festival.

A "Martha Washington Festival," to be held under the patronage of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, is being arranged by the members of the women's auxiliary of the Austrian Society of New York. The proceeds of the festival, which will be held on the Austro-American liner Martha Washington, at the foot of Fortieth Street, Brooklyn, will be given to the Austrian Relief Fund. The festival will take place Saturday, Oct. 31, and will begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Miss Mabel Boardman, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross, has invited the New York Association Opposed to Women's Suffrage to take charge of the flag booth at the Red Cross Bazar and Universal aMrket. Besides selling flags, books will be opened for membership for the American Red Cross.

### French Relief Fund.

The fund for the relief of the women and children of France, subscriptions to which should be sent to Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East Forty-seventh Street, now amounts to $20,681, of which $556 was received yesterday from these persons.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bertha Chesnean | $5 | Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt | $200 |
| A Sympathizer | 1 | Miss Bayot | 15 |
| Jeanne M. Lanz | 10 | Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Satteries | 100 |
| Ch. of the Holy Cross, Troy | 75 | R. Sidwell | 50 |
| Mrs. Peter Gibson | 50 | G. von L. Meyer | 50 |

Miss Malvina Hoffman, who represents in New York the society known as the "Appui aux Artistes," which is operating lunch rooms and reading rooms for destitute artist sand artists' workers in Paris, announced yesterday that J. P. Morgan & Co. had cabled to Paris for the work of the society $3,657, which was given by these persons:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. E. H. Harriman, | Cleveland H. Dodge, |
| Miss Ruth Draper, | Mrs. H. P. Whitney, |
| Mrs. Moulton, | Miss Mabel Clark, |
| Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer, | Misses Cromwell, |
| Mrs. Linzee Blagden, | H. O. Milliken, |
| Mrs. J. H. Hammond, | Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, |
| Mrs. E. S. Harkness, | Bryson Burroughs, |
| Mrs. W. K. Draper, | Miss Evelyn Longman, |
| Miss M. C. Hoffman, | Miss Patterson, |
| F. M. L. Tonetti, | Mrs. Warren Adams, |
| Lawrence Butler, | Felix Kahn, |
| Herbert Rodman, | F. S. Bellevue, |
| Philip Wadsworth, | Lloyd Warren, |
| Durant Pottery Sale, | J. Watt, |
| Miss M Frelinghuysen, | J. Street, |
| Mrs. Allan Forbes, | Miss Marie Russell, |
| J. Sanford Saltus, | McDougal Hawkes, |

Each canteen, Miss Hoffman said, was supervised by two members of the French salons and one American member of the society. Subscriptions should be sent to Miss Hoffman at 15 Broad Street.

### Caruso Sings at Italian Benefit.

ROME, Oct. 19.—A performance was given at the Costanzi Theatre tonight for the benefit of needy emigrants who have returned to Italy. It yielded over 100,000 lire, (about $20,000.) Among the singers who appeared was Enrico Caruso, who had not previously been heard in Rome since 1903.

# TO PAY ENGLAND, BUT NOT IN GOLD

## Reserve Board Said to Have Short-Term Note Plan Under Consideration.

## PAISH SHOWS CONFIDENCE

### British Expert, Here to Discuss Exchange Situation, Says the Problem Will Be Solved.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Problems of international exchange now under consideration by the Federal Reserve Board will be solved soon and the balance of trade will swing again to the United States, making the payment of immense sums of American gold to England unnecessary, in the opinion of Sir George Paish, special adviser to the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is now in Washington discussing foreign exchange conditions with the board and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo.

It was reported today that the Federal Reserve Board probably would attempt to provide short-term interest-bearing paper or notes which would be acceptable to the English Government in place of actual gold. It became known, too, that the English bankers refused recently to take the obligations of New York City to the amount of $80,000,000 because they were regarded as having too long to run. The English bankers are said to prefer sixty-day or ninety-day paper, which is easily convertible and on which gold could be demanded in a comparatively short time if conditions arose to make more gold necessary to England.

The Federal reserve banks probably will be in operation within thirty days, and then paper carrying their indorsements may be acceptable to English creditors.

While Sir George declined today to talk about details of any plan for a solution of the problem, he expressed the belief that the difficulties would be smoothed out and both England and the United States satisfied with the result.

"At present," he said today, "England feels that she wants money that is owed her. We have coming from the United States probably more than $200,000,000. The ordinary method of payment is by gold, but in the course of business the balance is usually taken care of by purchases of American securities or by payment for your crops. In view of the present situation in your country the payment of this large amount of gold at this time might prove inconvenient and England was glad to respond to a proposal that the case be talked over and an effort made to find some way of meeting the difficulty.

"I feel sure that some way will be discovered here by the Federal Reserve Board and the Secretary of the Treasury, and there is no doubt that eventually the balance of trade will again be in your favor. In the months to come England will be buying American wheat and cotton. It probably will not cancel the sum owed in a few months, but it is bound to come in time. In the meantime arrangements may be made so that you will not be embarrassed and yet England will be assured that her money will be forthcoming when wanted."

Sir George said that he believed the London Stock Exchange would reopen in a short time, and thought it probable that the New York Stock Exchange would be opened about the same time.

Sir George declared American cotton growers need not fear that English manufacturers would buy Egyptian cotton in preference to the American product. "The Egyptian cotton is not used for the same grade of manufactured goods," he said. "At present the English mills probably have a sufficient supply on hand for a few months. They are naturally not anxious to buy, however, unless they are sure that cotton has reached the bottom price.

"The margin of profit in cotton is too small to warrant such risk. If you succeed in taking care of the surplus crop I have no doubt that you will see the English mills in the market again quickly. I suppose the Cotton Exchanges in New York and New Orleans will open again shortly if the plan of the Federal Reserve Board for a $150,000,000 loan fund goes through. Then I think the Liverpool Exchange will follow. With cotton selling again there is bound to be an improvement in conditions, and some of the balance against you will be wiped out of existence."

Secretary McAdoo and the Reserve Board were occupied today with the Directors and other officials of the twelve reserve banks who are in Washington for a conference, and there was no further consideration with Sir George and Basil B. Blackett of the English Treasury. Mr. McAdoo was ordered to bed tonight by his physician, suffering with a slight attack of nervous indigestion. He probably will not return to his desk for several days, and until then the conference with the Englishmen, to which New York bankers are to be asked, will not be held.

# SAMOA WAS TAKEN WITHOUT STRUGGLE

## Germans at Apia Amazed by the Overwhelming Force That Descended on Them.

## EXPECTED THEIR OWN SHIPS

### Hoisting of the British Flag a Picturesque Ceremony — Chinese Looked On with Wonder.

By MALCOLM ROSS, F. R. G. S.
Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Sept. 19.—The advance detachment of the New Zealand Expeditionary Force which was ordered to seize German Samoa left Wellington in two troop ships at dawn on Aug. 15, and was met in the ocean in latitude 36.0 south, longitude 178.30 east by three of the British cruisers in New Zealand waters—the Psyche, Pyramus, and Philomel.

As it was known that the armored cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were still at large in Pacific waters, it was decided not to go direct to Samoa, but to shape a course direct for New Caledonia. For the next fortnight or so we were playing a game of hide and seek in the big islanded playground of the Pacific Ocean. The first evening out the Psyche signaled "Whereabouts of Scharnhorst and Gneisenau still unknown; troop ships to extinguish all lights and proceed with only shaded lights at bow and stern." Military books and papers were quickly gathered together, and the remaining few minutes of daylight were used for getting into bed, while the difficult task was set us of trying to sleep the round of the clock. Thus, night after night, with lights out, we steamed along our northward track, the days being spent in drill and ball firing with rifles and the Maxim guns.

On the morning of Aug. 2 we proceeded along the shores of New Caledonia and saw the big French cruiser Montcalm entering the harbor. That day we were joined by the battle cruiser Australia and the light cruiser Melbourne. The contingent received an enthusiastic reception in New Caledonia. As we passed the Montcalm our band played the "Marseillaise," and the band on the French cruiser responded with our national anthem. Cheers from the thousands of men afloat and the singing of patriotic songs added to the general enthusiasm, the French residents being greatly excited with the sudden and unexpected appearance of their allies from New Zealand.

A delay of twenty-four hours was caused by one of the troopships grounding on a sand bank in the harbor, but on Sunday, Aug. 23, the expedition got safely away.

### The Assembling of the Fleet.

We steamed through the Havannah Pass, at the southeastern end of the island, where we awaited Rear Admiral Sir George Patey, in command of the allied fleets. In due course the Australia and the Melbourne came up with us. Then in turn waited for the Montcalm. All the ships, eight in number, were now assembled, and they moved off in the evening light to take up position in the lead.

Fiji was reached in due course, and at anchor in the harbor of Suva we found the Japanese collier Fukoku Maru, and learned that she had been coaling the German cruisers at the Caroline Islands just before the declaration of war. After the coal had been completed the Japanese Captain went on to Samoa, calling at Apia. The Germans, however, would not allow him to land. The Japanese Captain had been paid for his coal by drafts on Germany, which, on reaching Suva, he found to be useless. He was therefore left without means to coal and reprovision. As he was not allowed to land at Samoa he went on to Pago-Pago, in complete ignorance that war had been declared, and, not being able to get supplies there, left for Suva; on reaching the harbor the lights being extinguished, he ran his vessel on to the reef in the night ttime. Rockets were sent up, but no assistance could be given from the shore. Fortunately, however, he got off as the tide made; but it was a narrow call.

### In Sight of Samoa.

In the early dawn of Aug. 30 we got our first glimpse of German Samoa. The American island of Tutuila was out of sight, away to the right, but presently we rounded the southeastern corner of the island of Upolu, with its beautiful wooded hills wreathing their summits in the morning mists, and saw the white line of surf breaking along its coral reef—historic Upolu, the home of Robert Louis Stevenson, the scene of wars and rebellions and international schemings, and the scene also of that devastating hurricane which wrecked six ships of war and ten other vessels, and sent 142 officers and men of the German and American navies to their last sleep. The rusting ribs and plates of the Adler—the German flagship—pitched high inside the reef, still stare at us as a reminder of that memorable event.

### he Landing at Apia.

The Psyche went boldly on ahead, and after the harbor had been swept for mines she steamed in, under a flag of truce, and delivered a message from Admiral Patey demanding the surrender of Apia. The Germans, who had been expecting their own fleet in, were surprised with the suddenness with which an overwhelming force had descended upon them, and decided to offer no resistance to a landing. Capt. Marshall promptly made a signal to the troopships to steam to their anchorages; motor launches, motor surfboats, and ships' boats were launched, and the men began to pour over the ships' sides and down the rope ladders into the boats.

In a remarkably brief space of time the covering party was on shore, officers and men dashing out of the boats, up to the knees, and sometimes the waist, in water. The main street, the crossroads, and the bridges were quickly in possession of our men, with their Maxims and rifles, and then, one after another, the motor boats and launches began to tow strings of boats, crammed with the men of the main body, toward the shore. The bluejackets of the beach party, who had already landed, urged them forward by word and deed in cheery fashion, and soon Apia was swarming with our troops.

Guards were placed all about the Government buildings, and Col. Logan, with his staff, was quickly installed in the Government offices.

Lieut. Col. Fulton dashed off to the telephone exchange and pulled out all the plugs, so that the residents could hold no intercommunication by that means. The Custom House and the offices of the Governor were also seized without a moment's loss of time. An armed party was dispatched along a bush road to seize the wireless station. Late that evening the man in charge rang up in some alarm to state that there was dynamite lying about and that the engine had been tampered with to such an extent that the apparatus could not be used until we got our own machinery in position.

Meantime the German flag that had flown over the island for fourteen years was hauled down, the German as present doffing their hats and standing bareheaded and silent on the veranda of the Supreme Court as they watched the soldier in khaki from New Zealand unceremoniously pulling it down, detaching it from the rope, and carrying it inside the building.

### British Flag Hoisted.

Next morning the British flag was hoisted with all due ceremony. In the harbor the emolem of Britain's might fluttered from the masts of our cruiser escort, the Stars and Stripes waved in the tropic breeze above the palms surrounding the American Consulate, and out in the open sea the White Ensign and Tricolor flew on the powerful warships of the allied fleets of England and France.

A large crowd of British and other residents and Samoans had gathered. In the background were groups of Chinese coolies, gazing wonderingly upon the scene. The balconies of the adjoining buildings were crowded with British and Samoans. Only the Germans were conspicuous by their absence. With undisguised feelings of sadness they had seen their own flag hauled down the day before. Naturally they had no desire to witness the flag of the rival nation going up in its place.

A few minutes before 8 o'clock all was ready. Two bluejackets and a naval Lieutenant stood with the flag awaiting the signal. The first gun of the royal salute from the Psyche boomed out across the bay. Then slowly to the booming of twenty-one guns, the flag was hoisted to the sumnuit of the staff, the officers with drawn swords silently watching it go up. With the sound of the last gun it reached the top of the flagstaff and fluttered out in the southeast trade wind above the tall palms of Upolo.

There was a sharp order from the officer commanding the expedition, and the troops came to the royal salute. The national anthem—never more fervently sung—and three rousing cheers for King George followed.

Then came the reading of the proclamation by Col. Logan, the troops formed up again, and, to the music of the band of the Fifth Regiment, marched back to quarters.

# BRITAIN'S DAUGHTERS MEET.

### 500 Gather Here from Far and Near to Discuss Relief Plans.

Five hundred British women, some of whom had come from Albany, Philadelphia, and New Haven, gathered yesterday afternoon in the grand ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel at a meeting held under the auspices of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire. They came to discuss measures which had been taken to relieve the distress caused by the war, and they made the hall ring with their applause for the patriotic speeches and when they sang "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the King."

Mrs. J. Elliot Langstaff of Brooklyn, President of the order, presided, and the meeting was opened by a prayer offered by the Rev. Frederick Courtney, formerly Bishop of Nova Scotia. A hymn written by Bishop Boyd Carpenter was sung. Here is one verse:

We draw the sword to keep the troth
Free from dishonor's stain,
Make strong our hands to shield the weak
And their just cause maintain.

This allusion to Belgium found an echo in the speech by Frederick Wards. He quoted the words of Julius Caesar in his "Commentaries" about the Belgae being the bravest of all, and he poured scorn upon the Germans.

"They said it was necessary to go through Belgium," he said. "Yes, it was necessary, for the French frontier was bristling with forts. And so that gallant army poured in its hundreds of thousands, perhaps its millions, through little Belgium. Time will judge between us and posterity will fix the blame, but we can never doubt the justice of our cause or the certainty that we shall win."

Miss Mary Ambrose sang as a solo the British marching song, "It's a long, long way to Tipperary," and roused her audience to join enthusiastically in the chorus, and then the Rev. Dr. Charles Eaton spoke of how much the fight the Allies were waging meant for the world and this country in particular. He had, he said, had the courage to say weeks ago that they were fighting the battles of the United States, and all the newspapers had criticised him, but now they had come round to see the justice of his views.

Lady Briggs also spoke, urging the women to do their part in sending men to the war, and pointing out that there was no excess of loyalty in discontinuing the use of articles of German and Austrian manufacture, for to purchase them was, in truth, lending aid and comfort to the King's enemies.

During the meeting a collection was taken up, amounting to more than $155. It will be distributed between the Prince of Wales's Fund, the purchase of hospital supplies, and the fund for the Belgian refugees. Mrs. Langstaff also told of the work accomplished by the Daughters of the Empire since the war began.

# TELLS THE ENGLISH OF OUR ATTITUDE

## Harold Begbie Advises Them to Reform the Censorship and Confer on Finance.

## CAN HELP TO RESTORE TRADE

### The Upbuilding of Financial Confidence Will Immensely Improve Present Friendship.

*Special to The New York Times.*

LONDON, Oct. 21.—In The Chronicle this morning, writing from New York, Harold Begbie writes his impressions of the American attitude toward the belligerents in the present war, and incidentally gives some advice to his fellow-countrymen on the attitude they should adopt toward the United States. He says:

"In this article I will endeavor to summarize conversations with many eminent and public men in America who have been so good as to speak quite frankly to me of the present situation, in spite of the Presidential attitude of neutrality.

"I was told on the highest authority before I left London that America was entirely satisfied with the British case and that it would be unwise of Great Britain to step down from her pedestal of traditional dignity and jostle shoulders with Germany in a rival courtship of America. 'England,' I was told, 'has impressed America by her dignified attitude and her decorous reserve.

"Now what does this mean? It means that official England and official America are on very good terms with each other. It means that neither Mr. Asquith nor Sir Edward Grey need trouble his head about the capacity of President Wilson or Secretary Bryan to judge between the British and the German cases. There is no need for an English Bernstorff or an English Dernburg to take up his quarters in New York. Let England preserve at all costs her traditional dignity. The "White Paper" crushes the German at every fresh wriggle toward the good graces of America. England need not concern herself any further with America.

"But official circles are not democracies. The democracy of America is no more studious of Foreign Office documents than the democracy of Great Britain. America is busy and reads newspapers and forgets from day to day what it has read, and judges chiefly by the latest news—fresh from Berlin.

"It is perfectly true that nothing could be so unwise for England to undertake as a sordid cap-in-hand courtship of America, such as the nation of culture is now prosecuting with a perfection of organization that will one day astonish Profs. Eucken and Harnack. But nothing could be so foolish as the ignoring of the American democracy by the English democracy. To let Germany send its news and its tracts and its agents of every kind and degree, and to send nothing from England—this is stupid and almost dangerous.

"What can England do to seize the opportunity now presented to her by the sentiments and intellectual convictions of America? First, let me say that never has England stood so high in the estimation of America, and never has the shadow of the Kaiser fallen more blackly and ominously across the pages of the Monroe Doctrine. The debt that England owes to the newspaper world of America cannot be estimated. The editors of the best journals have been fearless and very shrewd champions of the Allies' cause. It is these editors who have made the German monster a reality to the American people, and this quietly, with a most deadly logic. We have no better allies in America than the editors of the great papers.

"'We shall be the next,' Americans tell me; and they speak of South America and Canada—these men who are free, and who hate militarism far more than we hate it in England. 'Your navy,' one man said to me, 'not only guards the British Empire; it guards the American Republic.'

"Another man of distinction said to me: 'When the war began I used to hear at the club and everywhere I went some such expression as, "Thank th Lord we aren't in it!" I've not heard any such phrase for over a month. On the contrary, I've heard expressions of anxiety and confessions of repentance for past ignorance. You've seen what Dr. Eliot of Harvard has just said. That is immensely significant. But all over the country it's the same. Americans see that Germany is a world menace, and that unless democratic ideals are to perish she must be resisted.'

"What we do not see lay in the foundations, in this hour of mutual peril, of an Anglo-Saxon alliance?

"First, we must reform our war censorship. If we cannot get rid of it, at least we must place the best of our journalists in that office and send to America a continual stream of reliable information—not only about battles, but about the messages sent from Germany to deceive the world. At present news which has already appeared in Germany is censored by London on its way to New York! New York resents with proper dignity, and yet with some amusement, this grandmotherly care of its intellect on the part of the British censorship. America expects to be treated by England as a grown man and a friend.

"Secondly, we must seek by every just and honest means within our power to restore financial confidence. I have excellent authority for making the statement that the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Cotton Exchange would welcome the proposal from the London Stock Exchange and the Liverpool Cotton Exchange for a conference. It is thought that representatives of the two Stock Exchanges could, if not hasten the opening of the market, at least do something to safeguard the investing public when the Stock Exchanges are opened. In any case, it is felt here by able and representative men that such conferences would result in a better understanding between the two nations and lead eventually to a greater volume of business between the two countries.

"I am told that American financiers have the greatest admiration for the manner in which London has handled an extremely difficult situation, and that Wall Street is profoundly grateful for certain good offices on the part of the London Stock Exchange.

"One of the leading men in New York, speaking of the visit to this country of Sir George Paish, said to me: 'If England can do for the American cotton trade what London has done for the New York Stock Exchange, it would produce a very profound impression in America. Our cotton trade last year was worth £170,000,000. This year the fall in price reduces it to £110,000,000, and even at that price there is no market.'

"A man of considerable eminence in this country said to me last night: 'The most important thing for both England and America is the restoration of confidence in the financial world. When this is done, as it could be done by conferences between the two countries, England might raise in America any loan she needs to finish the war. And trade would immediately begin to pick up again. I am inclined to say that nothing could be suggested more likely to help an embarrassing situation than this idea of a conference between London and Wall Street.' This same man also spoke with great sanguineness of the almost boundless prospects in trade for England and America when the natural alliance between the two countries is consummated.

"It must be borne in mind that America is frightfully hard hit by the war; that the stopping of American ships by British cruisers off the Hudson River can easily be magnified into annoyances by England's enemies; that the arrest of the cotton trade in America is a deadly blow at American prosperity, and that working people out of employment, told that England is the selfish tyrant who has forced peaceful Germany to fight for her existence, will not be likely to recall the 'White Paper' in brooding over the immediate question of their own empty stomachs. England must know that, if it is in her power to help America, not only ought she to do it, but it would be of the very greatest service to her future, political and industrial, to render that help quickly and generously.

"I am convinced that educated American sentiment is overwhelmingly with the Allies; but the longer the war lasts and the greater the suffering entailed upon democracy over here, the more impatient will these hungry multitudes become with the whole situation in Europe, and the more likely will they be to clamor for a hastened peace.

"And, let it be remembered, these working people are sedulously courted by Germany in a hundred ways, and much of the news which they read in their papers is very largely colored by the skies of Berlin.

"Let England preserve her official attitude of dignity and silence, by all means; but let the business men of England embrace the opportunity of this hour to generously and promptly, as possible; for now is the time when intelligent America, greatly respecting, admiring, and liking England, is more than willing to shake hands over a long friendship.

"We could not possess a stronger, more stimulating and more peace-loving friend. America completes England."

# VILLA THREATENS TO SEIZE CHIEFS

Continued from Page 1.

menacing the convention at Aguascalientes with an army of 18,000 men.

He said the reports received from American representatives were to the effect that the Constitutional Convention was acting harmoniously, and seemed to indicate that the convention would be able to arrange a peaceful adjustment of Mexican affairs. Señor Zubaran, Chief of the Mexican Constitutionalist Agency in Washington, was also hopeful of the confirmation of the unmoored menacing attitude of the Villa army toward the convention.

## TO ATTACK HERMOSILLO.

### Carranza Orders Gen. Hill to Move on Capital of Sonora.

DOUGLAS, Oct. 20.—Gen. Carranza has ordered Gen. Benjamin Hill, commanding the garrison at Naco, Sonora, to advance upon Hermosillo, the capital of Sonora, as soon as possible, according to telegrams said to have been exchanged between Hill and Gen. Juan Cabral. Hill is now under siege at Naco by the forces of Gov. Maytorena, but he expressed the intention of carrying out the order of the "First Chief."

Four field pieces now on the way from El Paso are depended upon by Hill to drive Maytorena's Yaqui Indians from Naco. Then, it is asserted, he expects to take them to Hermosillo for an attack on that city.

NACO, Ariz., Oct. 20.—While awaiting the arrival of the Peace Commission from Aguascalientes to settle the difference between Gov. José Maytorena and Gen. Benjamin Hill, both these leaders are preparing to resume hostilities.

Maytorena evidently is planning the demolition of Naco, Sonora, as he now has five field pieces planted on three sides of the town. The guns in their present position will endanger the American town more than before should Maytorena renew the attack on the Mexican village.

Gen. Hill has not been idle. He has four guns en route which are expected to arrive tonight. It is thought Maytorena may anticipate their arrival with an attack on Naco, Sonora.


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# TAFT URGES LAW TO GUARD ALIENS

## Opening Bar Association Meeting, He Advocates Legislation to Enforce Treaties.

## PRESIDENT MAKES A PLEA

## Calls World's Opinion the Last Court and Believes the Law Should Grow.

## ROOT ASKS FOR REFORM

### Thinks Expert Advisers of Legislatures Would Put a Stop to Ill-Advised Lawmaking.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The annual meeting of the American Bar Association which opened today was remarkable in many ways. William Howard Taft, the President of the association, made an address in which he advocated legislation that would give the Federal Government authority to enforce its treaty obligations. Under present conditions, the Government of the United States is powerless to punish those guilty of particular treaty violations because their offenses are in a class over which the States have jurisdiction.

It was Mr. Taft's pleasure to present to the association his successor in the White House, President Wilson, who made an address of welcome to the gathering, including in its number the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Courts of many States, and a large number of widely known lawyers.

Mr. Taft in his address said that he did not agree with the view that it would require a constitutional change to make a treaty the supreme law of the land. He contended that a simple statute of a dozen lines would give the President the necessary authority to institute proceedings whereby foreigners in the United States would receive the protection guaranteed by the treaties between this Government and the nations to which they bore allegiance.

This question was discussed in the Administration of President Benjamin Harrison, when the Federal Government found it impossible to take steps to punish those guilty of the "Mafia lynching" in New Orleans, because it was held that the statutes of Louisiana should govern the case. This incident caused the severance of diplomatic relations between Italy and the United States.

In some measure Mr. Taft's contentions had bearing on the California alien land question which recently threatened to cause friction between the Washington and Tokio Governments. Japan insisted that the United States was bound to protect her subjects in California against the discrimination in the land law. Under present conditions the Federal Government has found itself unable to carry out its treaty obligations to foreign nations when violations complained of can be corrected only by the authorities of the States in which they occur.

**Says World's Opinion Rules.**

In introducing President Wilson, Mr. Taft pledged the association's earnest co-operation and personal confidence in the President's efforts to guide the ship of State safely through the European crisis. Mr. Taft said that the American people were back of the President in his handling of the international situation, and that he had the confidence of the nation. In his address President Wilson said:

"The opinion of the world is the mistress of the world, and the processes of international law are the slow processes by which opinion works its will.

"What impresses me is the constant thought that is the tribunal at the bar of which we all sit. I would call your attention, incidentally, to the circumstance that it does not observe the ordinary rules of evidence, which has sometimes suggested to me that the ordinary rules of evidence had shown some signs of growing antique.

"Everything, rumor included, is heard in this court, and the standard of judgment is not with regard to the character of the testimony, but the character of the witness. The motives are disclosed, the purposes are conjectured, and that opinion is finally accepted which seems to be not the best founded in law, perhaps, but the best founded in integrity of character and of morals.

"That is the process which is slowly working its will upon the world, and what we should be watchful of is not so much jealous interests as sound principles of action. The disinterested course is always the biggest course to pursue not only, but it is in the long run the most profitable course to pursue. If you can establish your character, you can establish your credit.

"What I wanted to suggest to this association in bidding them very hearty welcome to the city is whether we sufficiently apply those same ideas to the body of municipal law which we seek to administer. Citations seem to play so much larger rôle now than principle. There was a time when the thoughtful eye of the Judge rested upon the changes of social circumstance and almost palpably saw the law arise out of human life. Have we got to a time when the only way to change law is by statute?

"The changing of law by statute seems to me like mending a garment with a patch; whereas law should grow by the life that is in it, not by the life that is outside of it. I should hate to think that the law did not derive its impulse from looking forward rather than from looking backward; or, rather, that it did not derive its instruction from looking about and seeing what the circumstances of men actually are and what the impulses of justice necessarily are."

Disclaiming any intention of impeaching the law, the President continued:

"Public life, like private life, would be a very dull and dry matter if it were not for this belief in the essential beauty of the human spirit and the belief that the human spirit could be translated into action and into ordinance. Not entire. You cannot go any faster than you can advance the average moral judgments of the mass, but you can go, at least, as fast as that, and you can see to it that you do not lag behind the average moral judgments of the mass.

"I have in my life dealt with all sorts and conditions of men, and I have found that the flame of moral judgment burned just as bright in the man of humble life and limited experience as in the scholar and the man of affairs. And I would like his voice always to be heard, not as a witness, not as speaking in his own case, but as if he were the voice of men in general, in our courts of justice, as well as the voice of the lawyers, remembering what the law has been.

"My hope is that being stirred to the depths by the extraordinary circumstances of the time in which we live we may recover from those depths something of a renewal of that vision of the law with which men may be supposed to have started out in the old days of the oracles, who communed with the intimations of divinity."

### TAFT DISCUSSES NEW LAWS.

**Ex-President Makes an Exhaustive Analysis of Anti-Trust Legislation.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—A feature of the first day's proceedings of the annual meeting of the American Bar Association was the address of the association's President, William Howard Taft, ex-President of the United States. Prof. Taft, beginning with a reference to the European war and neutrality, spoke in part as follows:

"The overwhelming importance to us of keeping out of the struggle has led President Wilson to warn the American people in their public expressions and actions to maintain, as far as possible, an impartial attitude, and in this appeal he should have the earnest approval and the sincerest co-operation of all of us. Most of us do not understand how much significance European peoples give to hostile expressions of our press and of prominent men, which they are quite inclined to regard as either inspired or at least acquiesced in by our Government, and as embodying the views of the entire people.

"They do not appreciate the comparatively little weight in judging our national attitude that ought to be given to editorial expressions, or hastily prepared communications based on current reports necessarily inaccurate or biased. The language of the President, in which he declined to be drawn into a decision or the expression of opinion on the complaints of belligerents, was most admirable, and showed to the world what we must show, that we do not intend to be drawn into this controversy in any way; that while we are willing to assist as much as possible in bringing about peace, our attitude as judges cannot be invoked until we are given formal authority, with a stipulated condition to abide the judgment."

Discussing compliance with treaties and the effect of treaties of arbitration and of peace upon the chances of war, Prof. Taft said:

"Is it not a good time for us to clean our own house and to put ourselves in a position where we can fulfill to the letter every treaty that we have entered into? We have made many treaties of friendship and peace—indeed, treaties with all the world—in which we have assured to aliens, subjects, or citizens of the other party to the treaty, resident within our borders, due process of law in protection of life, liberty, and property. But we now withhold, however, from the same authority that makes the treaty the power to fulfill its obligation. A statute of a dozen lines would put it in the power of the President to institute judicial proceedings, civil and criminal, in courts of the United States, to punish a violation of the treaty rights of aliens and enable him to use the civil and military executive arm of the Government to protect against their threatened invasion.

"It is idle to urge that the granting of such a power to the Executive is contrary to the Constitution, because the Supreme Court has already decided specifically that Congress has the authority."

Prof. Taft then reviewed the Trade Commission and Clayton acts of Congress as follows:

"The most noteworthy national legislation of the year, from the standpoint of the administration of justice, is contained in the Trade Commission act and the so-called Clayton act. Together they affect two general subjects matter. They supplement existing statutes and general law as to illegal trusts and monopolies in interstate commerce. And they deal with the application of the Anti-Trust act to labor associations, the issuing of injunctions in labor disputes in Federal courts, and the procedure for the punishment of contempts in a certain class of cases.

**Discusses Anti-Trust Legislation.**

"Both measures in the most painstaking way make clear that nothing in them is to vary the meaning of the two important sections of the Sherman act, which have been so fully considered and clearly construed by the Supreme Court in the light of, and by the rule of, reason. We may, therefore, in beginning the consideration of this new legislation, rejoice that in spite of the exuberant criticism of the Supreme Court decisions in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases when announced, and the threats of legislation to dethrone reason in judicial construction as applied to trust law, we may still use in a normal way those mental processes with which nature has endowed us in attempting to find out what Congress means in these acts."

Prof Taft then discussed the provisions of the new laws in detail and continued as follows:

"The first new term that confronts us in the Trade Commission act is unfair competition. What does it mean? It does not appear in the Clayton act at all, and yet the two acts are in pari materia.

"It is hard to reach any other conclusion, after consideration of the old legislation and the new, than that unfair competition only includes these methods and practices in interstate trade, the effect and intent of which would bring them within the scope and condemnation of the second and third sections of the Sherman act. The same thing is true of several specific offenses denounced in the Clayton act. There are: (1) Discriminations in price in sales of goods; (2) a sale or lease of goods patented or unpatented on condition that the vendee shall not deal in or use the goods of a competitor; (3) acquisition of stock by one corporation in another; (4) acquisition of stock by one corporation in two other corporations, when the effect of any one of these four acts may be substantially to lessen competition, restrain interstate commerce, or tend to create monopoly.

"The words 'with the effect substantially to lessen competition' are to be construed in the light of their association with the words that follow them in order to secure some guide to the meaning of 'substantially.' It certainly does not mean any lessening of competition, however small, because its ordinary signification prevents that. More than that, the union of two corporations by a holding company or otherwise must always lessen competition somewhat. The only reasonable solution would seem to be to hold that it means such substantial suppression of competition as to constitute a real restraint of trade and a tendency to monopolize.

"Now it is possible to point out specific decisions of the Supreme Court on the anti-trust law in which just such acts as are here denounced are held to be within the Sherman law. The so-called tying provision in the sale of patented articles, as to which the Supreme Court divided, may be an exception. But with this exception, so far as I can see, the field of illegal and criminal effort in respect to restraints of interstate commerce or monopolies of it is not enlarged under the new acts, and indeed it is difficult to see how it could be, under the sweeping language of Chief Justice White in construing the Sherman law in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases.

**New Laws Declaratory.**

"The new laws only specify certain phases of violations of the Sherman law which can be prosecuted under separate indictments, and in many respects are only declaratory of existing law. Thus one section of the Clayton act provides that if a corporation shall violate the law, any Director, officer, or agent authorizing such violation shall also be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and punished by fine and imprisonment. This section is intended to carry out the famous policy, advanced as a new departure, that guilt is personal.

"It is certainly a wise provision, but it can hardly be called a new one, for it has always been the law since there were crimes at the common law and rules punishing aiders and abettors. The section suggests that line of Holmes to the Katydid, 'Thou sayest an undisputed thing in such a solemn way.'

"The analogy between the functions of the Commerce Commission and the Trade Commission is not complete. The consideration of the question of unreasonableness and undue discrimination as to rates would seem to vest in the Commerce Commission a much wider discretion and range of judgment, free from examination and review by the courts, than the Trade Commission has in finding the facts and making the restraining order as to 'unfair competition.'

"In the former case the Commerce Commission is not only finding the facts but is exercising in detail the legislative function of Congress of rate regulation, which, with general limitations, has to be delegated to it in order that it can be effectively exercised at all. All that the court does in review of action by the Commerce Commission is to see that it is within the scope and limitations of the general delegation of power, and that it does not deprive the carrier of his property and its use without due process of the law, i. e., that it is not a confiscation. The function of the Trade Commission is to find the facts also, but when it comes to decide the question of unfair competition upon these facts it would seem to be as I have before said, only a question of law under the Sherman act.

"The Trade Commission, therefore, is merely to apply the law to the facts as a Master in Chancery would do. This is to use the very analogy by which the duties of the Trade Commission under another section are described. So, when the court comes to consider the Trade Commission's action on review, it takes its findings and order and treats them as it would the report of a Master in Chancery, with the exception that it cannot re-examine a finding of fact unless there is no legal evidence to support it. It may remand the case for additional evidence for further finding and report.

"Proper equity practice requires that the Chancellor should not set aside the finding of a Master on the facts unless plainly contrary to the weight of the evidence. The difference between this and treating the finding of fact as conclusive is, so far as I can see, the only difference between the function of the court in dealing with the Trade Commission's order and that which it performs in dealing with the report of its Master in Chancery as to the facts and the proper order or decree to be entered upon them in an equity cause.

"It is not germane to my purpose to discuss the effect of the prohibition of interlocking directorates and the denunciation as Federal crimes of breaches of trust of those having control of interstate commerce carriers, except to say that the inconvenience they may cause to law-abiding business men of scrupulous honesty will be much more than offset by the substantial good they will do in protection of the public from illegal combinations, and in the protection of confiding stockholders from being plundered.

**Capital and Labor Combinations.**

"In the last quarter of a century we have witnessed the enormous growth of power in bodies of men, secured by the combinations of capital on the one hand and of labor on the other. The necessity for the combination of capital, in order to increase the effectiveness of production and manufacture, and to reduce its cost, has been fully recognized by all persons at all familiar with business conditions and economic principles. The equal necessity for the combination of labor, in order to exact from capital its fair share of the value of the joint product, consistent with the normal operation of economic law, has also been recognized by sane students of economic and social science. The enormous power which these combinations give has proved to be subject to great abuses.

"The combinations of capital too frequently strengthened their control by the use of money in politics and through the instrumentality of the political boss and the machine. After the country had sobered down from the intoxication of its enormous business expansion and prosperity, the scales fell from the eyes of the people, they saw the danger of plutocracy, and throughout the length and breadth of the land they attempted, by their representatives in the Legislatures and in Congress, to curb this power of combined capital and to restrain it within legitimate limits, and so we had the interstate commerce law, the anti-trust law, and the amendments to those laws, and the struggle in the courts, until now both laws have received authoritative construction and have become reasonably effective for the purpose for which they were enacted.

"But the momentum that such a popular movement acquires prevents its stopping at the median line, and we are in danger of excessive regulation which will really interfere with that freedom of trade and unrestricted initiative which has helped so much the material progress of the country heretofore. Party leaders and parties, in the imaginative and efflorescent style of party platforms and stump deliverences, have denounced the slow judicial process of remedying evils and establishing justice, and have called for cross-cut methods, direct and summary remedies, and the suppression of evil and the upholding of the good by executive action in which those acting were not to be bothered by precedent but were to decide everything upon the merits of the particular case. Legislatures have sought to meet this demand by creating commissions with large powers to enforce laws.

"In so far as these commissions have rendered more efefctive the exercise of what is really an executive function, they have been good things, and often they have relieved the courts of quasi-executive duties that have not only burdened the courts, but also exposed them to unnecessary prejudice and attack because the matters acted on had a political, economic, or social phase. Many have been disposed to view this delegation of powers to commissions as derogating from the authority of courts and as depriving the citizen of a real judicial hearing in defense o this right to life, liberty, and property and the pursuit of happiness. Whatever the early effect, I do not think we need fear such an ultimate result. The natural spirit engendered in every one who has blended with all his conceptions of social and political life the principles of Anglo-Saxon justice will prompt limitations in such legislative enactments and rules of practice in their execution and preserve the same due process of law for the party litigant that the barons of Runnymede wrested from King John for the freemen of England.

"The Court of Chancery was evolved from the wide, unlimited, and apparently arbitrary discretion that the King vested in his Chancellor to remedy individual instances of injustice done by the King's own courts of common law. The natural conservative tendency even of radical reformers when confronted with the difficult duty of drafting practical legislation is well illustrated in the provisions of these two statutes which are far less drastic and revolutionary than we had been led to expect when there was so much thundering in the index.

"While the abuses of combinations of capital have properly aroused public alarm and evoked the most stringent laws to suppress them, the abuses growing out of the enormous power of combinations of labor, which have been also manifest, have not evoked the same regulative legislative tendency.

"The labor provisions of the new legislation (of the sitting Congress) are, first, a declaration of the legality of labor, agricultural, and horticultural associations for mutual help and without profit, and a protection of them in lawfully pursuing their legitimate objects. This is plainly declaratory, and does not change or affect existing law.

"The procedure prescribed as to the issuing of preliminary restraining orders without notice and of preliminary injunctions in Federal courts is admirable. It is in accordance with the best equity practice, and will doubtless tend to prevent any ill-advised orders without notice and hearing."

### TOO MANY LAWS, ROOT SAYS.

**Senator Urges Expert Advice to Prevent Sloppy Legislation.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Senator Elihu Root, the chief speaker at tonight's session of the Bar Association, discussing "The Layman's Criticism of the Lawyer," said there was food for thought in this colloquy on Blackheath:

Dick the Butcher—The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers.

Jack Cade—Nay, that I mean to do. Is not this a lamentable thing, that of the skin of an innocent lamb should be made parchment? that parchment, being scribbled o'er, should undo a man?

Continuing, Senator Root said in part:

"If we were to poll the great public outside the profession I fear that we should find an uncomfortable number who in a mild way agree with Dick the Butcher. It is worth while for all of us, from time to time, to give serious consideration to these complaints about the administration of justice from whatever quarter they come. We are all so much alike that a serious abuse in one jurisdiction is pretty sure to indicate tendencies to be guarded against elsewhere. Wherever people are wrong in their criticisms that ought to be shown, and wherever they are right the conditions ought to be remedied."

Answering his own question as to what the Bar might do to improve the administration of justice in the United States, he said:

"First, we can improve our lawmaking. We make too many laws. According to a count made in the Library of Congress, our national and State Legislatures passed 62,014 statutes during the five years from 1909 to 1913 inclusive. During the same five years 68,379 decisions of the national and State courts of last resort were reported in 630 volumes.

"Many of these statutes are drawn in artificially, carelessly, ignorantly. Their terms are so vague, uncertain, doubtful, that they breed litigation inevitably. They are thrust into the body of existing laws without anybody taking the pains to ascertain what the existing laws are, what decision the courts have made in applying and interpreting them, or what the resultant of forces will be when the old laws and the new are brought together.

"If ever expert assistance was needed, the conditions of legislation in the United States at the present time show that our Legislatures need it in their lawmaking. Another thing the bar can do is to simplify the procedure of our courts. The American man is intensely practical and direct in his methods. American procedure ought to follow as closely as possible the methods of thought and action of American farmers and business men."

### SISTER SUES EDDIE FOY.

**Alleges $15,000 Is Due for Maintaining His Daughter.**

Mary A. Doyle, sister of Eddie Foy, the comedian, yesterday started suit in the Supreme Court against him as Edwin Fitzgerald, his legal name, to recover $15,000, alleged to be due for maintaining and educating Catherine Stanzy Fitzgerald, his daughter by his first wife. She alleges that prior to 1890 Foy married Miss Lola Conilish in Chicago, and in 1894 the daughter Catherine was born, the mother dying the same year. Immediately after, the complaint continues, Foy asked the plaintiff to care for Catherine and promised to support her. The only payments received from Foy for the girl's support, the complaint says, aggregate $600 and $700.

Foy married Madeline Morando, the danseuse, his present wife, in 1895. There are eight children by the second marriage

# OPEN FINAL FIGHT ON STEEL TRUST

Continued from Page 1.

pendent the Duluth & Iron Range Railroad Company, the Duluth, Messabe & Northern Railroad Company, the Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Company, Union Steel Company, and the Clairton Steel Company, and it is urged that the ore and coal properties of the United States Steel Corporation, other than those of the Tennessee Company, be divided among the Clairton, Union, and new concerns to be created in proportion to their capacity for the production of steel.

The court is asked further to decree that "Andrew Carnegie was a party to the unlawful combination of properties through the United States Steel Corporation and took the bonds of the corporation with all the infirmities attaching to such participation."

Finally, the court is asked to appoint a receiver to take over all of the properties owned or controlled by the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries for the purpose of making effective the decree of the court; that the receiver recover from the syndicate subscribers and promoters and others who were parties to the alleged unlawful combinations the difference between the par value of the stock received by them and the cash value of the properties or the services given therefor, so that restitution, so far as possible, may be made to the other stockholders.

**Many Books of Testimony.**

The testimony taken in the case is contained in fifty-five printed volumes, each an inch thick. The Government's brief, a formidable paper of more than 900 printed pages, which has been filed, reviews the evidence in the case and argues the law points involved. Much of the brief is given up to the Steel Corporation's acquisition of the majority of the stock of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company. The Government alleges that E. H. Gary and Henry C. Frick, Directors in the United States Steel Corporation, who went to President Roosevelt to see whether the Government would object to the corporation taking over the Tennessee Company, misrepresented to the President the amount of stock held by Moore & Schley, the brokers, which the corporation sought to purchase. The Government's brief asserts that the real object of the Steel Corporation in purchasing the Tennessee stock was not to help Moore & Schley out of financial difficulties, but to obtain absolute control of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company property:

### STEEL TRUST'S DEFENSE.

**Evolution of Trade Conditions, It Asserts, Brought About Organization**

The brief for the United States Steel Corporation in the Government suit for its dissolution, in which argument was begun in Philadelphia yesterday, reviews briefly the law as it has been established in the Standard Oil and Tobacco cases, and, as its most concise statement, cites the following from an opinion of Supreme Court Justice Holmes:

Those cases may be taken to have established that only such contracts and combinations are within the act as, by reason of intent or the inherent nature of the contemplated acts, prejudice the public interests by unduly restricting competition or unduly obstructing the course of trade.

Applying the law, as thus interpreted, to the facts of this case, counsel for the corporation find their first question to be whether the direct and necessary effect of the organization of the Steel Corporation was to restrain trade or to create a monopoly, as those terms are used in the Anti-Trust act. They find the answer to this question depends upon whether the amount of competition suppressed was so great or the percentage of business so large as in and of itself to constitute monopoly or restraint of trade independent of any question of intent.

It is argued by the Steel Corporation's attorney that the constituent companies were not in competition to any substantial extent.

As to the extent of control of the business acquired by the corporation, it is shown, the brief says, that the Steel Corporation's proportion of the country's total production of all finished products of iron and steel in 1901 was only 50.1 per cent; that it has since been reduced to 43.7 per cent. of the country's production for all the markets of the world, and to 40.9 per cent. of the total production for the domestic market.

As to the extent of control of the business involved in the ore supply acquired by the corporation, it is shown that the Steel Corporation's ore constituted only 43 per cent. of the total amount of ore in the ranges of the Lake Superior District which were known in 1901, and constitutes at present only 36 per cent. of the ore contained in the Lake Superior ranges now known. It also appears that of the total ores available for American iron and steel manufacture the ores of the Lake Superior District constitute a small fraction.

The defendants contend that it cannot in reason be said that the combination of manufacturing concerns, whose competition did not exceed that above shown, whose percentage of the production did not exceed 50.1 per cent. and whose acquisition of a raw material supply did not exceed its reasonable requirements and did not approach to a monopoly, necessarily operated to restrain trade, or in and of itself amounted to a monopoly or an attempt at monopolization.

This, the brief says, brings the argument to the second question essential to a decision of the case, whether the circumstances which led up to and surrounded the organization of the Steel Corporation and the after conduct of its managers show an intent to unduly suppress competition or to effect a monopoly. The organization of the United States Steel Corporation was shown to be essentially a development of the Federal Steel Company.

The claims of the defense with respect to the organization of the Steel Corporation are summed up in the brief in the following paragraph:

The organization was but a natural and normal development from existing trade and manufacturing conditions, and was the conception which underlay it, and the only notable because of the largeness of courage exhibited in undertaking to carry it out, but ability to think large and courage to execute the thought are not condemned by the law. Indeed, the future prosperity of our country and its standing among the nations must depend in large measure upon the encouragement given to these attributes of the American business man.

The brief continues:

"One of the most notable achievements of the corporation in accomplishing the purposes for which it was formed is the development of its foreign trade. The corporation's foreign trade has increased from 290,000 tons in 1903 to 2,537,000 tons in 1912. The value of its products sold in foreign markets between 1904 and 1912 amounted to $444,210,000, and in 1912 alone to $91,984,000. The prices received by the corporation on its exports have steadily increased, while the prices received on the same articles sold in the domestic market have as steadily decreased.

"With respect to the treatment of its employes, it was proved that the corporation has reduced wages only once during the whole period of its existence; that this was occasioned by the severe business depression of 1904 which compelled the corporation to pass the dividends on its common stock and that it restored wages before it restored the dividends.

"The price of its products is shown to have decreased on the average about $8 a ton since it was formed. It was also shown that the price of steel products as compared with other commodities has diminished 16.5 per cent. since the corporation was formed, and since 1903 has been less in the United States than in either England or Germany."

With respect to the purchase of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company in November, 1907, the brief says that the Tennessee company was not a substantial competitor of the corporation, either actual or potential, because it had never been a success; that the principal product of the Tennessee company was rails, for which it was receiving over $8 less than its actual cost of manufacture; that its products were of poor quality and its markets limited. Its percentage of the country's production of steel rails was only 4.1 per cent., and of all finished rolled products, only .94 of 1 per cent.

As to the allegation that the corporation took advantage of the panic of 1907 to acquire control of a competitor, it is shown that the managers of the corporation had previously declined repeated offers of the Tennessee property; that when Moore & Schley were first in difficulties it loaned them $1,200,000 of its bonds, and when their condition became critical, offered to loan them $5,000,000 additional, in preference to their suggestion that it buy the Tennessee stock; and that the corporation agreed to the purchase only when it became apparent that nothing else would save Moore & Schley from failure and prevent the spread of the panic.


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# GLYNN A DEFENDER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

## Hotly Denies Charge of Sectarianism—No State Money for Parochial Institutions.

## NO RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE

### Answers Guardian of Liberty Inquiry in Speech at Ogdensburg—Defends Good Roads Record.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The question of sectarianism in public policy with particular reference to schools was treated by Gov. Glynn today in several of the speeches he made on the second lap of his 1,643-mile State tour. The Governor was inspired to a strong statement of his belief in a non-sectarian administration by an anonymous letter implying distrust of his expressed determination to keep religion and politics apart, and by a letter from Martin Waker of Buffalo, Secretary of the society known as the Guardians of Liberty.

In an afternoon meeting in the Town Hall at Ogdensburg, where 2,000 persons gathered, he said:

"Just before I left Albany yesterday I received an anonymous letter asking for a statement of my position on the public school question. I don't know what prompted the letter or why the writer was afraid to sign his name, but I do know that the man who wrote that cowardly letter has no justifiable excuse for doubting my loyalty to the public schools. I was educated in the public schools. I owe my start to them. A man who would be disloyal to his mother is not a man, but a traitor of the most contemptible kind. I look upon the public schools as my educational mother, to whom I have always and ever will be devotedly loyal.

"The writer of this letter said that some one had told him that I favored the taking of money from the public schools for the support of parochial schools. That is a diabolical lie, and the man who said it is a diabolical liar. I believe in giving the public schools every cent the State can afford. The parochial schools should be, and I believe are, adequately supported by the institutions that control them."

At a meeting in the Orpheum Theatre in Watertown tonight Gov. Glynn read his answer to Mr. Waker's letter. He summarized it at a great outdoor overflow meeting later. He said in part:

"In your letter of the 15th you discuss the subject of sectarianism in politics, and present to me as candidate for Governor certain questions. I shall consider these questions in the order you ask.

"1. 'Do you believe in the absolute separation of the Church and State?'

"I do. No man who understands the principles upon which this Republic was founded can tolerate the suggestion of interference in the affairs of Government by any sect or creed.

"2. 'Do you believe that no public funds should be used for any sectarian purpose whatever?'

"In answer I have no hesitancy in saying that I am uncompromisingly opposed to the use of public funds for the support or aid of any particular sect or religious denomination

"3. 'Do you believe that the free public schools is the best medium for instruction of our children and assimilating the different nationalities and making intelligent and useful citizens of them?'

"I answer, emphatically, 'Yes.' As a product of the public schools I take a special interest in our school system, and am now, as I have been throughout my career, a firm and unyielding advocate of every measure that guards and strengthens the public school system of our country. I am somewhat surprised that I should be asked such a question for on numerous public occasions I have given expression to my views on the subject. If I were asked to state what in my opinion is the choicest product and fairest fruition of liberty I would unhesitatingly name the public school system of the United States.

"For sinister purposes and with malicious intent, certain people are spreading the story that if elected Governor I will advocate the sharing of school moneys between public schools and parochial schools. Here and now I want to brand this story as a diabolical falsehood. If elected I will do no such thing.

"If the Legislature passed any law, with this as its object, I would not sign it. I am in favor of no such policy. I believe that the people who want sectarian schools should support the sectarian school.

"4. 'Are you in favor of allowing any organization, sectarian or otherwise, to maintain so-called reformatories or institutions where people are held in restraint without due process of law, and against their will and without inspection by public officials?'

"This question conveys its own answer. By all means I am opposed to holding any person in restraint against his or her will without due process of law. No man who believes in the Constitution of the United States or in our State Constitution could for a moment hold to the contrary. That all institutions wherein persons are held in restraint should be subject to inspection goes without saying.

"5. 'Do you believe in absolute freedom of speech upon all subjects not in defiance of law and constituted authority?'

"An American can give but one answer to this question—a positive, unqualified, 'Yes.' Free speech and a free press are the great bulwark of our liberties.

"6. 'If elected can you be depended upon to live up to your convictions regardless of any attempted intimidation or personal consideration?'

"I fully appreciate the fact that the false and irresponsible criticism of political foes justifies the asking of this question, which, under other circumstances, might be looked upon as impertinence.

"Those who know me know that I have been my own master in the past. The people of the State need have no fear that I shall be dominated or unduly influenced by any man or set of men in the future. Not only will I live up to my convictions, but any man who attempts to swerve me from my duty to all the people will find his stay in the Executive Chamber brief and chilly. If elected I shall be guided by my conscience and my oath and shall exert the full power of the Chief Executive to strengthen the institutions of liberty and progress.

"Above all—and I trust that you and all other citizens agree with me—I shall respect the fundamental principles of civil and religious freedom, which constitutes the cornerstone of our Republic. I shall not question any man because of his creed or faith. Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, believer and unbeliever, will be respected in their citizenship just as they have been respected by me in every political office I have ever held. I shall not insult the intelligence of the American people by permitting religious prejudices to tinge or stain the Government of New York.

"Bigotry should never be permitted to raise its hideous head under the Stars and Stripes. If we are to maintain peace, progress, and tranquillity in the United States, we must stamp out religious prejudice. We must bring into the light of day that stealthy cowardice which secretly strives to fan into flames the dying embers of bigotry. We must forever crush the religious hatred which has been a blight upon progress and the most treacherous enemy of human brotherhood."

The Governor spoke in another dozen towns today, each of them a supposedly Republican stronghold, but this could not be guessed from the receptions he received. At Ogdensburg the public school children filled the top balcony of the Town Hall, while voters and women who want to vote packed the first balcony and main floor. It was said that the Governor drew fully as large a crowd as that which turned out to hear Col. Roosevelt at an evening meeting last week.

The Governor's declaration of nonsectarianism was wildly applauded. There the Governor mentioned Mr. Whitman's name for the first time since this trip began. He repeated his accusation of Mr. Whitman's weakening to Tammany Hall, and added that he believed Col. Roosevelt in the recent question of veracity between the Colonel and Mr. Whitman.

The first meeting of the day and "Furthest North" to be reached by the Governor was at Rouse's Point, where a large crowd came out in the fine weather to hear addresses from the platform of the special train. The first indoor meeting was at Malone, where 1,000 men and women stood up and cheered the Governor as he entered the hall. He told this audience that if elected he would appoint a committee to devise and execute a plan for the linking of the New York State highways with the public roads of Canada. He said he believed in road improvement, and pointed out that in his year of administration no scandal or charge of graft had been connected with the road work. He demanded, he said, that each road contractor obligate himself to maintain the roads built by him for three years. This, he said, insured good roads.

The other towns at which the Governor spoke were Chateaugay, Norwood, Potsdam, Canton, De Kalb Junction, Gouverneur, Philadelphia, and Carthage.

## COLONEL TOURS UP STATE.

### Joins Davenport and Assails Candidates of Other Parties.

*Special to The New York Times.*

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Col. Roosevelt and Senator Davenport toured Chautauqua County today in the interest of the Progressive ticket, speaking at Westfield, Chautauqua, and Jamestown.

The Colonel continued his attack upon the two old parties, as represented by Murphy and Barnes. He declared that Barnes wanted the people to vote for the party of Lincoln and Murphy wanted them to vote for the party of Jefferson, but he wanted them to vote for the principles of Lincoln and Jefferson. He insisted that the Progressive ticket could win in this State at this time if men voted according to their consciences. "You can't fight crookedness with crooks," he declared. "As the price of Mr. Murphy's support of Whitman for District Attorney of New York Mr. Whitman declined to say anything against the Tammany ticket in the last campaign. He bears the brand of Murphy on his brow today, and it does not add to his attractiveness to have it blended with the brand of Barnes."

## HINMAN ATTACKS GLYNN.

### Says Whole Capitol Building Made Headquarters for Tammany.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—At Albany's first Republican mass meeting this evening H. J. Hinman, Assembly floor leader, one of the speakers, said:

"I want to call to the attention of the public that our whole Capitol building is made into the campaign headquarters of Tammany Hall for the mailing out of literature to all parts of the State. Gov. Glynn cannot dodge responsibility on the ground that he is unaware of these activities. First, because the Executive Chamber presents the most flagrant illustration, and second, because the whole display about the Capitol is such a vulgar one that I marvel at its daring. Day after day, night after night, for weeks, this campaign has been going on, using the State buildings to the exclusion of the legitimate business of the State, using the employes of the State, who should be attending to the State's business."

Mr. Hinman asked who was paying the postage on the tons of literature which have been sent to all parts of the State, who is paying for the printing, and "Who is paying the State's employes to do the private work of Gov. Glynn and his Tammany allies?" He asserted that such demoralization of the State's business had never existed before.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 20.—When THE TIMES's correspondent informed Gov. Glynn here tonight of the charges made against him by Mr. Hinman, the Governor merely said, "Nonsense!" A member of the Governor's party, however, stated that no State money was being used and that special vouchers were made and forwarded to the Glynn Campaign Committee for all telegrams and telephone calls going out of the Executive Office.

**"The Telephone Increased Our Sales $15,000.00 in September"**

"TWO of our men sold $15,000.00 worth of goods by telephone during September in addition to the orders regularly brought in by the field men," is the report of a large wholesale house that inaugurated a *selling by telephone* campaign in August.

Such reports again prove the efficiency of the telephone as a business getter.

They demonstrate the value of putting the telephone to work to overcome the handicap of unsettled business conditions.

They show, in a measure, what you can accomplish in *your* business, if you will study the telephone's possibilities and properly adapt it to your particular problems.

***Why not start a Selling by Telephone campaign?***

Our nearest Commercial Office will gladly give you a copy of "Selling by Telephone" and suggestions as to the proper way to adapt the telephone to your needs.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

**B. Altman & Co.**

are prepared to make to order

**Fashionable Gowns and Suits of Black Chiffon Velvet**

(all-silk)

in original, distinctive models, at these interesting prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| Two-piece Suits . . . | at $110.00 |
| Afternoon and Evening Gowns | at 110.00 |
| Three-piece Suits . . . | at 165.00 |

**B. Altman & Co.**

**The New Importations of Women's Coats and Wraps**

express the latest word in outergarment fashions and fabrics. Especially interesting are the many handsome Wraps for afternoon and evening, some featuring the new tinsel brocade effects in silk and cloth, others made of sharkskin cloth, broadtail cloth, velour, chiffon velvet, etc., while many are trimmed with the fashionable furs.

Fifth Avenue-Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

"Abreast with Modern Ideas of Sanitation"—*Synol*

This expression comes from a user of Synol but it tells the story.

Mingling with the great crowds, as we all must in these days, we meet many careless people. To protect yourself, you should use Synol. No harmful germs can live where Synol is. By washing with Synol the first thing on going home you insure against carrying sickness to your family.

You protect them against fire, theft and other forms of danger; you cannot afford to overlook this important item

Touching the children on arrival home, or even touching yourself—rubbing your eye perhaps—you inoculate them or yourself with the germs from a car strap hanger, newspapers from careless newspaper boys or thousands of other causes, with perhaps some terrible disease meaning much suffering, expense, and even death.

Think of your family and stop *now* for that bottle of Synol.

*25c at all drug stores*

Johnson & Johnson MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

**"SKOOKUM"**

**SHE CAN'T SPEAK INDIAN**

But she knows what "Skookum" means. It is Siwash for "Bully!" "Fine!" or "Great!"

It is also the name of the bulliest brand of apples grown in the great Northwest.

"SKOOKUM" apples are specially selected for delicious flavor. They come from the finest orchards in the best districts. Each apple in every box is just as good as all the rest.

This Totem Pole Brand on every wrap.

Save the wraps. Silver Premiums.

Say "SKOOKUM" to your grocer. Buy them by the box. They are cheaper and fresher that way.

On sale at all grocers and fruiterers.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS TO THE TRADE

**STEINHARDT & KELLY**
NEW YORK

Send for illustrated booklet containing handsome color plates of apples.

ADDRESS

Northwestern Fruit Exchange
90 West Street, New York

Executive Offices: PORTLAND, OREGON
Branches in all important cities.

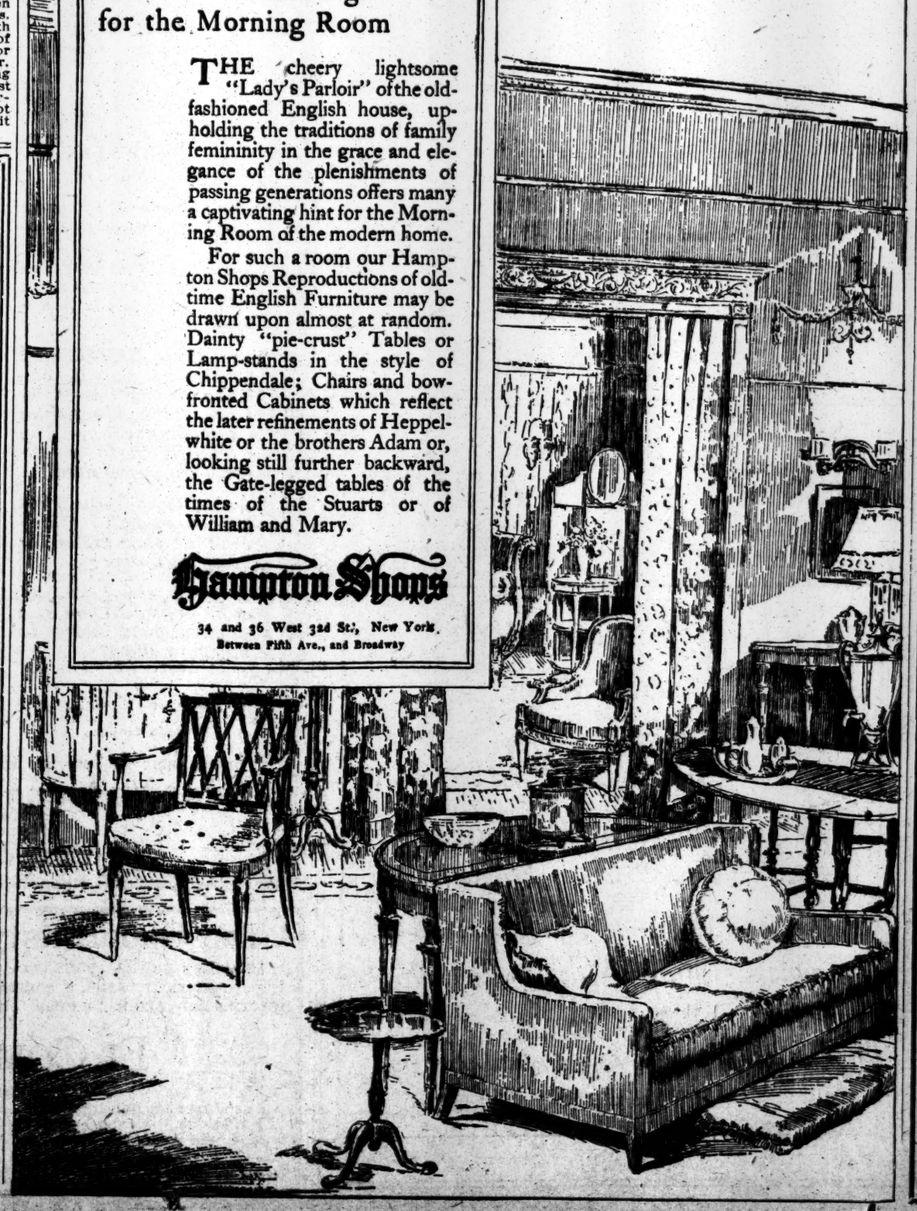
**Old-time Furnishings for the Morning Room**

THE cheery lightsome "Lady's Parloir" of the old-fashioned English house, upholding the traditions of family femininity in the grace and elegance of the plenishments of passing generations offers many a captivating hint for the Morning Room of the modern home.

For such a room our Hampton Shops Reproductions of old-time English Furniture may be drawn upon almost at random. Dainty "pie-crust" Tables or Lamp-stands in the style of Chippendale; Chairs and bow-fronted Cabinets which reflect the later refinements of Heppelwhite or the brothers Adam or, looking still further backward, the Gate-legged tables of the times of the Stuarts or of William and Mary.

**Hampton Shops**

34 and 36 West 32d St., New York
Between Fifth Ave., and Broadway



***"It's a Long Way to Tipperary"***

But it's longer to Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa, where the ubiquitous photographer has caught the British expeditionary force as it set out to attack the German Cameroons at the Port of Duala. This is but one of the fifty unusually interesting photographs presented this week in

**The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial War Extra**

Beautifully reproduced by The Times's new process of printing in rotogravure. Art lovers will also appreciate our exquisite reproduction of the military masterpiece in the Luxembourg, Paris,

**"The Dream" By Edouard Detaille**

A poetic vision of a bivouac of French soldiers dreaming of victory before the dawn.

GET IT TOMORROW—PRICE TEN CENTS.

$1.25 for 3 months; $2.50 for 6 months; $5.00 a year, postpaid.

The New York Times
Times Square New York

# COLD TO WHITMAN IN ALBANY COUNTY

### Republican Leaders Promise Him 5,000 Plurality, but Indications Point to Smaller Vote.

### LOCAL PRIDE AN ELEMENT

### Glynn Has Other Claims, Too, on His Home District — Many Sulzer Followers In the Country.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—If aggressive campaigning by as smooth working a political machine as can be found anywhere in the United States can do it, District Attorney Whitman will carry the political bailiwick of William Barnes by a respectable plurality. It won't be what people here call an old-fashioned Republican victory. There was a time when the political workers in the Barnes machine hung their heads in shame if a Republican candidate in a State election did not carry the county by from 8,000 upward. All that is claimed for Mr. Whitman this year by the local Republican leaders is a plurality of 5,000.

There is no evidence of enthusiasm either for Mr. Whitman or any of the candidates on the Republican ticket. The opening rally of the campaign which was held tonight after being widely advertised did not exert enough drawing power to fill a hall that can hold 2,000 persons. The meeting was a chilly affair, too, in marked contrast to the meeting held there two weeks ago under Progressive auspices with Col. Roosevelt and Frederick M. Davenport as the principal speakers, and when swarming thousands in the surrounding streets made it necessary to arrange overflow meetings. The bulk of the audience tonight was made up of men marshaled by the Republican ward leaders.

The prediction of a 5,000 plurality came from Ellis J. Staley, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Patrick E. McCabe, the Democratic leader of Albany County, believes that the Whitman vote will run far below Republican expectations.

In one recent Gubernatorial election Albany came within 100 votes of a Democratic victory. That was in 1910, when John A. Dix was the Democratic candidate for Governor. Dix was a resident of this city, as is Gov. Glynn. The Democratic leaders ascribe the big Dix vote in 1910 to local pride, and believe that local pride will become a factor in the election this year, and again to Democratic advantage.

A man who can speak with some authority about Democratic affairs in Albany County told THE TIMES correspondent tonight that Mr. Whitman would carry the county by less than 3,000 votes. It was learned that scores of business men who in other years not only have voted the Republican ticket but have been liberal contributors to the Republican campaign fund are making no secret of the fact that this year they intend to vote for Mr. Glynn on the strength of his achievements in the way of effecting economies in the State administration.

One element in the present campaign which the leaders frankly admit to be puzzling them is the prospective size of the Sulzer vote. Mr. Sulzer has not addressed any meeting in this city, but he has visited some of the surrounding counties where the Sulzer meetings are declared to have been far more largely attended and more enthusiastic than either the Democratic or Progressive gatherings.

The Democrats have only begun their house to house canvass in this city. From the reports of the canvassers it would appear that in the city itself the Sulzer vote will not be of alarming proportions, and that it will affect the Republicans, though not to the same extent that it will affect the Democrats. Reports from the nearby counties of Schenectady and Schoharie, on the other hand, indicate a big Sulzer vote in those localities. Schoharie, known as the one up-State county which never fails in its allegiance to the Democratic Party, according to some reports may throw tradition aside this year and give Sulzer a bigger vote than it gives Glynn.

In near-by Rensselaer County, part of which is included with this county in the Twenty-eighth Congressional District, indications point to a big vote for Gov. Glynn. In the primary fight John A. Hennessy was virtually snowed under, Joseph J. Murphy, the Democratic leader of Rensselaer, as recently as a year ago was listed as a Sulzer man. Today, however, all the Democrats in Rensselaer, including Murphy, are working hard to roll up a big vote for Glynn.

Peter G. Ten Eyck, the Democratic candidate for Congress, carried this Congressional district two years ago on a Democratic ticket; this year he is running for re-election with Progressive indorsement. As he has been very active in behalf of his district, and in particular has taken a lively interest in the scheme for deepening the Hudson to let ocean traffic into Albany, his chances are looked upon as good. Roland B. Sanford, District Attorney of the county and a Barnes man, is his opponent.

Two years ago the Progressives polled 5,167 votes for Oscar S. Straus, the Progressive candidate for Governor. Frederick M. Davenport, who was the Bull Moose candidate for Lieutenant-Governor two years ago and who heads the Progressive ticket this year, got 4,432 votes. This year the predictions regarding the size of the Bull Moose vote run all the way from 1,700 to 2,500 and part of it will go to William Sulzer.

## WHITMAN ON INSPECTION EVIL.

### Glynn Blamed by Opponent for Keeping Tammany Men in Jobs.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SYRACUSE, Oct. 20.—District Attorney Whitman's tour led him today through territory that had gone heavily for Harvey D. Hinman, his Republican antagonist for the Gubernatorial nomination at the primaries. Mr. Whitman spoke in Ontario, Yates, Seneca, and Cayuga Counties. At Canandaigua, the first stop of the day, the crowd, while large, was unresponsive.

For the first time on his tour Mr. Whitman encountered a material amount of sentiment for William Sulzer, the Prohibition candidate. Local politicians told him that Sulzer would cut heavily into the Democratic vote.

The crowds addressed by Mr. Whitman in his day's progress were estimated at over 10,000 persons. In his speeches he continued to pound away at the Tammany appointments made by Gov. Glynn, which Mr. Whitman insisted showed the subserviency of Gov. Glynn to the Tammany organization, no matter what statements might now be given out in Washington or in the Mayor's office in New York indorsing Glynn.

Mr. Whitman brought forward in his speech here a charge that thousands of Tammany politicians forced out of business in New York City were now on the payrolls at Albany. He charged that the evil of which merchants and manufacturers have so bitterly complained, the needless duplication of visits of inspection, was due to the Tammany practice of endlessly multiplying inspection boards.

"No wonder there are complaints," he said, "for Tammany in the four years it has been in command at Albany has been steadily losing power in New York City and has been steadily making jobs for the faithful at Albany, until now there is $4,000,000 more paid each year in salaries than when Gov. Hughes went out of office.

"I am quite familiar with the Barge Canal and the State road inspections, and I am opposed to the relay system of inspection. I believe one competent inspector can do all the inspecting any factory requires, excepting in rare cases. My idea of economy is that it should show on the pay roll. I give no credit to a Governor for vetoing an appropriation needed for some educational institution when at the same time a sum much larger than the appropriation needed is wasted on useless jobs."

Mr. Whitman refused to yield to many importunities that he criticise President Wilson by name for indorsing Gov. Glynn, but State Senator Ralph W. Thomas, Professor of Oratory at Hamilton College, assailed the President in a speech before 500 people at Penn Yan, Yates County.

"We all recall," he said, "how in this very section—at Syracuse—President Wilson publicly rebuked Murphy and called upon all good Democrats to work for his overthrow. It is a sad experience now to hear the President, at a time when he is not a candidate, urging the Tammany choice for Governor."

Mr. Whitman's special train will carry his party tomorrow through the towns of Canastota, Oneida, Utica, Camden, Pulaski, and Mexico to Oswego, where the candidate will hold a night meeting.

## McANENY SPEAKS FOR GLYNN

### Tells College Men His Achievements in Economy Are Remarkable.

George McAneny spoke in praise of Gov. Glynn before the Wilson College Men's League at the Hotel Imperial last night. He said the economics effected by Gov. Glynn had been remarkable, and characterized as mean the opponents who were trying to belittle Gov. Glynn's achievements.

"It was through no wave of the hand," he said, "that this saving was effected. It was done through a thorough knowledge of the business of the State and by dint of hard work.

"We who have for five years striven to economize in the city realize what it means to save $11,000,000 and to force a Legislature to help in it. Gov. Glynn may have made some small mistakes. We all do. But he has done some big, broad things, which far outweigh anything that can be said on the other side."

"Big Bill" Edwards, former Street Cleaning Commissioner, spoke for Gov. Glynn. He urged that the campaign be kept clean and asked his hearers not to make the mistake of underestimating the strength of District Attorney Whitman.

## STRAUS OUT FOR GERARD.

### Philanthropist Writes of Ambassador's Work at Berlin.

John M. Bowers, Chairman of the Gerard Campaign Committee, made public yesterday a letter he had received from Nathan Straus announcing that he intended to support Ambassador Gerard for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Straus wrote:

The nomination of James W. Gerard for Senator is one of which the Democratic Party may well be proud. Every American returning from Berlin has testified that our Ambassador has worked incessantly for their comfort and safety, and regardless of political or social affiliations and influence. During the next four years we will need in the Senate men who will support President Wilson and his policies, internal and external, and who have the knowledge of diplomacy and international law, and I feel that the election of Mr. Gerard will materially strengthen the influences of President Wilson.

Mr. Straus also sent a letter to Justice Samuel Seabury congratulating him upon receiving the nomination for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals on both the Democratic and Progressive tickets.

## NOTES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

It was denied at Tammany Hall yesterday that Gov. Glynn had refused to make a speech in the Wigwam on Fourteenth Street. Secretary Thomas F. Smith said it was planned at first to hold a meeting at the Hall, but it was decided it was too small, and the meeting will probably be held at Durland's Riding Academy.

Ogden L. Mills, Republican and Progressive nominee for State Senator on the upper west side, delivered an address last night on the topic, "What Is Wrong With Our State Government?" at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

W. J. Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, sent a letter yesterday to Attorney General Parsons asking for a ruling on Sections 321 and 358 of the Election Law, which appear to make contradictory statements as to group voting for Constitutional Convention delegates. A similar letter was sent to the Board of Elections.

Republican Chairman Tanner denied yesterday that he ever saw the letter initialed "C. S. W." that Col. Roosevelt and Progressive Chairman Robinson talk about so much.

James A. Mulvehill, said to have been the organizer of the first Progressive club in the Bronx, called at the Glynn headquarters in the Hotel Vanderbilt yesterday and announced his indorsement of Gov. Glynn.

## PRESIDENT AIDS PALMER.

### Makes Indirect Attack on Penrose Welcoming Republican Recruit.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President Wilson made an indirect attack today on Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania in a letter addressed to Powell Evans, a Republican of Philadelphia, who has announced his intention of supporting Representative A. Mitchell Palmer, Penrose's Democratic opponent, for the Senate. While the President does not mention Senator Penrose by name, he refers to "a man who wishes to hark back to the old conditions, but cannot."

Roland S. Morris, who is mentioned in the President's letter to Mr. Evans, is the Democratic State Chairman of Pennsylvania. He accompanied Representative Palmer to the White House last Sunday and while there he showed the President correspondence between Mr. Evans and himself. The President was much impressed, it was learned today, to find that many Independent Republicans had assured Representative Palmer of their support because of their desire "to rid Pennsylvania of Penroseism." The President's letter to Mr. Evans follows:

My Dear Mr. Evans:

My friend, Roland S. Morris, has shown me your letter to him of Oct. 9 and his reply. The correspondence interests me so much that I am going to take the liberty—I hope that neither you nor he will think it an unwarrantable liberty—of adding a word or two of my own to what he has written.

The situation is just this: The reconstructive legislation which for the last two decades the opinion of the country has demanded and which political parties have view with each other in promising in one form or another has now been enacted. That programme is practically completed. Until the present European war is over and normal conditions have been restored it will not be possible to determine how readily or how completely the business of the country has adjusted itself to the new conditions. When that is clear instrumentalities already created will be ready and in operation which will show just where the laws are working in harmony with the facts and where they are not.

Meanwhile, and for a long time to come, legislative questions will be questions of progress, of suiting means to new ends of facilitating business and using to the utmost the resources of the country in the vast development of our business and our enterprise, which, I think, has but just begun. In such circumstances, what sort of man do you wish to have represent you in the United States Senate? A man who wishes to hark back to the old conditions, but cannot? A man who can, possibly, obstruct, but who can do nothing more? Or a man with the zest and vision of a new age, a man full of spirit of Pennsylvania as she is going to be?

Is it not a matter of principle and of quality? Should you not have a man of high principle not only, but a man with his face toward the future, ready to help make things, and not merely trying blindly to prevent things which cannot be prevented. If Pennsylvania wishes to be adequately represented in the great enterprises of the new age of free endeavor, Pennsylvanians can hardly, I should think, hesitate in making their choice of a Senator.

I have seen Mr. Palmer tested. I know his quality. Pennsylvania ought to accept and trust him, and through him play her proper part in the constructive policies of a new generation. They will stumble if they walk forever with their heads over their shoulders. Men of your sort will, I am sure, be the last to do that. Cordially and sincerely yours, WOODROW WILSON.

President Wilson will go to Pittsburgh on Saturday to address the convention of the Young Men's Christian Association in celebration of the seventieth anniversary of the founding of that organization. He will not discuss partisan politics in his speech, but it is understood that he will make a plea for better citizenship. The President accepted the Pittsburgh invitation at the urgent request of Representative Palmer.

### Bull Moose Scattering.

Julian B. Thomas, publisher of The Progressive News of Kings County and State Committeeman of the Progressive Party in the Seventh Assembly District of Brooklyn, sent his resignation to State Chairman Robinson yesterday. He wrote:

"I believe that Col. Roosevelt's attack upon Mr. Whitman is baseless. The fool habit of well-meaning people to divide over non-essentials is the big Tammany asset."

Mr. Thomas said he had seen twelve of the Progressive committeemen of Kings County. Nine were going to vote for Whitman, two for Davenport, and one for Sulzer, he said.


# BONWIT TELLER & CO.

*The Specialty Shop of Originations*

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

*Present the Correct Fashions*

in

*Women's Fur Coats*

and

Muffs, Scarfs & Sets

The art of peltry knows no finer expression than these fur garments. Coats designed in the new Cossack, military and full flare silhouette with all manner of distinctive touches that make for individuality.

*The "Wholeskin" Scarf* consisting of entire animal of real blue fox, dyed blue fox, black, red, cross, taupe, white and sitka fox.

*Trimmed Caracul & French Seal Coats*

Collars of Fitch, Kolinsky, Ermine.

**58.00**

Made from prime selected pelts. Full flare model with brocade lining.

*Hudson Seal Coats*

Select dyed muskrat pelts, full flare model..... 75.00

*Trimmed Hudson Seal Coats*

Smart model with collars of skunk, Kolinsky or Chinchilla-squirrel..... 95.00

*Moire Caracul Coats*

Shirred back model, 45 inches long. Flat, lustrous pelts..... 110.00

*Reproductions of Paris Fur Coats*

Novelty styles, 42 to 52 inches. Contrasting fur collars..... 145.00

*Baum Marten Fox Sets*

"Wholeskin" fur scarf..... 22.50
Barrel muff to match..... 35.00

*Dyed Blue Fox Sets*

"Wholeskin" fur scarf..... 50.00
Barrel muff to match..... 60.00



# Arnold, Constable & Co.

Announce that following the custom established by us during the past three years we will hold

## Today, Thursday and Friday of This Week Our

# SEMI-ANNUAL SALE EXTRAORDINARY

At this first Sale of the Fall Season, dependable Merchandise will be offered from our regular stocks in all departments, at prices so invitingly arranged as to insure this the most favorable opportunity of the season for extreme economical purchasing.

***Some of the offerings presented are herewith given in detail:***

### Women's Fall Apparel

**300 Famous**

**"Waterberry" Raincoats**

TRADE MARK

*For Women and Misses*

*Sizes 14 years to 44 bust*

*Priestley's "Gravenette"*

*Regularly* $15.00
*For This Sale Only* **8.75**

**Including the smartest new fall models in navy, olive and tan, made from our exclusive rubberless waterproof fabric.**

### 75 Luncheon Dresses

Of the fashionable satin and velvet combination, introducing particularly smart effects in jacket and vestee. Value $26.50. For this sale only **18.75**

### 100 Trotteur Dresses

Especially appealing examples of the popular serge and satin street dress, in black and navy. Value $21.50. For this sale only **13.75**

### Fine Corsets

**Including Our Famous**

*Corset La Sylvina*
*"Perfect in Fit and Finish"*

*Our special new Fall model, adapted to every style of figure, and especially comfortable for dancing and sports' wear.*

*Regularly* $5.00 **4.25**

### Other Standard Corsets

**Greatly reduced.**

Including Warner, "C. B.," Bon Ton, Royal Worcester, Regina, La Vida, Successo and La Sylvina. Sizes are incomplete, but a good assortment of models suitable for slight, average and medium full figures; ranging from 18 to 28 inch. Fabrics are principally coutil and broche.

Formerly $1.50 to $10.00. Now **75c to 4.50**

### Most Popular Furs

**Notable reductions in prices.**

CARACUL COATS— Regularly $100 **75.00**
HUDSON SEAL COATS— Regularly $140 **110.00**
BLACK LYNX SCARFS— Regularly $20 to $110 **16.50 to 80.00**
BLACK LYNX MUFFS— Regularly $37.50 to $90 **30.00 to 70.00**

### The Season's Silk Event

**Thousand of yards of the most wanted novelty silk fabrics for rich afternoon and evening gowns.**

*At an Average of ½ Price*

SATIN STRIPE VOILES—Imported, 42 inches wide, narrow self colored satin stripes, on voile grounds of Nile, silver, yellow, ciel, lavender and pink; suitable Dancing and Party Dresses. Formerly $2.50 yard **1.25**

POLKA DOT SATIN VOILE—Meteore, imported; 42 inches wide; changeable grounds with polka dots. Formerly $4.00 yard **1.50**

PRINTED CHIFFON CLOTH—Imported; 42 inches wide, delicate tints in color grounds for evening wear; printed in floral designs. Formerly $4.00, $4.50 yard **2.00**

PRINTED CANTON CREPES, IMPORTED PRINTED FLEUR DE SOIE, PRINTED CREPE GEORGETTE—42 inches wide; in a variety of color grounds in delicate tints for evening wear, printed in floral effects. Formerly $4.50 to $5.00 yard **2.00**

BROCADED SATIN CREPE METEORE—Imported; 42 inches wide; choice designs for evening and street wear; suitable for Waists and fashionable Gowns. Formerly $4.00 yard **2.75**

CREPON FACONNE—Imported; 42 inches wide; in self colorings of white, wistaria, taupe, brown, olive, navy and black. Formerly $6.00 yard **3.50**

CREPE MATELASSE—Imported; 42 inches wide; in small design, choice self colorings suitable for street wear. Formerly $5.00 yard **3.50**

### Women's House Gowns

**At most liberal price reductions.**

CANTON COTTON CREPE KIMONOS—Hand embroidered. Regularly $5.00, at **2.65**

ALBATROSS KIMONOS PURE WOOL—Embroidered scalloped finish, or lace trimmed collar and cuff. Regularly $4.00, at **2.65**

"BEACON" BLANKET ROBES—Jacquard or stripe; in dainty colorings; full width; very soft and warm. Regularly $3.25, at **2.25**

PADDED SILK ROBES—Silk lining, in self or contrasting shades. Regularly $8.50, at **4.95**

PADDED SILK ROBES—Extra quality and width; self or contrasting lining. Regularly $11.50, at **6.75**

CREPE DE CHINE NEGLIGEES—Novel designs and a variety of colors; trimmed with plaitings. Regularly $10.00, at **6.00**

### Paris Lingerie

**Of fine, sheer materials, hand-made and hand-embroidered, also daintily trimmed with fine lace.**

NIGHT GOWNS— Reg. $2.75 to $65.00 at **2.25 to 30.00**
CHEMISES— Regularly $1.65 to $11.50 **1.25 to 9.00**
DRAWERS— Reg. $1.25 to $22.00 at **1.00 to 11.50**
PETTICOATS— Reg. $2.00 to $65.00 at **1.65 to 49.00**
CORSET COVERS— Reg. $1.65 to $11.50 at **1.25 to 9.50**
ALBATROSS NIGHT GOWNS— Soft fine wool; high or V neck. Regularly $7.50 to $9.50 at **6.75 to 8.50**

### 2,000 Pairs of Women's Fine Imported Gloves

**Including our famous "Regis" and other mart styles of the season**

GLACE—2 clasp, in browns, mode, grey, tans, champagne, also black and white. Our exclusive brand and unequalled for wearing quality.

GLACE CAPE—One clasp; P. X. M. seam.

DOESKIN—One clasp and one button; white only; washable.

YELLOW CHAMOIS—One clasp; very soft and pliable.

GLACE PIQUE—1 clasp; in all white; also white with black stitching.

*At the Following Price Concessions*

**Price for 1 pair, 1.25; 3 pairs at 1.15 pair; 6 pairs at 1.10 pair.**

WHITE GLACE—16 button length; superior quality. Regularly $3.50.

**Price for 1 pair, 2.85; 3 pairs at 2.75 air; 6 pairs at 2.70 pair.**

### Fine Table Linen

**The choicest famous foreign weaves At a saving of about 33 1-3 per cent.**

TABLE CLOTHS—
2 x 2 yards. **4.25** | 2½x2½ yards. **6.75**
2 x 2½ yards. **5.25** | 2½x3 yards. **8.00**
NAPKINS to match, ¾ size. Doz. **6.50**

100 DOZEN NAPKINS in a choice assortment of patterns. ⅝ size. Special price, doz., **3.00**

100 DOZEN DINNER NAPKINS—Fine satin damask, in a variety of pretty designs. ¾ size. Regularly $10.00 dozen **6.00**

### Irish Linen Towels

IRISH HUCKABACK TOWELS of superior quality; hemmed ends. Regularly $3.75, $5.50, $7.00 doz. **3.00, 5.00, 6.00**

### Turkish Bath Towels

Heavy "Athletic" grades; of very superior quality. Dozen **3.00, 3.75, 6.00**

### California Blankets

Pure wool, of highest grade, made to our special order, in single and double bed sizes with blue or pink borders.

***At prices greatly below regular***

SINGLE BED SIZE—Regularly $5.75 **4.35**
DOUBLE BED SIZE—Regularly $10.25 **7.85**

### Full Size Comfortables

***Reduced in Price.***

SILKOLINE—Wool filled, in dainty patterns. Regularly $4.00 **2.95**
SILKOLINE of superior quality in figured and Persian effects. Regularly $4.85 **3.75**
SILKOLINE in various designs. Regularly $2.50 **1.90**

### Men's Fine Furnishings

EMBROIDERED CREPE DRESS SHIRTS—Earl & Wilson's finest Tuxedo and Dress crepe de chine silk shirts. Regularly $10.00 **6.50**

FANCY PURE SILK SHIRTS—Every plain front silk shirt in our entire stock. Mostly fine satin stripes. Regularly $4.00, $4.50, $5.00 **2.90**

PLEATED AND PLAIN MADRAS SHIRTS—White and fancy designs. Finest imported and domestic shirtings, laundered stiff cuffs. Regularly $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 **1.65**

BLANKET BATH ROBES—All discontinued lines in one large assortment. Good colorings and all sizes. Regularly $5.00, $6.50, $8.00 **4.25**

HIGHEST GRADE KNITTED NECKWEAR—Every knitted scarf in our entire stock. All weaves. Regularly $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 **95c**

FALL SILK NECKWEAR—Extra large folded four-in-hands in plain and fancy effects. Regularly $1.00 **50c**

SILK AND WOOL HALF HOSE—New accordion weave, showing handsome two tone effects. Regularly 50c **35c**

HEAVY FIBRE SILK HALF HOSE—Our own exclusive qualities, lustrous like real silk and wears better. Black, white and colors. Regularly 35c. 6 pairs **1.25**

MORLEY'S ENGLISH WOOL UNDERWEAR—Light weight soft unshrinkable yarns. Natural shades only. Regularly $2.75 to $3.50 **2.35**

HEAVY PLUSH AUTO ROBES—Large comfortable robes in plain colors. Regularly $12.00 **7.50**

FINE MUSLIN NIGHT SHIRTS—V neck or collar, of Fruit of the Loom muslin. Regularly $1.00 **75c**

HOUSE COATS—Fine double faced materials in the most desirable colorings. Regularly $8.00 and $7.50 **4.75**

**Sale of 7,500 Cotton**

### Sheets and Pillow Cases

**Our well known "Warranto" quality, extra heavy weight; made for durability**

PILLOW CASES— Size 45x38½. Each **19c**
SHEETS— Size 50x38½. Each **21c**
Size 72x99. Each **72c**
Size 81x99. Each **78c**
Size 90x99. Each **85c**
Size 90x108. Each **92c**

### High Grade Sweaters

**A large assortment of styles for Women and Misses**

AUSTRALIAN WOOL—Coat model; white and colors. Regularly $5.00, at **3.95**

AUSTRALIAN WOOL—"Lenox" model; white and colors. Regularly $5.75; at **4.75**

SHETLAND SWEATERS—Pure wool; "Versailles" model. Regularly $10.50, at **6.65**

SHETLAND SWEATERS—Pure wool; "Monceau" model. Regularly $12.00, at **8.65**

SILK SWEATERS—Pure silk; "Sport" or "Strand" models. Regularly $22.50 to $35.00, at **17.65 to 28.50**

### Women's Hosiery

**Double soles, heels, toes and garter tops.**

COTTON—Soft and fine; medium weight; black. Regularly 35c pr. 3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Pair **23c**
LISLE THREAD—Light weight; mercerized black, white or tan. Regularly 35c. 3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Pair **23c**
LISLE THREAD—Plain or mercerized; light weight. Regularly 50c. 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Pair **33c**
LISLE THREAD—Highly mercerized; very lustrous; medium weight; lavender tops. Regularly 50c. 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Pair **33c**
COTTON—Imported; medium or heavy winter weight; extra fine. Regularly 50c. 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Pair **33c**
FIBRE SILK—Plaited; finest quality; very lustrous and durable. Regularly 50c. 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Pair **33c**
THREAD SILK—Desirable weight, cotton soles and tops; black only. Regularly $1.00. 3 for 1.95; 6 for 3.85. Pair **68c**
THREAD SILK—Medium weight; black, with fancy colored silk tops. Regularly $1.35. 3 for 2.40; 6 for 4.50. Pair **85c**
THREAD SILK—Winter weight; extra double spliced heels and toes; black only. Regularly $1.50. 3 for 2.75; 6 for 5.40. Pair **95c**
THREAD SILK—French open work ankle effects or elaborately embroidered; black. Regularly $5.00 to $8.00 pr. 3 for 10.00. Pair **3.50**

### Children's Hose

**Double Heels and Toes**

COTTON—Fine ribbed, medium weight. Black, white or tan. Regularly $2.40 doz. 6 pairs for **85c**
SILK LISLE—Fine ribbed, medium weight. Black or white. Regularly 30c. 3 for 50c; 6 for 95c. Pair **20c**
COTTON—Fine ribbed, medium weight. Black, white or tan. Regularly 35c. 3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Pair **23c**
COTTON—Winter weight, linen heels and toes. Very strong and durable. Regularly 35c. 3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Pair **23c**
FIBRE SILK PLAITED—Very lustrous and durable. Black, white and tan. Regularly 35c. 3 for 85c; 6 for 1.65. Pair **29c**
COTTON—Imported medium weight. Black, white or tan. Regularly 50c. 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Pair **33c**

### Women's Ribbed Underwear

VESTS—Swiss ribbed, regular and extra sizes, light weight, low neck. Regularly $3.00 doz. 6 for **95c**
VESTS—Swiss ribbed, medium weight, low neck. Sizes 4, 5 and 6. Regularly 33c. 3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Each **23c**
VESTS—Swiss ribbed, silk lisle, extra fine, low neck. Sizes 4, 5 and 6. Regularly 50c. 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Each **33c**
VESTS—Fine ribbed, mercerized cotton, light winter weight; high neck; long or short sleeves. Sizes 4, 5 and 6. Tights to match. Reg. $1.00. 3 for 1.95; 6 for 3.85. Each **68c**
VESTS—Fine ribbed merino, winter weight; high neck; long or short sleeves. Sizes 4, 5 and 6. Tights to match. Regularly $1.00. 3 for 2.20; 6 for 4.30. Each **75c**
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, light weight, low neck. Sizes 4, 5 and 6. Regularly 35c. 3 for 65c; 6 for 1.25. Each **23c**
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, light weight; extra full and elastic, low neck. Regular and extra sizes. Regularly 50c. 3 for 95c; 6 for 1.85. Each **33c**
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, light weight, silk trimmed; extra fine. Regular and extra sizes. Regularly 75c. 3 for 1.60; 6 for 3.10. Each **55c**
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, light weight, mercerized; extra fine Sea Island cotton. Sizes 4, 5 and 6. Regularly $1.00. 3 for 1.95; 6 for 3.85. Each **68c**
UNION SUITS—Swiss ribbed, imported merino, winter weight; low neck. Sizes 4, 5 and 6. Regularly $2.75. 3 for 6.50. Each **2.25**
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, soft cotton, winter weight; high or low neck; long or short sleeves. Regularly $1.25. 3 for 2.75. Each **95c**
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed, merino, winter weight; high or low neck; long or short sleeves. Regularly $1.75. 3 for 3.90. Each **1.35**
TIGHTS—Black ribbed wool tights; open or closed; ankle or knee length. Regular and extra sizes. Regularly $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25 pr. **68c, 95c & 1.50**

### Children's Underwear

VESTS AND PANTALETTES—Fine ribbed soft cotton; winter weight. Regularly 65c ea. 3 for 1.30. Each **45c**
UNION SUITS—Fine ribbed merino or soft cotton; winter weight. Regularly $1.25. Sizes 3 to 6 years. 3 for 2.75. Each **95c**
Regularly $1.50. Sizes 7 to 14 years. 3 for 3.60. Each **1.25**

NOTE—Goods bought during this sale will be charged on December bill if requested—No Goods sent C. O. D. or on approval

**Broadway & 19th Street**

# VOGEL HAD PLANNED TO REFUND BIG SUM

### Arranged with Siegel to Pay $2,000,000 to Depositors of Failed Bank.

### DEATH CHANGES OUTLOOK

### No Good Name of Merchant to be Cleared Now, Lawyer Explains —Coroner's Verdict.

Coincident with the announcement by Coroner Hellenstein yesterday that Frank E. Vogel came to his death from natural causes, it became known that Mr. Vogel and his banking and mercantile partner, Henry Siegel, both under numerous indictments for grand larceny and receiving bank deposits when insolvent, had arranged to pay back probably $2,000,000 to the depositors who lost $2,500,000 in their private bank, Henry Siegel & Co., run in connection with the old Fourteenth Street Store. It is very doubtful now whether this money, raised by the relatives of the dead man and Mr. Siegel, will be turned over to the thousands of needy depositors.

On the afternoon before his death Mr. Vogel and Mr. Siegel and their attorneys, Stanchfield & Levy, had a conference in the lawyers' offices at 11 Pine Street, with Levy Mayer of Chicago, representing the estate of Nelson Morris, to whom Mr. Vogel was related. Mr. Mayer said that the relatives and friends of Mr. Vogel were completely satisfied with the attitude of District Attorney Whitman in the matter of the prosecution of the two men. Mr. Siegel and his attorneys concurred in this opinion. Consequently there was no desire on their part to do anything that would appear as an effort to bring influence to bear on the coming trial in Geneseo, Livingston County.

Regardless of the result of the trial, however, it was the wish of the Vogel relatives to clear his name of dishonor as far as possible by reparation to the depositors, for whose benefit his kinsfolk had contributed amounts equaling it was said, more than 50 per cent. of the claims of the depositors. It was made known at the conference that the friends and relatives of Mr. Siegel would contribute an additional $250,000 for the depositors. Finally, in order that there might be no suspicion that this fund was intended to influence the trial of Siegel and Vogel, it was decided to have it distributed immediately following the trial.

Mr. Mayer, when asked yesterday whether the fund would be used as originally intended, said he doubted it, because the death of Mr. Vogel had changed the situation, and there now was no good name to be cleared for him. However, he was not ready to make any definite statement about the probable disposition of the fund before first consulting the relatives of Mr. Vogel. At the offices of Stanchfield & Levy no one would have anything to say about the conference and the use to which the fund might be put.

Friends of Mr. Vogel, following the report of the Coroner's physician who performed the autopsy in the presence of a physician representing the District Attorney and physicians for the family of Mr. Vogel, pointed out that his sudden death from a complication of diseases had justified his contention and that of his lawyers that he was a very sick man several months ago, when he was about to be adjudged in contempt for failing to appear before United States Commissioner Gilchrist for examination in bankruptcy proceedings.

The body of Mr. Vogel will be taken to Chicago today, and the interment will take place in that city tomorrow.

# DECLARES A MAN SHOT MRS. BAILEY

Continued from Page 1.

Later investigation showed that the screen to the window had been opened and held in position by a block of wood. One of the panes was broken, the glass having fallen into the room. We shall show who committed the crime.

"The maid, Celia Coleman, was in the kitchen. We shall show that just before the shooting Mrs. Carman passed through the kitchen. We shall show that she entered immediately after the shooting. We shall show that jealousy was the motive which prompted the murder—a few weeks before the murder Mrs. Carman went to this self-same window, knocked upon it, and then went to the office and slapped a woman who was there, demanding that she give back the money the doctor had given her.

**Removal of Dictograph.**

"We shall also show that the defendant fired the fatal shot, and that she had previously installed a dictograph in her husband's office for the purpose of eavesdropping. You will be shown that on the morning after the murder of Mrs. Bailey the defendant covertly removed the dictograph. This was before she was under suspicion. Mr. Levy, her lawyer, consulted her on the day following the shooting and questioned the colored girl. We shall show you that on that day, the day after the murder, Mr. Levy went to the colored maid and besought her not to tell a word of what she had seen or heard in the Carman house the night before. This was after he had had a talk with Mrs. Carman.

"On Thursday morning Mr. Levy took a statement from the colored girl that she had not seen Mrs. Carman downstairs on the night of the shooting. Before the finger of suspicion pointed at her she had begun to prove her innocence."

Mr. Smith looked at the jurymen while he was speaking, but shot an occasional glance at Mrs. Carman, but she showed no trace of emotion.

Mrs. Jennie Duryea, dressed in deep mourning and carrying a black-bordered handkerchief, was the first witness. Although the District Attorney questioned her as gently as possible, the strain on the aged woman proved too much. Before she left the stand she was weeping bitterly, and counsel for the defense made no effort to cross-examine her. Mrs. Duryea told of having last seen her daughter at their home at 103 William Street, Hemnstead, about twenty minutes after 3 on the afternoon of June 30. Mrs. Bailey went to visit a friend in Rockville Centre, she said, and was expected home for dinner or early in the evening.

"I never saw her alive again," she suddenly exclaimed, and then burst into sobs.

If the emotion displayed by the mother of the murdered woman affected Mrs. Carman it could not be told by her facial expression. She gazed at the stricken mother calmly, without the twitch of an eyelash. The District Attorney raised a dark skirt with a deep stain at its top. He asked Mrs. Duryea if she recognized it.

"Yes, yes," cried Mrs. Duryea. "That is my darling's dress, the one she wore when she left the house on June 30, the last dress I ever saw her in."

**Slain Woman's Mother Weeps.**

Mrs. Duryea began crying again and Madeline Bailey, Mrs. Bailey's young daughter, who was seated among the spectators, burst into tears.

Harry de Beau, a Hempstead real estate dealer, testified that he had seen Mrs. Bailey near Dr. Carman's home in Freeport at 7:10 P. M., about an hour before the supposed time of the murder. George A. Fairfield, a Mineola civil engineer, who was employed by the District Attorney to make a survey of the Carman house and grounds, took the stand with a thick package of diagrams which were placed on an easel and explained in detail.

Miss Hazel Coombs, a Freeport stenographer, took the stand.

"When did you reach the house?" asked the District Attorney.

"At 7 o'clock. I went to the reception room. Mrs. Carman was in the house and passed through the room twice, once to open the front door and once to answer the telephone."

While she was waiting in the reception room, Miss Coombs said, a woman dressed in a dark skirt came in and waited. A strange man also entered and waited for the doctor. The doctor called her into his office, she said, and left the strange man and woman in the waiting room. The man was said to have left the room later, without seeing the doctor. Miss Coombs said that Mrs. Carman passed through the room while the woman in black was in it, but that she did not show any sign of recognition.

Justice of the Peace Norton, who held the inquest as Acting Coroner, testified that he received a telephone summons from the Carman home about 8:30 o'clock on the night of the murder. Dr. William Runcie, who lived across the street from Dr. Carman, was there when he arrived, he said, and cut the bullet from the body of the murdered woman. The witness produced the bullet. He examined the broken window in the office, he said, and noted that the screen was not hooked. He did not see any police officers at the house when he arrived, he said, and believed they arrived about 9 o'clock.

**Coroner's Records Missing.**

Magistrate Norton was asked by Mr. Graham if he had filed all the records of the Coroner's hearing, to which he replied that he had not, but had turned some of them over to the District Attorney.

"Do I understand you to say that you did not file the record as required by law?" Mr. Graham asked.

"The District Attorney did not return all of it," was the reply.

William B. Bailey, husband of Mrs. Bailey, occupied only a short time on the stand, being called to tell of having received a telephone call on the night of the murder and of having hurried to the doctor's office to find that his wife had been dead more than an hour. He received the call at 9:40, he said.

Dr. Howard M. Phipps, one of the three physicians who performed an autopsy on Mrs. Bailey's body, described the course taken by the bullet and revealed the fact that Mrs. Bailey would have become a mother early next year.

"The bullet entered the back," he said, "and from the penetrating wound went through the upper part of the right lung, through the left aorta, and from there through the left lung. The fourth rib on the left side was shattered. The course of the bullet was upward through the chest. Hemorrhage caused death."

Dr. Roy D. Grimmer of Hempstead, who helped at the autopsy, gave testimony similar to Dr. Phipps's and added that there was no indication on the body to show that instruments had been used on Mrs. Bailey. The prosecution then called George Golder, the laborer, who said he reached the doctor's home at 7 o'clock.

Q.—How did you know the time? A.—I looked at my watch a moment before.
Q.—Did you wait? A.—No, I went to the village.
Q.—Who let you in when you returned? A.—Nobody. The door was open and I walked in.
Q.—Who was there? A.—A man and woman.
Q.—Did you know the woman? A.—No.
Q.—How was she dressed? A.—I don't remember.
Q.—Did she go into the office? A.—She wasn't in the waiting room when I came back.
Q.—Did you hear a crash? A.—Yes, and a shot.
Q.—Was there a light in the office? A.—I don't know.
Q.—In the dining room? A.—I don't think so; there was no light in the waiting room.
Q.—What did you do when you heard the shot? A.—I ran out in front of the house and looked about.
Q.—Did you see Archie Post? A.—Yes. He was coming in when I went out.

**Saw Mrs. Bailey Dying.**

Archie Post is the Freeport youth who went to the Carman house twenty minutes before the shooting on his bicycle, and was in the waiting room with Golder when the shot was fired.

Q.—What did you do next? A.—Went back and saw a lady on the floor gasping.
Q.—See Dr. Carman? A.—Yes; standing over the body.

Golder told of helping Dr. Carman place Mrs. Bailey's body on the couch. Just before the shooting, he said, two other women had come into the waiting room, but they had disappeared when he returned from his search on the lawn. These two, it is said, have never since been found by the authorities. Golder said he heard Elizabeth Carman, the twelve-year-old daughter, practicing on the piano in the parlor five minutes before the shooting and heard a feminine voice call to her to stop playing. A woman in white went into the dining room before the shooting, and that the portieres were half way open, permitting him to see into the room. He was unable to recognize her from the fleeting glimpse, but thought she was the woman who had opened the door to let him in the house.

This statement caused some confusion, for Mrs. Powell, sister of Mrs. Carman, wore a white dress on the night of the murder, and Miss Coombs, when recalled to the stand, testified that the woman who let Golder into the house was Mrs. Carman.

Recess for luncheon was taken, and after luncheon three more spectators entered the courtroom. They were Mrs. Ida Powell, sister of Mrs. Carman; Mrs. Helen Orby, Mrs. Carman's niece, and Platt Conklin, Mrs. Carman's father. Mrs. Carman spoke to them briefly.

Mr. Graham, questioning Golder, laid emphasis on his search on the lawn after the shooting. Golder said that he walked out on the concrete pavement leading to the street.

"Does the walk extend in such direction that you could see north along the side of the house?" he was asked.

"No. I would have had to step off to see in that direction," he replied.

Under further cross-examination, he said he was able to see in three directions, and that the electric lamps on Merrick Road lighted the lawn sufficiently for him to see anybody who was there, and that he had seen nobody.

Archie Post was called to the stand and said that he, too, had run to the lawn when the shot was fired, getting there before Golder. Just before the shooting he could hear low voices in the doctor's office.

**Saw No One on Lawn.**

Q. (By Mr. Graham)—The lights on Merrick Road were lighted and made it possible to see things on the lawn? A.—Yes, Sir.
Q.—Did you see a single person there? A.—No, Sir.
Q.—Are you sure? A.—Yes, Sir.
Q.—Did you hear any one running? A.—No, Sir.
Q.—You would have seen anybody had they been there, as your purpose was too look for somebody, wouldn't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Post also said the portieres to the dining room were only 2 inches apart, contradicting Golder.

Walter Cuzzens, a special officer of Freeport, who was on duty at Police Headquarters that night, testified that the call for police had come from Dr. Carman at 9 o'clock, a half hour after the hour at which the prosecution asserts the shooting occurred.

Mrs. Varriance, a woman of about 42, wearing a small black hat and a low-neck shirtwaist, told of being slapped by Mrs. Carman on the night of April 20. Mrs. Carman smiled a little as the nurse told the story, and at one time Justice Kelby rapped for order, when the audience was laughing outright, and told the audience to seek amusement elsewhere.

Boissonault, the dictograph man, told the story he had told at the Coroner's inquest of Mrs. Carman's dealings with his company in Manhattan. Mr. Graham, acting on statements in an anonymous letter, attacked the witness' record as a detective in Canada, but gained no evidence of irregularity. Boissonault's employe, Francis C. Burnell, who installed the dictograph, told of Mrs. Conklin's presence during the tests.

# URGE BRYAN TO GO ON.

### Citizens of Kansas Town Ask Secretary to Continue His Speech.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 20.—Williams J. Bryan, Secretary of State, completed today a two days' tour in the eastern and southern part of the State. He spoke in twenty-four towns in the interests of the Wilson Administration and the Democratic Party in Kansas. Each town where the Secretary's train stopped numbers of farmers were waiting at the station.

At Chaute the schools were dismissed and 1,000 pupils passed in review before Mr. Bryan. Each waved a small American flag. When Mr. Bryan stopped speaking at Garnett, he was urged to continue, and said among other things:

"In politics as in war, the Generals get the glory and the enlisted men must die in the trenches. As for me, I am glad to unload the credit I may have received all of these years on the shoulders of those Democrats who have fought for the principles that are now being enacted into laws. We have a chance to make good. Let's avail ourselves of it and send Democrats to Congress."

At Kansas City Secretary Bryan said: "The work of President Wilson has only started. To carry it on we are urging the people of Kansas to send more Democrats to Washington."

# DETECTIVE FIGHTS SEVEN.

### Battles with Rescuers After Arrest of Alleged Drug Peddler.

Detective Caspers fought seven negroes last night after he had arrested "Happy" Rocco of 209 East Ninety-ninth Street for having narcotics.

Rocco's wife, Jennie, looking from their flat, saw the arrest and called for help. Negro loungers ran in with clubs and blackjacks, and Caspers had a hard fight until Capt. Boland and the reserves of the East 104th Street Station arrived.

In Rocco's pockets were twenty packages of drugs and under the floor of his bedroom were a lot of stationery and sporting goods.

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Mr. Kleiser has had years of experience as teacher of public speaking in leading universities, is the founder and director of the Public Speaking Club of America and Great Britain, and is generally recognized as the foremost teacher of speech culture. He has had under his tutelage many of the best known men in the public eye—statesmen, clergymen, lawyers, physicians, business men—in fact, men and women in every profession and business; and much of the success which these people have achieved is due to Mr. Kleiser's great ability as a teacher.

*Good Speech Is Golden---What Is Yours?*

JOSEPH P. DAY—the foremost Real Estate Auctioneer in New York City—a man who annually sells $35,000,000 worth of property, says:

"I want to take this occasion to express to you my opinion of the really great educational work you are doing in teaching men public speaking by mail and aiding them to develop their selling force and personal power. You have put into your course your own personal magnetism and enthusiasm, so that men in all parts of the country now have the opportunity of receiving your splendid instruction. Your course has been of great service to me in my business and I commend it to others in the highest terms."

Remember, that this man's SPEECH is his fortune—that he probably makes more money out of SPEECH than most men and that when he says that the "Course has been of great service to me in my business," he conveys a very strong hint to YOU—to every business and professional man—to improve his Speech. Will you take this hint?

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We will send descriptive literature showing how Grenville Kleiser's Mail Course will not only teach you how to speak without notes at dinners and meetings, but how it will increase your self-confidence and give you a good memory, build up and augment your personal power and influence; and improve your use of the English language; how it will teach you to argue effectively and winningly—to present a proposition logically and forcefully; how it will teach you to hold attention—to think on your feet.

This Course will bring out the best that is in you, by making you a positive, clear-cut, convincing thinker and speaker.

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# CADETS REOPEN FOOTBALL DISPUTE AND REACH AGREEMENT TO PLAY IN PHILADELPHIA

## ONCE MORE ARMY AND NAVY GAME IS ON

### It Seems to be Settled Now That Cadets Will Play in Philadelphia Nov. 28.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Army and Navy football game will be played this year, most likely, on Franklin Field in Philadelphia on Nov. 28. Announcement to this effect was made tonight by Secretary of War Garrison and by Lieut. Commander Needham L. Jones, Naval Aid to the Secretary of the Navy, following the receipt of official advices from Annapolis to the effect that the Navy Athletic Association had today agreed to the compromise five-year plan for the settlement of the place for playing the games.

It was learned today that the statement last night to the effect that the Navy Athletic Association would not agree to the five-year plan was based on a mistake in one of the telegrams that had been sent to Annapolis as to the action of the Army Athletic Association. Today the committee representing the Navy Athletic Association met at Annapolis and finally agreed to the five-year plan. Secretary Garrison tonight explained the progress of the negotiations that led to the final agreement.

He said that when the five-year plan was brought forward a message was sent to him last Saturday saying the Navy would agree to the five-year plan if the Army would consent to this year's game being played at Franklin Field in Philadelphia. Mr. Garrison sent this message to West Point with his approval. The Army Athletic Committee replied that it would accept this suggestion, but expressed the hope that the Navy Athletic Committee during the two other years of the five in which the Navy names the place for the game would try to find some more commodious place than Franklin Field for the scene of the games. At today's meeting at Annapolis the Navy Athletic Association Committee agreed to the West Point suggestion that efforts be made to find a larger place than Franklin Field for future games.

Under the five-year plan the Navy will name the place for the games for three years, and the Army will name the place for two years, out of the five in the period from 1914 to 1918, inclusive. This means that the games of 1915 and 1917, when the Army has the pick, will be played in New York City. It was learned today that the Army Athletic Association has also indicated that when the games are played in New York the Army Association will be willing to meet the extra cost to the Navy Association, if any, by reason of the longer distance to be traveled from Annapolis than from West Point to New York City.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—The Navy has sent a request to the University of Pennsylvania for the use of Franklin Field on Nov. 28. The request was received by Dr. J. William White, Chairman of the Army and Navy Game Committee in the past. He said that he would call a meeting some time this week to arrange the details with the Army and Navy. Dr. White said previously that while the university had not sought the contest, the Army and Navy would be welcome if the desired to come.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 20.—Lieut. C. B. Meyer, Secretary of the Army Athletic Council, left here tonight for Philadelphia, where he will confer tomorrow with Lieut. Commander A. H. Fairfield of the Navy Athletic Committee concerning the details of this year's Army-Navy game.

## TIGERS IN NEW STADIUM.

### Backfield Men to Practice Catching Punts There for Dartmouth Game.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 20.—The Tiger football players will get their first workout in the Palmer Stadium tomorrow afternoon, when the backs will be sent down to the new field to catch punts after the conclusion of the practice. The Dartmouth game will be played there on Saturday. The turf is in excellent shape, and it is probable that Thursday's scrimmage will be played on the Palmer Field.

There was a motley array of first and second string men in the practice at University Field this afternoon. The second 'Varsity lined up against the regulars at first for a quarter-hour workout. The result was a tie, although the second team came within an ace of defeating their opponents. Driggs carried the ball to the one-yard line on a long, sweeping run around left end. The next play failed to put it over, and on the third down there was a fumble, and Glick recovered the ball for the 'Varsity. The regulars' attack had little driving power, and was unable to gain consistently against their opponents.

When the scrubs went in, taking the place of the 'Varsity substitutes, most of the first-string backs left the regular line-up. Eberstadt, who has just recovered from an injury, took Boland's place at quarter back, and ran the team fairly well. Tibbott showed up well on the offense, and made several long gains in dashes off tackle. The 'Varsity, however, was unable to come within striking distance of the scrub goal line.

Glick and Trenkmann, while they were in for the first team, showed the best form of any backs on the field. These two men have practically made their places certain in the Tiger backfield by the remarkable ability they have shown in line breaking. Law was out in togs for only a short time this afternoon, and did not get into the scrimmage.

The coaches announced tonight that Nourse and "Stew" Baker, who have been on the injured list for some time, would be able to get back into the scrimmage this week. Dickerman, a star drop-kicker, is also getting back into shape and should be available early next week.

### Shake-Up in Navy Backfield.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 20.—Head Coach Howard surprised the Navy team this afternoon by changing the back field on account of the unsatisfactory showing which had been made so far this season. Mitchell, quarter back, and Failing, right half back, were relegated to the scrub, while Alexander, one of the serious contenders for a place behind the line, was told to give up his efforts along that line and make his fight for an end position. Mitchell has not done the work expected of him so far this season, his handling of the ball being bad and his efforts at ground gaining generally fruitless. Big Failing, who was expected to be a tower of strength, has also been below standard. Miles, a stocky fellow, who has been substitute full back, was tried at quarter back this afternoon with Westphal, a new man, at right half back. Alexander, Craig, and Jackson were tried at right end, as Graf, T. Harrison, and Kenworthy have all proved unsatisfactory.

### Lehigh Loses Big Frank Green.

*Special to The New York Times.*

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Oct. 20.—Back to first principles was the rule in Lehigh's football camp today. In alternate squads the tackles, guards, ends, and back field were put through their paces on the tackling dummy and the "putting-out-the man" machine. So much time was taken up in this style of work and the signal practice which followed that there was no time for a scrimmage. To-morrow, however, there will be a battle royal, as this week will go a long way toward deciding the future line positions. The team has lost the services of big Frank Green for a week or two, possibly for the season. Green is believed to be suffering from concussion of the brain from a hard knock received in the Yale game. His position today was taken by Ostrum.

## CORNELL IN SCRIMMAGE.

### Ithacans Show Lots of Drive and Power in Half Hour's Test.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—A half hour's scrimmage followed the long signal drill at the Cornell Alumni Field gridiron today, as Cornell's preparation for the game with Brown University at the Polo Grounds in New York on Saturday. While 'Varsity men like O'Hearn and Munsick, who are just recovered from injuries, were not permitted to enter the game, most of the regulars got into the line-up, and the scrimmage proceeded at a stiff pace. The Ithacans showed plenty of drive and power, and gave every indication of playing a fast, hard game against the Brunonians.

Anticipating the use of open football by Brown and realizing that the Providence team is fast, the coaches spent a good part of the time today giving the 'Varsity secondary defense practice against the forward pass, which the second team used frequently.

Shuler, Collyer, and Hill had to keep on the alert for these plays, but, on the whole, the Cornell defense against such attacks shows improvement.

The 'Varsity line also sustained a good pounding from Full Back Kleinert of the scrubs, and the forwards stood the test in good shape.

While the 'Varsity did not roll up much of a score, this was largely due to the fact that more attention was paid to perfecting plays and trying them over and over. In addition to straight football, a number of forward passes were executed and one or two new formations were tentativel ydopted.

## YALE OUTWITS SCRUBS.

### Intercepts Forward Passes and Tallies Twice on These Plays.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 20.—With a substitute backfield Yale today resumed scrimmaging. Capt. Talbot and Wiley of the rush line also rested, Betts and Jack Miller getting these assignments. The heat limited the scrimmaging to twenty minutes, and the 'Varsity scored twice during the regular practice game and two or three times later when experimental plays were tried.

Taking the scrub kickoff the 'Varsity, from their twent-yard line, marched down the field for a touchdown without losing the ball. Nine plays gave them a score, Waite going around right end for twenty yards and the final dash. The 'Varsity had traveled from middield to the scrub ten-yard line when Mal Scovil tossed a pass to Guernsey, who slid over the last chalk mark for the score.

The scrubs then took the ball and tried working forward passes and the 'Varsity on three occasions out of five, intercepted them, Waite and Schram nabbing the ball for long runs and scores.

Jih Sheldon and Oakes, the freshmen who were first string guards until last week, reported and were used on the second andand third elevens. In their absence Conroy and Walden have played such steady football that the veterans will have a hard task winning back their old places. In the signal work that preceded the scrimmaging, Ainsworth, Knowles, and Legore were in the regular line-up. Aleck Wilson was in citizen's cloths, and expects to play Saturday. Walter Camp and Frank Butterworth were the new coaches.

### Fordham Ends Strengthened.

The weakness on the flanks which was shown by Fordham against Middlebury last Saturday was relieved yesterday when Kane and Mahaffy, the regular ends, returned to the Maroon eleven. Kane has been absent for over a week because of the death of a relative, while Mahaffy, who injured his nose in the Gallaudet tussle three weeks ago, has recovered from his mishap and will be in condition to start against Rhode Island State next Saturday. As a result, Fordham had two substitutes on the wings against Middlebury. Billy O. Rowan and Robbin, the star kicker of the Maroon aggregation, also put in appearances for the first time in over two weeks. Robbin wrenched his kicking leg while scrimmaging against the Maroon "Prep," but from the way he was getting off his punts yesterday the rangy Maroon punter is in as good form as ever. The practice yesterday consisted for the most part of plays of the mass play type. The regular forwards were opposed by the seniors, who had the 'Varsity back field to lend a helping hand, and special efforts were tried by the regulars to get through the scrub defense and check the runner as speedily as possible. Riordan displayed the most alacrity in breaking through to the kicker, while Rice on the scrub line held off all invasion through his territory.

### West Point Hard Driven Again.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The continued absence of the veterans McEwan, Weyand, and Merrillat from the Army line and Benedict and Oliphant from the backfield, has necessitated considerable of a shakeup in the football team, and the squad went through its paces this afternoon with several new faces in the line-up. Weems had a long tryout at centre, and later gave way to Goodman. Parker took Weyand's place at tackle, and Tutley and Hoge were each in at end for Merrillat. The latter is expected to get back in the game tomorrow, after ten days' absence. The Army was driven hard again today, the scrimmaging lasting over an hour. The Varsity scored once. Good and Coffin both dealing good work in advancing the ball. Ford made the touchdown on a plunge through tackle. The forward pass was tried a few times, and only once was successful, when the Varsity got one away for a short gain. The Army's backfield is a big one, Hodgson being the only regular man not on the injured list. A big midweek workout is planned for tomorrow, in further preparation for the Holy Cross game on Saturday.

### Dartmouth's Last Scrimmage.

*Special to The New York Times.*

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 20.—Dartmouth had its last scrimmage before the Princeton game today. So little actual practice has been given the team this year in its early season games that the coaches risked injury, and brought the freshmen over for a game, at the same time restoring to the line-up the stars whose alleged injuries have been worrying the coaches. Whitney, Murdock, Smith, and Telfer were all in the major part of the game. The day's work was encouraging, though the 'Varsity could do little with the freshmen by straight football. Long forward passes and trick formations resulted in four touchdowns, one on a weird new play. In addition, Pudrith and Tuck tallied a goal each, the former scoring from placement and the latter by a drop kick. All the touchdowns were kicked, making the score 34 to 0. The team will leave for New York Thursday night, and practice there Friday. Three hundred undergraduates will accompany it on a special train.

### New Plays for Indians to Work Out.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 20.—Coach Warner of the Carlisle Indian football team handed his men for practice this evening the first complicated plays of the season. The condition of Carlisle, with the loss of its Captain, transposition of players, and green material, has precluded anything but simple plays, which Warner knows Pennsylvania understands perfectly. He will attempt with his raw material to offer a few new ones. Work until dark covered extensive practice at formations and new signals, and a three-quarter-hour scrimmage that was bitterly contested. The new Indian plays worked successfully against an overloaded scrub team. Capt. Calac put life into the 'Varsity, and was well seconded in the backfield by Crane and Welmas at quarter back, while Woffered, a youngster, and Fred Broker showed good form at left half back.

### Changes in Williams Line-Up.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 20.—Contrary to expectations, Coach Daly again let the Williams squad off with a light workout this afternoon. Toolan and Brown are still a little under the weather and their absence necessitated a change in the 'Varsity line-up when the first string men ran through signals. Tomkins went in at full back and Capt. Payson switched from that position to left half back, Furness went from right tackle to centre and Welch advanced to right tackle on the 'Varsity. With this make-up the 'Varsity ran through signals for half an hour, trying out the new formations given to them yesterday. The scrubs also had a signal drill, and while it was in progress Dewind practiced drop kicks from the thirty-five and forty yard lines and Ellis put in half an hour at punting practice. A long, hard scrimmage with the Freshmen is scheduled for tomorrow.

## HARVARD COACHES TO REORGANIZE TEAM

### First Move Made When Soucy Is Shifted from Centre to Right End.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 20.—Although still without the services of Logan, Hardwick, Trumbull, and Mahan, Harvard got down to business again today, and the half hour's scrimmage showed that things are moving better than for a week or two. The 'Varsity, still maintaining its hard driving line plunging and tackle offense, worked against the scrubs for four well-earned touchdowns, and the second team's attack made small inroads against the regulars' defense.

Harvard is not figuring on much open football for the Penn State and the Michigan games, apparently, and whatever open football is being developed is mainly for late season use, and then only in emergencies.

The coaches are figuring hard how to organize their 'Varsity team again, and today tried another experiment. This was to take Centre Rush Soucy from the middle of the line and place him at right end, where his speed and open field proficiency are sure to help. Wallace, the former backfield man, who did some efficient work at centre in the Tufts game, did the snapping back today, and for the remainder of the week, anyway, is likely to hold his job. Bigelow remains at one tackle, and will be a fixture there until Saturday. After that he may be put in at centre again, and Wallace tried at tackle. Just what the final combination will be is most uncertain, however. In the back field Francke is coming along so well that, with Mahan back in the game again, it may be thought advisable to put Hardwick back on the right wing. If this is done, of course, Soucy will go back to centre, and then Wallace and Bigelow will be left to fight it out for tackle opposite Trumbull.

The Canadian football players put on their open attack against the 'Varsity, with the help of some of the scrubs, before the regular practice, but their open football was sized up well by the regulars and did not make very much ground.

### Brown Worsts the Scrubs.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 20.—For an hour the Brown University scrubs and 'Varsity fought this afternoon the stiffest scrimmage of the year at Andrews Friield, in preparation for the Cornell game at New York Saturday. The first team succeeded in crossing the scrubs' goal line three times, but were held for downs several times, and were played to a standstill most of the afternoon. Open football did not gain ground for the 'Varsity, and was abandoned for the straight, line-plunging, old-fashioned game. Frazer was used at full back today for the first time this season and ripped up the second team line frequently for long gains. Once he tore his way through tackle for a 40-yard run. From his showing today it appears likely that he will play at full back in place of Chandler and Butler, who have been filling the position so far this year.

Two of the touchdowns this afternoon were the result of plain line-bucking. Clark, who ran the team with Murphy, ran 15 yards on a skin-tackle play for a score, and soon after Blue crossed the line through the same hole. The 15-yard run around left end by Clark to Farnum, the right tackle, gave the third touchdown. A new shift play and a split formation were tried out, but failed to gain ground. The scrubs easily broke up these plays, and for the last half hour of the practice outplayed the 'Varsity.

### N. Y. U. Withstands Attack.

Practice for the New York University football team yesterday took the form of a fast signal drill for the 'Varsity, and was followed by a hard scrimmage with the Stuyvesant High School eleven. The practice offered the Violet eleven an opportunity to try some forward passes against the high school eleven, as well as to get in some good defensive work. Although the Stuyvesant backfield attempted repeatedly to break through the New York line, the odds were against it. Efforts of the high school men to circle the university team's ends also proved futile, in spite of the fact that these are the weakest points in that team's line-up. Very rarely was the Violet secondary defense called upon to take an active part in defending that eleven's goal, and usually the Stuyvesant back which had the ball, was thrown for a loss before the play was well started. The coaches also gave some instruction in punting to the backfield men, of whom Story showed up in particularly good form, while McNally and Bernstein also devoted some time to this feature.

### Stevens Works Out Open Plays.

Stevens "Tech" football team has spent the last two afternoons in perfecting open plays and falling on the ball and has suspended scrimmage until today, when they will line up against either the scrubs or the Stevens "Prep" team. The coaches have been busy teaching the boys several new plays that will greatly strengthen the attack and much effort has been concentrated upon the work of the secondary defense in the line of breaking up forward passes. There has been a lot of worry caused by the injuries to several of the men, as Herrsloff, the mainstay of the backfield is out of the game and Pawl, another back field man, is not able to report, while in the line Middleton at right tackle was hurt in Saturday's game with Union, and will not be able to get out until the end of the week. It is hoped that these men will be back in their positions by Friday in order that they may be in shape to play in the game against Haverford on Saturday.

### Fine Billiards in Harlem.

In the best and fastest game yet played in the Harlem amateur handicap three-cushion carrom billiard tournament at the Morningside Academy, R. Rand overcame a handicap of four points and defeated E. Cohen in one of the two games decided last night, by the score of 20 to 11. Rand was playing at the twenty-point mark, while his opponent had only to make 16 points to win. The winner displayed excellent form throughout and retained a safe lead from the start, completing his string in twenty-five innings. Rand bettered the tournament high run record twice—in the eighth inning, when he tallied a run of 7 points, and in the twentieth frame, when he got 6 points. In the other game B. Cohen conceded a two-point handicap to J. L. Dumahaut, and won by the score of 18 to 16. Cohen was playing for 18 points, and completed his string in forty-eight innings, making a high run of 3 points. Dumahaut had to score 16 points to win.

### Notre Dame's Fullback Hurt at Yale

NOTRE DAME, Ind., Oct. 20.—Ray Eichenlaub, All-Western full back and star of the Notre Dame eleven, is so seriously injured he may never play football again, it was announced today. He was hurt in practice early in the season and again on Saturday during the game with Yale.

### Notes for the Athletes.

Paul Pilgrim has resigned as Captain of the New York Athletic Club to enter the field of journalism. Pilgrim's resignation took effect more than a week ago, and now he is the associate editor of the New York A. C. Journal. George Corbett, a member of the Mercury Foot Board of Governors, will act as Captain until the first of next year, when a new Captain will be elected. Pilgrim will devote some of his time toward helping Mr. Corbett, who will have his task cut out managing and selecting teams and taking charge of the entries. Corbett is one of the club's best trap shooters and a close follower of amateur track and field sport. Pilgrim remains a delegate to the Metropolitan Association for the New York A. C.

Prizes won by athletes of the Young Men's Hebrew Association Athletic League during the year past were awarded last night at a stag given by the association at the South Brooklyn Y. M. H. A. These prizes were won in tennis, baseball, track and field, and swimming. An exhibition of boxing was given by A. Rafner of the East Ninety-second Street Branch, 145-pound amateur champion of New York State.

At the annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union on Nov. 16 the delegates will consider an amendment to the championship regulations, abolishing the pole vault for distance, the 56-pound weight throw for height, and the changing of the 16-pound shot to 12 pounds in the indoor title games. This suggestion comes from the New York Athletic Club.

## DEAD HEAT IN FOOT RACE.

### Stephenson and Hirschon Break Tape Together in 100-Yard Dash.

Frank L. Stephenson, former junior 100-yard champion sprinter, promises to become an important factor in short-distance events at indoor athletic meets this Winter. In the first of the regular monthly games of the Thirteenth Regiment Athletic Association last night in the regimental armory, Sumner and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, Stephenson, starting 2 yards behind scratch, ran a dead heat with Hugh Hirschon, his company mate, in the 100-yard handicap, in 10 2-5 seconds. This was Stephenson's first experience at an indoor meet this season, and his form indicates speedy work when he is in good condition. He experienced some little difficulty in getting through the handicap men, or his time would probably have been a fraction less.

After Hirschon had finished his dead heat with Stephenson, he won the 300-yard handicap from scratch in the good time of 0:34 3-5. Hirschon was compelled to wait for the final 100 yards before making his run, but with the field well strung out he pushed to the front and after racing J. Briggs (6 yards) into submission he won by several yards.

These two performances were easily the best of the meet and are taken as a vindication of the action of the Athletic Committee in appointing Sergt. Jim Rosenberger athletic coach. Nearly one hundred regimental athletes came out to try for positions on the team and incidentally to pay a tribute to Rosenberger, whose selection meets with approval from the athletic members of the organization.

Three novice events were included in the programme, and two of these required several preliminary heats owing to the big entry list. T. Donelan of Second Company showed a nice burst of speed after beating Johnny McHugh's pistol by a yard. He won the 100-yard event by a couple of yards from A. L. Brown, First Company.

R. Savage waited for the last lap in the 600 yard novice run before cutting loose. He quickly passed the leaders and led at the tape by 5 yards. R. Wondeling had little difficulty in annexing the 300-yard run for novices. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by T. Donelan, Second Company; A. L. Brown, First Company, second; W. Hedberg, Third Company, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Dead heat between Frank L. Stephenson, Third Company, (2 yards behind scratch,) and Hugh Hirschon, Third Company, (scratch;) J. Betts, Fifth Company, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by R. Savage, First Company; R. Sittig, Fifth Company, second; T. McMahon, Second Company, third. Time—1:28.

300-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by R. Wendeling, First Company; A. Schwel, Sixth Company, second; J. Pickett, First Company, third. Time—0:39 1-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Hugh Hirschon, (scratch;) J. Briggs, Second Company, (6 yards,) second; W. Fisher, Third Company, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:34 3-5.

## 13 HORSES FOR $2,525.

### Maplewood Farm Consignment Brings Small Prices.

Chief of the consignments at the first evening horse auction sale of the season, which was held at the Durland Riding Academy last night, was a string of thirteen head from the Maplewood Farm of Frederick C. Stevens, a breeder of hackney horses at Attica, N. Y. The market was not as good as the horses, as the lot brought only $2,525. Six of the lot were sold in pairs, the best price, $485, being paid for a pair of registered bay mares, Polonius of Maplewood and Kathleen F., nicely matched and gaited and so attractive for leaders of a four-in-hand that Emil Selig outlasted the other bidders and secured them.

He was also the purchaser of another pair of registered animals, Lorimer and Soudan, for which he paid only $370, and will possibly use them as wheelers for a team in which the other pair will be the leaders. Another nicely matched pair of chestnut mares, Lady Clark for $380 and their fate will be wheelers in a four-in-hand team, for which, by their size and substance, they looked admirably adapted.

Uncertainty as to whether the proposed Red Cross horse show will be held seemed to affect bidders, as this was the only chance they would have for an opportunity to compete for horse show honors this Winter in the city. The possibility of the holding of the show was the principal topic of conversation with the goodly number of attendants at the sale, and as no one seemed certain that it would be held, would-be competitors were slow in bidding.

Even so good a showhorse as Tennessee, the property of John Wyllie of Attica, N. Y., and winner of blue ribbons at the Syracuse and Batavia shows, would tempt no one to go above $600 for that sterling saddler and good combination horse, and he was knocked down to John Conger of Greenwich, Conn., for that amount. A bid of $700 took the handsome saddle horse, Virginia Dare, the property of Mrs. J. C. Semple of Stamford, Conn., the purchaser hiding his identity under the name of "John Smith."

These were the top prices of a sale that showed that saddlers, hunters, polo ponies, and children's saddlers were alike about as much of a drug in the market as dividend-paying railroad and industrial stocks in Wall Street just now. A dozen or more fine-looking saddle horses with good substance and action, and a half dozen likely looking hunters sold at prices ranging from $125 to $200, with exception of the sale of the thoroughbred hunter Shawnee, which fetched $410. Smart polo ponies sold for $110 to $200.

## MRS. BARCLAY GOLF VICTOR.

### Makes Low Net Score and Mrs. Faith Has Best Gross at Hackensack.

Women competed in a one-day golf tournament on the links of the Hackensack Golf Club yesterday, and Mrs. James C. Barclay of the home club led the field with a net score of 82. Mrs. Barclay went round in 90 strokes, and had the misfortune of a putt on the home green would have tied Mrs. W. J. Faith of Wykagyl for the gross prize.

Second net prize was won by Mrs. W. H. Watt, with a card of 104—20—84; while Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker of Hackensack took third net prize with 87. Mrs. S. Weil of Fairview. They had totals of 87, but in a play-off Mrs. Uebelacker won.

Mrs. Charles Greenhail of Fairview won the approaching and putting competition with a score of 9.

The leading scores in the handicap were as follows:

| | Gr. | Hp. | Net |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mrs. James Barclay, Hackensack | 90 | 8 | 82 |
| Mrs. W. H. Watt, Hackensack | 104 | 20 | 84 |
| Mrs. W. J. Smith, Wykagyl | 90 | 3 | 87 |
| Mrs. S. Weil, Fairview | 94 | 7 | 87 |
| Mrs. C. F. Uebelacker, Hackensack | 94 | 7 | 87 |
| Mrs. H. B. Salmon, Forest Hill | 98 | 10 | 88 |
| Mrs. H. Stockstead, Plainfield | 92 | 3 | 89 |
| Mrs. E. H. Stanford, Essex Co. | 94 | 5 | 89 |
| Mrs. J. H. Williams, Dunwoodie | 99 | 10 | 89 |
| Mrs. A. M. Seeley, Forest Hill | 111 | 22 | 89 |
| Mrs. H. Y. Brown, Forest Hill | 106 | 15 | 91 |
| Mrs. H. Blumenthal, Fairview | 96 | 5 | 91 |
| Mrs. Lester Ketcham, Fox Hills | 108 | 17 | 91 |
| Mrs. C. L. Greenhall, Hollywood | 96 | 5 | 91 |
| Mrs. W. E. Gardner, Hackensack | 102 | 11 | 91 |
| Mrs. J. Mager, Essex County | 102 | 11 | 91 |
| Mrs. W. A. Holman, Hackensack | 107 | 16 | 91 |
| Miss M. L. Johnstone, Glen Ridge | 106 | 14 | 92 |
| Miss A. Duff, Dunwoodie | 104 | 12 | 92 |
| Mrs. F. F. Hewitt, Hackensack | 117 | 25 | 92 |
| Mrs. Wager, Plainfield | 111 | 18 | 93 |
| Mrs. T. Nelson, Hackensack | 101 | 8 | 93 |
| Mrs. F. Williams, Hackensack | 115 | 22 | 93 |
| Mrs. F. E. Donohoe, Montclair | 101 | 7 | 94 |
| Mrs. M. H. Frayne, Dunwoodie | 98 | 4 | 94 |
| Mrs. F. Howe, Spring Lake | 104 | 9 | 95 |
| Mrs. R. E. Kipp, Yountakah | 112 | 16 | 96 |
| Miss Jean Cooke, North Jersey | 114 | 18 | 96 |
| Miss Helen Gardner, Westfield | 114 | 18 | 96 |
| Miss Agnes Allaire, Fox Hills | 122 | 26 | 96 |
| Mrs. W. Cane, Hackensack | 116 | 20 | 96 |
| Mrs. G. D. Boschen, Spring Lake | 106 | 10 | 96 |
| Miss G. E. Lintott, Forest Hill | 111 | 14 | 97 |
| Mrs. H. Wallace, Glen Ridge | 114 | 16 | 98 |
| Mrs. W. D. Moffat, Arcola | 113 | 15 | 98 |
| Mrs. G. G. Ackersen, Hackensack | 128 | 25 | 103 |
| Mrs. H. E. Manvel, Westfield | 116 | 12 | 104 |
| Mrs. Busey, Jr., Englewood | 118 | 12 | 104 |
| Mrs. H. A. Avery, Plainfield | 118 | 14 | 104 |
| Mrs. R. S. Rowland, Plainfield | 128 | 20 | 108 |

### Signal Corps to Drill at Durland's.

Next week the First Signal Corps of the National Guard of New York will begin its drills on the tanbark at Durland's which this corps uses as a drill hall in its equestrian work. The corps will have the use of the riding floor on Monday, Thursday, and Friday evenings during the entire Winter. Several of the members have new mounts which have arrived at the academy to await the rather strenuous work ahead of them when the members of the squadron begin their "rough riding" stunts.

## LANGFORD KNOCKS OUT 'GUNBOAT'

### New York "White Hope" Is Floored by Negro in Third Round at Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—Sam Langford, the negro heavyweight boxer of Boston, knocked out Gunboat Smith of New York in three rounds here tonight.

It was the first time that Smith, who has been one of the leading "White Hopes" of this country and who had gained a decision over Langford here a year ago, had been knocked out.

The negro showed his superiority throughout. His 200 pounds was behind three solid punches before the first round was half finished, and a sweeping right felled Smith for a count of seven. Smith finished the first round in a weak condition.

In the second round Langford again took the aggressive. Leading a left he hammered a right home to Smith's jaw, crushing him to the mat. Smith sprawled there for nine seconds, staggering to his feet barely in time to save himself from being counted out. Feinting and landing with left and right Langford rocked Smith with his blows and floored him again. Referee Jack McGuigan of Philadelphia had counted four when the bell gave Smith a reprieve.

Protecting himself as best he could, Smith lasted through nearly two minutes of the third round. Then Langford again pointed his left menacingly and drew Smith's guard over. The negro quickly drove his right with terrific force to the white man's jaw and Smith sank to the mat, where he was counted out.

## IRVING A. C. DISCIPLINED.

### Boxing Commission Revokes Its License, Then Suspends Sentence.

The first conviction for the violation of a State Athletic Commission rule forbidding boxing clubs to permit boxers to sell tickets on a commission basis was found by the State Athletic Commission at its weekly meeting at 41 Park Row yesterday against the Irving Athletic Club in Brooklyn. A suspended sentence was rendered against the club, after its license had been temporarily canceled, because of its breach of the commission's rules.

The case was brought to the attention of the board when E. Leichtman, a sailor aboard the U. S. S. Utah, entered a complaint against the Irving Club because, he alleged, he received less money for boxing ten rounds there on Sept. 26 than he was guaranteed. Besides the $25 he was to get for boxing, the tar, in his complaint, said he was to have received a percentage on every ticket he sold. This would have netted him $98, he averred, whereas he got only $25. After his manager, M. Benitte, had received his share, and Leichtman paid $18 for the admissions he had outstanding, there was nothing left for the boxer. A. Mack, as manager, represented the Irving A. C., and admitted that he had permitted Leichtman to sell tickets.

There was a wholesale house cleaning among the dead wood in the list of licensed clubs. The commission went through the list of these holding licenses since Nov. 30 last year and revoked the permits of all which have been inactive and whose leases have expired. The clubs struck from the list were: Twentieth Century A. C., Atlantic A. A., Greenburgh A. C., Houston Hippodrome, Standard A. C., Old Empire A. C., International A. C., Manhattan A. C., New Assembly A. C., Shamrock A. C., Eldridge Bicycle Club, Yonkers A. C., Washington A. C., Suffolk County A. C., Garland City A. C., East End A. C., Atlas A. C., New Brunswick A. C., Sheepshead Bay A. C., Crescent A. C., (Jamestown,) Forty-fourth Street S. C., Albany A. C., Garrison A. C., Brooklyn Beach A. C., Atlantic Garden A. C., Nonpareil A. C., Postman A. C., Twyford A. C., and Colonial City A. C.

The application for a license made by the Pioneer A. C., Charles Doessereck, Joseph Brannigan, and William Doessereck, Directors, was held over pending investigation. If a license is received the club will open in the Amsterdam Opera House, West Forty-fourth Street.

The St. Patrick's Holy Name Society, Ninety-fifth Street and Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, received a permit to conduct sparring exhibitions.

### Boxing Scandal Over in Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 20.—The ten-round fight between Young Weinert and Jim Savage of Orange, scheduled for the Olympic A. C. here tomorrow night, was called off today by the managers of the club. This action was taken in view of Weinert's statement that Savage's manager, Percy Woodruff, had induced him to agree to "fake" the bout. Woodruff admitted his part of fixing the fight today, but said that he made the proposition to Weinert in order to get him in the ring with Savage. He said that Savage knew nothing of the deal, and would have fought to knouk Weinert but. Savage admitted today that Woodruff had not told him of his scheme engineered against Weinert.

Weinert says the understanding was that the two men were to fight to a draw. Weinert in first announcing Woodruff's part in fixing the fight, said that he had not intended to expose Woodruff until the night of the fight, when he would announce from the ring that he was prepared to fight to win. Weinert did not say what made him alter his plans, but his friends declare that he had learned of Woodruff's intention to double-cross him. Woodruff was Weinert's former manager. When the two broke away six months ago, bad feeling existed.

### Otto Outpoints Dyson at Brown's.

Young Otto, the east side lightweight, easily outpointed Young Dyson of Providence in the main ten-round bout last night at Brown's Gymnasium Athletic Association, earning the honors in the majority of rounds on his aggressiveness.

The semi-final ten-round bout, in which the contestants were Gene Moriarity of Syracuse and Jimmy Pasane, the hard-hitting Italian boxer, was the best bout, and resulted in a victory for the former by a large margin. Moriarity was his opponent's superior clever ringer and completely outclassed Pasane from the beginning of the bout, so that at the final bell the latter was considerably out up from Moriarity's irritating jabs to the face.

### Farrell at New Polo Club.

The Friday night show at the New Polo Club in Harlem will consist of three ten-round bouts. The principals in these events will be Tommy Farrell of the Hamilton A. C. vs. Johnny Clark of Philadelphia, Richie Ryan of the west side vs. Jack Quinlan, also of the west side, and Young Astey vs. Young Sullivan. Eight four-round affairs will open the show. Farrell and Clark are scheduled for the final bout.

### Roche Garden A. C. Referee.

Matchmaker Jimmy Johnston has appointed Billy Roche official referee for the bouts to be held in Madison Square Garden. The selection was made last night after several applications were carefully considered by Manager Johnston. Roche will make his bow at Madison Square Garden on the night of Nov. 2 when Freddie Welsh and Ad Wolgast meet in a ten-round championship bout.

### Smith Fouls Ferns, Disqualified.

Barney Smith, the English welterweight, was disqualified in the second round of his scheduled ten-round bout with Harry Ferns, the local boxer, last night at the New Polo A. A. in Harlem, which proved to be the most disappointing contest staged by this club in many months. Smith struck low several times, and finally was disqualified when he sent Ferns to the floor writhing with pain.

## LEVINSKY BEATS FLYNN.

### Brooklyn Heavyweight Easily Outpoints Westerner in Rough Bout.

Battling Levinsky outpointed "Fireman" Jim Flynn by a wide margin in a rough ten-round bout at the Broadway Sporting Club, Brooklyn, last night. Flynn, although badly hammered by his adversary, kept pushing the fighting all through the bout, but Levinsky boxed coolly, calculating well, and managed to elude the Westerner's rushes without sustaining much damage. Levinsky proved himself not only a boxer, but a fighter as well.

Both of the boxers used rough tactics and the referee had to warn them several times. Flynn made almost as good use of his head as he did of his hands by butting Levinsky like a battering ram. At every opportunity he would corner the Battler and then rush in madly with his head down, trusting to luck to land a blow or two in the melee.

Levinsky landed two blows to every one by Flynn, and it was apparent from the second round that the Pueblo fireman didn't have a chance of victory.

Flynn started the first round with a rush out of his corner. He drove Levinsky to the ropes by the momentum of his rush, but he did not land a clean blow. All through that round he chased Levinsky around the ring, cornering him from time to time and rushing. The principal damage to Levinsky in these rushes was the shock of the collision. Levinsky was apparently feeling Flynn out, for he contented himself by covering up.

From the second round on Levinsky began to take Flynn's measure, and met his rushes with straight-arm jabs and with swings to the body and jaw. Levinsky's blows seldom stopped Flynn, but as the bout proceeded their effect began to show on the big fireman.

With one eye nearly closed and a big cut on his face, the Westerner still continued his boring tactics up to the very end of the bout. No matter how much Levinsky's blows hurt him, he did not seem to tire. The last round was a cross between a wrestling match and a free-for-all fight.

The official weights as announced were Flynn, 187 pounds, and Levinsky, 173½.

## CATHEDRAL CLUB BOUTS.

### Few but Lively Contests in Brooklyn Amateur Tournament.

Dick Roberts of the Hotel McAlpin Athletic Club, at one time amateur flyweight boxing champion of England, found it impossible to give away twenty pounds and win in a preliminary bout of the amateur tournament held at the Cathedral Club, Brooklyn, last night. Weighing only ninety pounds, Roberts faced C. Gilman, unattached, who tipped the beam twenty pounds heavier than his little opponent, and after going two rounds the Englishman had to stop from sheer exhaustion. Roberts has boxed considerably around here in amateur contests, and has come to be known as the "marvel of the amateur ring." He is more than 30 years old and is the father of four children. He fought desperately against the heavy odds in Gilman and succeeded in scoring many points, but the handicap was too much for him.

The entry was very light, for only eight bouts were decided in the four classes—105, 115, 125, and 135 pounds. Dick Jorio of the Greek American A. C. and H. F. Conrad, unattached, in the 135-pound division, gave the best exhibition. Jorio received the judges' verdict after three hard rounds of fighting, but many thought Conrad was the winner, or at least entitled to an extra round.

The finals will be contested tomorrow. Summary:

115-Pound Class, (Preliminaries.)—Frank Shanley, Dominican Lyceum, defeated Peter Costello, St. Mary's A. C., three rounds; bout stopped by referee. Fred Stein, Carlyle A. C., defeated F. D. Soiner, Trinity A. C., four rounds, judges' decision.

115-Pound Class,

# The New York Times

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## THE BRITISH DEMAND FOR GOLD.

In the Washington dispatch to THE TIMES published yesterday concerning the visit of Sir GEORGE PAISH and Mr. BASIL B. BLACKETT, representing the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, the London view of the questions arising out of the gold obligations of this country now or soon payable there was set forth:

Generally outlined, the British attitude is that with all the gold that is stored in the United States Treasury and in banks, American debtors are in an admirable condition to pay what they owe in Great Britain and should pay in gold as the obligations become due. * * *

With $1,000,000,000 of gold in the Federal Treasury, and about $300,000,000 more in the banks of this country, the British Government does not understand why there should be any difficulty on the part of the United States in paying the balances against it in the British possessions.

On another page of THE TIMES was published a news dispatch which very clearly indicates the "difficulty" which the United States has in responding to the demand for an immediate payment of gold obligations in London. The dispatch referred to told of the seizure by British cruisers stationed just off the entrance of our harbor of an American steamer, under American registry, flying the American flag, and setting out with a cargo of petroleum for Cairo, Egypt. The steamer was sent under convoy to Halifax, where it awaits the decision of a prize court.

We cite the case of the Brindilla not with any purpose to call in question the merits of the case presented by her seizure, but as evidence that conditions now are radically different from those existing when the contracts which it is now proposed to enforce against us were entered into. If England will take our commodities in the volume she usually demands, the gold question will settle itself. If she will permit us to send our ships, unvexed by her patrolling cruisers, laden with grain and supplies of all kinds to Germany and Austria, we can transfer to her demand gold obligations upon those countries which will take care of our adverse balance in London.

The ready response will be that this is impossible. But the condition which makes it impossible for her to refrain from interfering with our commerce, the condition which has deprived us of so very great part of our export trade, makes it impossible to furnish to her all the gold she would be very glad to get. In a time of universal and exceedingly grave financial disturbance no individual and no nation can be expected to meet at the creditor's call and in the creditor's way obligations incurred in the regular and ordinary course of business at a time when skies were fair and no trouble in sight. We have done much already. The bankers have taken care of $84,000,000 of the city's obligations, and they are canvassing ways and means to meet other demands. But it avails nothing to point to the $1,000,000,000 of gold in the United States Treasury. That gold, or by far the greater part of it, does not belong to the Treasury, it is in the pockets of the people, it is in circulation in the form of gold certificates. It avails nothing to point to the $800,000,000 in the banks. London certainly cannot expect us to strip ourselves of our money or reserves. We are making ready to meet the British demand at the earliest possible moment. Progress is being made. Unduly to hasten the process by forcing us to resort to extreme and perilous measures would invite disaster here which would make not only ourselves but England worse off. London's demand for gold will perhaps be more urgent some months to come. If a reasonable time is allowed to us to make provision for present needs, we shall be in a position to accommodate her. Just now she can ease her own situation and ours most effectively by taking our cotton, our foodstuffs, our supplies of all kinds, even munitions of war, in liberal volume. There is talk of opening the Cotton Exchange—that might be a wise move. But to open our Stock Exchange until adequate safeguards have been erected against the dumping upon us from abroad of our securities in impossible amounts, that would be a most unwise move. What would it avail to pay our present gold obligations if by the opening of the Stock Exchange we afforded facilities for the piling up of new and greater obligations within a very few weeks? In pressing for gold payments England is thinking of her interests and her needs. They are great, they are urgent, but we must think of our safety, and whether we want to or not we are obliged to reckon with possibilities.

## AGUASCALIENTES.

Comedy and tragedy go ever hand in hand in Mexico, and the humors of the outcome of the long fight for the "Constitution" are emphasized by the new plight of the military convention at Aguascalientes, which has thrust aside the Constitution altogether and declared itself the many-headed but only ruler. For VILLA is bringing his army up to the very gates of the city of the hot waters, so that he may be able to take the whole convention into custody at a moment's notice, and CARRANZA, still nominally the First Chief, has sent his family to safety across the American border. The perennial and persistent ZAPATA, who was once going to join hands with MADERO, and then with OROZCO, and then with HUERTA, and lately with VILLA, now seems to have changed his mind again and to be holding to his old policy of making mischief all by himself.

As some relief to this confusion, we have VILLA's assurances to the Government at Washington that he is all for peace, that he will support any provisional Government in which CARRANZA has no part. We have an idea that VILLA always means what he says at the moment he says it. But we fancy that his ultimate proposal will be to support that Government in which FRANCISCO VILLA bears the chief part, and no other.

## WHY PAY ANY DIVIDENDS?

It is easy to understand why workingmen are willing that dividends should be diverted to wages, instead of being wasted in payment to the owners of the property. But it is lamentable to have to explain to Mr. BRANDEIS why he cannot be allowed to take a similar position. His personal, unofficial position is that of a Reformer, a personage who ought to be above partisanship. He ought doubly to be animated by regard for all interests, for the people at large, like the Commissioners, because he is their counsel, as well as a Reformer.

Yet, in the hearing on the rate increase, Mr. BRANDEIS cross-examined Mr. WILLARD regarding the policy of the Baltimore & Ohio, which maintained its dividend payment with the assistance of the surplus, although the earnings point to the necessity of a change unless an advance of rates is allowed. Referring to the probability that the company must pay higher interest rates when next it borrows Mr. BRANDEIS asked:

"If it be true that you may have to pay 7 or 8 per cent., isn't that a risk that should be taken by the stockholders through a reduction of dividends rather than be met by an advance in rates? You defend here today a reduction of practically every railroad expense except dividends.

The suggestion of the question is that dividends are for the advantage of the shareholders alone. The fact is that the dividends are for the good of the public, as much as the railways themselves. If there were no dividends soon there would be only crippled railways. If there is not a surplus above dividends the conditions of credit of the railways would be worse than Mr. WILLARD testified, and the credit conditions of the future are bad enough at best. Mr. CONANT testified yesterday that the Governments of the nations at war will be in the market with loans for $15,000,000,000, if the war should last a year. Lenders play no favorites. Whoever offers the best terms, under equality of conditions, gets the cash. Railways which must borrow must overbid Governments. Our railways, which have been developed with foreign capital in large degree, must appeal to Americans alone, and must pay a price for money above the level of recent years. Dividends must be maintained at that level, with something to spare, or else there will be short commons for the railways. If the stockholders do not like the risk they do not have to take it. They can sell out, and at best they must see their securities sell down to a price to make a yield at the market for money. Stockholders are not locked in so that they have to take lying down whatever Mr. BRANDEIS and the Commission allow them.

But it is a mistake to think that it is a shareholders' affair, exclusively. From a public point of view the use of railway dividends is to attract capital from private to public use. If every dollar of dividend were taken from the shareholders it would still be necessary for the railways to find fresh capital. It is only by the use of still more capital that the country can get its commerce carried in the future as in the past. The increase of the wage fund does not add to the traffic capacity of the railways in any such manner or degree as the investment of capital. When Mr. WILLARD was a fireman the engines were plaything, comparatively, but the duties of the firemen and engineers have decreased as the power of the engines has increased. Wages have been raised, although engineers can almost drive with kid gloves, and are relieved of many coarse duties formerly required of them for smaller wages. It is investment alone which has enabled more powerful engines to haul larger cars over stronger bridges, and which moves them through marvelous terminals. In 1890 the average trainload was 175 tons. In 1911 it was 383 tons. Investment alone can continue the work for the public as well as the shareholders, at which the world marvels and Reformers rage and propose vain things. It is folly for Mr. BRANDEIS to disclose any weak point in the finances of any railway. It is not proposed that any one railway should either raise or reduce rates, although that would seem to be the direction in which Mr. BRANDEIS's mind is working. The railway situation as a whole is before the Commission. They must stand and fall together. Mr. BRANDEIS is so wrapped in his concept of an ideal railway that he has lost sight of conditions in the workaday world. Heretofore he has carried the Commission into the clouds with him. It is time for the Commission at least to come down to earth and business.

## THE TEACHERS' MEETING.

Some 6,000 teachers from all parts of our State, with many representatives from other States, will meet in Albany tomorrow for the fiftieth convocation of the University of the State of New York. The meetings will extend over two days. Addresses will be made and discussions will be led by selected men and women, including Dr. PALMES of Harvard, Dean WOODBRIDGE of Columbia, Mrs. HARRIMAN of Orange County, Dr. KENT of Virginia, Dr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, the Governor, and Dr. FINLEY, the Commissioner of Education.

We note with interest that among the topics for discussion are "The Rural School," "Medical Inspection," which Dr. BIGGS will treat, and "What the School Should Do for the State." The discutants include a surgeon, a physician, a dentist, a lawyer, an editor, a rural school trustee, a farmer, and a director of boy and girls' clubs. It is to be expected, as has been the case in the past, that this meeting will have an excellent effect upon the teaching force throughout the State. We are started—this is beyond doubt—on a new, more practical, more beneficent and fruitful policy of education in New York. Though we are late in starting and have far to go, such occasions of debate and consultation under serious and intelligent guidance must prove helpful.

## A BELIEVER IN GHOSTS.

Mgr. ROBERT H. BENSON, whose death was recorded yesterday, was one of the few remaining men of high intelligence and education who believed in the old-fashioned ghost. It may have been his opposition to modernism, leading him to renounce the faith of his father, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in favor of Catholicism, that impelled his preference for haunted houses of the old style, with malignant apparitions trampling on the stairs and clanking chains in the deep watches of the night, and dissipating themselves in revelries that include groans, moans, and the passing of cold fingers across the throats of uneasy sleepers. The "manifestations" of Prof. HYSLOP and his mediums were not at all Mgr. BENSON's ghosts. And he had nothing in common with Sir OLIVER LODGE's hope of establishing intercourse with disembodied spirits across the ether, or with HENRI BERGSON's elaborate telepathic arguments.

But he was willing to consider theories of ghostly visitations that would not impair the old-fashioned conception. A ghost might, for example, be the effect of some past violent emotion which, like an aroma, still lingers around the scene of its original generation and penetrates the consciousness of visitors. Or it might be the "astral body" believed in by the theosophists. Scientific help was not needed to account for ghosts in these ways, and psychologists were dispensed with, excepting when they yielded to Hamlet's or Macbeth's conceptions. Those conceptions are, in fact, more comfortable and satisfying than the scientific speculations of the modern "highbrows."

## THE STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Some rather tactless criticism of the State Civil Service Commission has been directed to its investigation of the City Commission. It may be that some politicians expected in this way to get rid of the City Commission, but the inquiry in its present stage is an open one; the City Commission is defended by an Assistant Corporation Counsel and by very able private counsel; any attempt to deal unfairly ought easily to be foiled or exposed. Moreover, the Governor has said that removal of the City Commission, which would require his approval, is "unthinkable." It would be a good plan to let the inquiry go its way without further public comment, unless something more pressing than has yet occurred should seem to require it.

Meanwhile the State Commission is the subject of definite and rather serious charges by a committee of the Civil Service Reform Association, the closing part of the correspondence relating to which is made public by the association. The correspondence embraces the full statements on each side, and in our judgment presents a case which the Governor should seriously consider with reference to the employment of his power of removal. But as to the employment of this power a curious situation exists. In 1913, while Mr. SULZER was still Governor, a bill was passed, supported by the State Civil Service Commissioners and opposed by the Reform Association, the terms of which are thus summarized by the association:

It amended the civil service law by increasing the salaries of the Commissioners from $3,000 to $5,000, provided for the appointment of the individual members of the Commission for overlapping terms, prevented the removal of a member of the State Civil Service Commission except with approval of the Senate, and took the position of Secretary of all Civil Service Commissions in New York State out of the competitive class, where it had been placed the previous year.

The association states that it has urged upon Mr. SAXE, counsel to the Governor, the need of proper amendment of this law next year in case Gov. GLYNN is re-elected, and that it is "very hopeful" that this will be secured. Obviously the bill passed in 1913 was peculiarly special legislation, due almost wholly to a desire to favor personal or political ends. It was in direct violation of a principle long respected in the administration of the civil service law in this State, and sound in itself. It impairs substantially the power, and, therefore, the responsibility, of the Governor, who is primarily charged with the faithful and adequate execution of the civil service law, and of the clear and comprehensive requirements of the State Constitution with regard to the civil service. The Commissioners, under the law, are his official advisers and agents, and when they fail to satisfy him in that function, as defined by the law, he should have the power of removal for proper cause and after due inquiry. The law as it stands leaves the Governor for seven or eight months of the year almost helpless to exercise effective control of the Civil Service Commission. It is an unfortunate situation.

## TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

**Agreement Is Not Alliance.**

Except for the usual, or invariable, uncertainty as to what a petty jury will do about anything, there could be no doubt that trouble of the "damages" sort was in store for the Montana paper accused of declaring an ally of saloonkeepers and white slavers a woman who has been delivering anti-suffragist speeches out there. At any rate such would be the natural outcome of the suit which has been brought if the injurious statement had been made in a way to fix responsibility on the paper in question, for of course the anti-suffrage women take the same view of the "interests" mentioned that other women do, and can easily prove it.

The charge, however, was not made editorially, but in a poem published in the paper, and editorial approval of all sentiments expressed in all poetry printed in a paper is hardly to be assumed with either safety or justice.

As for the absurd accusation against the anti-suffragists, the only approach to an excuse for it is the very remote one that the liquor men, as a class, are strongly opposed to the enfranchisement of women. That they are so opposed the suffragists would have no difficulty in proving, in Montana or anywhere else. Indeed, a pamphlet issued by the National American Woman Suffrage Association presents a lot of documentary evidence of a conclusive kind on that point, and everybody who has given the matter any attention knows that, and why, the saloon is against votes for women. But because two groups have, besides many disagreements, one purpose or desire in common, that does not make them allies, so the proof that "rum" is against suffrage will not help the defense in the Montana libel case at all.

The same argument applies, of course, to the white slavers, and the suffragist poet who couldn't see it is—well, not to be trusted with both pencil and paper at the same time.

**Treitschke's Doctrine Repudiated.**

In a well written, and in some respects well argued, letter that was printed on this page yesterday, WILLIAM H. TASCH denied that TREITSCHKE and BERNHARDI as historians or NIETZSCHE as a philosopher had any considerable following among the German people or had given generally recognized and accepted expression to views and beliefs commonly accepted in Germany.

From the brief autobiography which Mr. TASCH offered, telling of his education in Germany and his frequent visits there since his coming to the United States in 1907, it was evident that he spoke with knowledge as to the group of which he is a member, but nothing more was proved and he presented no evidence to convince us that recent German policies have been determined or even influenced by that group. His conclusions, too, were in diametric opposition to those of the late Prof. CRAMB, whose posthumously published lectures have recently excited so much interest here and in England, and Prof. CRAMB also spoke from knowledge acquired in Germany.

Of course, in no country would any great number of people read such books as those of TREITSCHKE, BERNHARDI, and NIETZSCHE, but it is the kind rather than the number of readers attracted by a book that determines its effectiveness, and there is much in recent events to lend plausibility to Prof. CRAMB's presentation of the case and to take it away from the one offered by our correspondent.

We would all like to think him right and the Englishman wrong, but the facts as we know them make that difficult, if not impossible.

**They Bought Only to Sell Again.**

Perhaps the best reason for believing the stories told by the prosecution's witnesses in the trial of the men charged with selling books on false pretenses at prices enormously above their real value is that the revelations are of a kind that nobody claiming to possess ordinary intelligence could make without deep humiliation. For more amazing confessions of credulity—of ignorance concerning both book values and business methods—were probably never heard, except possibly in "green goods" cases.

Yet these people were all literates, and evidently they had all read more or less about the prices paid for rare books by the famous collectors. As evidently they had never acquired any real knowledge of these subjects, and that they had no love for the treasures they thought they were buying is shown by the fact that in each instance the purchase was persuaded under promise of a speedy sale at a huge profit. In other words, according to their own pleas, they were tempted, not into book collecting, but into speculation in books, and the appeal was the one which is effective so lamentably often—to the get-rich-quick desire.

Not all of the victims were women, but a majority of them were, and the women more or less eagerly took the biggest risks, though there is a general impression that women tend to be cautious in the handling of their own money and shrewd in getting its full worth.

The facts in this strange case illustrate anew how narrowly is limited the knowledge of when and why a book or an edition is valuable to collectors, as distinguished from readers. The difference between these two classes, of course, is a vast one, and hardly anybody is a member of both. The "best" edition for the one is usually the worst for the other, which accounts, presumably, for the slight exchange of sympathy between them. To the reader the collector is a mere curio hunter, while the collector wonders pityingly at the reader's inappreciation of rarity.

**A Warning from the King.**

King ALBERT is quoted as expressing the hope that his expatriated subjects, instead of being long the objects of charity in the countries where they have been received with such generous hospitality and well-deserved sympathy, may be soon provided with work and so saved from the pauperizing effects that adways follow the prolonged acceptance of unearned money.

The implied fear is not altogether without reason, for already, according to certain private reports from England, some of the exiles show a disposition to refuse employment and to prefer the free maintenance they are now getting. The Belgians, however, have a well-established reputaion for industry and for desire as well as competence for self-support.

The inevitable exceptions apart, any tendency of the sort mentioned is probably explicable as a consequence of the terrible psychic shocks recently received and the enervation that naturally follows them. This will pass away with time, but the usual problems and perils of "charity" are present, and might as well be frankly recognized. Meanwhile the needs about which there is no doubt are many and desperate, and the funds as yet available do no more than begin to meet them. The Belgians have earned all the help that can possibly be given them.

## GERMANS' AMERICAN PLAN.

### Does It Contemplate Violating the Monroe Doctrine?

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

So bitter has been the attitude of the German-American papers and societies toward what they are pleased to designate the "Anglo-American" sympathy for the Allies' cause that it would not be mal apropos for these friends to make a categorical statement as to what their position would be if Germany attempted to violate the Monroe Doctrine. It is well known that one of the choicest portions of Brazil is largely populated by Germans, and that Guatemalan industries are at least 70 per cent. German-controlled. Are they in sympathy with our Monroe Doctrine? If so, will they publicly express this sympathy?

I find every German-American I talk with is heartily in favor of Germany acquiring her "place in the sun" on this continent. I also note that neither the German Ambassador nor Dr. Dernburg (busy as they are in trying to influence American opinion) has ventured to express himself on the matter of Germany's plans for South America, although a frank statement from them would do much to quiet suspicion. W. S. K.

New York, Oct. 19, 1914.

## A NEW CONSTITUTION

### Should Be Produced by New York's Convention.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I believe the 1915 convention should prepare a short and compact instrument modeled on the Federal Constitution for submission to the electorate. The 1894 Constitution now in force should not be used as material except for the fundamental checks and balances, restraints on legislative action, Bill of Rights, &c. The 1894 convention was a frankly partisan body and inserted every conceivable provision for the control of New York City's destiny by the up-State voter.

The coming convention should have sufficient sense of moral obligation to subordinate party advantage to the public welfare. A politician-made, reactionary proposal will not be accepted by the people in times like these; only a progressive instrument providing for such needed reforms as a shorter ballot and real home rule for cities will have much chance of passing into the organic law of this State.

CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.

New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

### The New Nominating Method.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The inferior character of the candidates for United States Senator is a commentary on the new method of nomination and election to the Senate. I am convinced that if the new method of election had not required, in the first place, a supplication of the people to nominate him, and, secondly, another supplication to elect him, Mr. Root would not have declined to be considered a candidate. It is certain that, in the event of Republican success in the election of the Legislature, the State and nation would have continued to enjoy the incomparable advantage of Mr. Root's services in the Senate.

A CONSERVATIVE.

New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

## MOTHERHOOD'S CHANT.

French or Russian, they matter not,
German or English, as one begot.
We bore them all and we bore them well,
We went for them to the gates of hell,
We are the makers of flesh and bone,
We have one foe, one hate alone—
WAR!

He is known to you all, he has called to you all,
He crouches behind each boundary wall,
He rides on the waves of a crimson flood,
He rides on the tides of our children's blood,
He lies of glory and sacrifice,
Of honor and fame and pomp he lies—
WAR!

Come, let us stand in the Judgment Place
And take an oath for the human race,
An oath our daughters, and theirs, shall take,
An oath no trumpet or drum can shake.
We hate no sinner, we hate the sin,
Not those who lose, not those who win.
We, the makers of flesh and bone,
We have one foe, one hate alone—
WAR!

You take the folk of our pain to slay,
That gold nor steel can ever repay.
You shall we hate with a lasting hate.
We will never forego our hate—
Hate of the heart and hate of the womb,
Hate of the cradle and hate of the tomb.
And you shall answer and make reply,
For we are partners of God on high.
What will you say before that Throne
To Us, the makers of flesh and bone,
WAR?

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

# GLYNN WOULD PURGE STATE CIVIL SERVICE

### Will Ask Legislature for Power to Remove Commissioners on Charges.

### REFORMERS ALLEGE GRAFT

### Tell Governor Sulzer Body Is Not Fit to Endure—Point to Gross Nepotism.

When Mayor Mitchel recently attacked the State Civil Service Commission, charging that it was playing politics in investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission, the State Commission retorted with a statement to the public in which it was pointed out that charges against the State Commission made by the Civil Service Reform Association to Gov. Glynn had not been seriously received. The Commissioners clearly intimated that the charges, of which the charge of nepotism was the most prominent, had been dropped.

It came to light yesterday, however, that these charges have not been dropped; that Gov. Glynn still has them under consideration, and that, if re-elected, he would suggest amendments to the civil service law which would let him remove Commissioners after a hearing. A State Commissioner can only be removed now by the Legislature. Gov. Glynn did not appoint the present State Commission, composed of Jacob Neu, Dr. Meyer Wolff, and James A. Lavery, and it was said yesterday that he had taken a personal interest in the charges against the Sulzer commission by the Reform Association.

The Reform Association yesterday made public the full reply of the State Commission to the charges against it. It also made public the association's answer to this defense. This answer expresses the association's belief that the present commission ought to be removed. In the concluding section is this statement:

A commission engaged in cultivating graft is not a commission which should be permitted to endure.

The defense and answer are addressed to John G. Saxe, counsel to the Governor. From the Reform Association's statement it appears that Mr. Saxe was so interested that he called Nelson S. Spencer and George T. Keyes of the Reform Association into conference, and with them discussed the question of amending the law so that a Governor may remove Commissioners without consent of the Senate.

The State Commission's defense, which had been made public before, deals with each charge made by the Reform Association. These charges concerned alleged delays in acting on civil service applications, alleged illegal classification of positions as exempt, the making of alleged special exceptions to dodge examinations, and the appointment by Commissioners Neu, Wolff, and Lavery of relatives. The Commissioners, while admitting some apparent irregularities, deny willful violation of the civil service law or rules and challenge the right of the Reform Association to impugn their motives. They assert that reference to the official acts of the commission was unwarranted, and that the charges were presented "either through ignorance of the situation or with undue malice." Exigency is offered as excusing most of the alleged exceptions authorized.

The greater space is devoted to charges of nepotism. The Reform Association pointed out that President Neu had appointed without examination a stenographer in his private office as special stenographer to aid him in the State work, that A. J. Gilchrist, a law partner of Mr. Neu, had been engaged by the commission to do legal work, and that another job had been found for President Neu's son; also, that Commissioner Wolff had engaged his wife as stenographer, and that he had obtained employment for a brother-in-law; also, that Commissioner Lavery had engaged his brother as emergency stenographer. These stenographers get $50 a month from the State for their irregular services, and they were not selected from eligible lists.

In its answer on the defense for appointing relatives the Reform Association says:

The disingenuous manner in which the commission endeavors to meet the charge of nepotism is apparent by the statement that the three Civil Service Commissioners are not "the only State officers who had relatives or close friends employed in the service."

The fact that similar conditions exist in other departments does not diminish the damning effect of the charges against the commission; nor does the statement that former Civil Service Commissioners have employed their relatives as stenographers without examination take anything from the force of the association's criticism of the present commission.

Their practices are practices universally condemned by public opinion and cast suspicion on all their acts. A commission engaged in cultivating graft is not a commission which should be permitted to endure. The fact is patent that the present Civil Service Commission has used every loophole of the civil service law to place in office relatives and friends of the members of the commission.

The Reform Association "begs to point out the melancholy fact that the commission fails utterly to appreciate the seriousness of its actions."

### A Commuter's Grievance.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

This morning's papers contain the news that the Long Island Railroad Company again proposes to raise its rates of fares for commuters and other passengers. As these rates are already unreasonably high, being in the case of monthly commutation tickets from $2 to $3 over those charged by the Lackawanna Railroad for similar distances from New York City, a further increase would be outrageous and should not be permitted.

Since this road inaugurated its policy of forcing travel to the Pennsylvania Station, which is by no means a convenience for many of those who have to use its trains, it has compelled all holders of single or multiple trip tickets good to Long Island City or to East Thirty-fourth Street, Manhattan, to pay an additional 14 cents to be carried through the tubes to Seventh Avenue, and as a subterfuge to cover the excessive charge for the short distance sells tickets to Woodside, which is five miles out from the Pennsylvania Station. As the Public Service Commission has permitted this thing to exist for some years, the officials of the road have felt encouraged to attempt to make the public pay further for the expensive "improvements" on its route. An investigation into the question of how much Long Islanders have benefited from the improvements would be edifying. L. V. LOOMIS.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Oct. 16, 1914.

### "Civilized" Warfare.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

One would imagine from the criticisms, charges, and counter-charges made by both sides to the present savage European conflict that the affair is simply an exhibition bout. The expression "civilized warfare" is ridiculous. War is an uncivilized and hellish method of settling differences. It knows no law and must of necessity disregard all rights of others. War is simply the last move in business rivalry and the natural outcome of the struggle for existence in which the rule is "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost."

J. C. JENKINS.

New York, Oct. 20, 1914.

### Good Outgrown Clothing.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I notice that both the Red Cross Society and the Belgian Relief Association in their appeals for clothing specify that it must be absolutely new. Is there any good reason for this? While any one can readily see that certain kinds of cast-off clothing would be useless, it seems strange that such articles as outgrown children's clothing or other articles in good condition should not be useful for destitute people.

ELSIE H. B. LATHROP.

New York, Oct. 19, 1914.

## HENRY COTTON PLAN GAINS.

### Rule Likely to be Adopted for a House Vote.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The movement for cotton relief legislation at the present session of Congress gained unexpected strength today when 102 members voted in favor of a rule which would permit the Henry proposition, calling for the issuance of $250,000,000 in Federal Treasury notes to be loaned to the planters of cotton, to be submitted to a direct vote of the House. Sixty members opposed the rule. It was impossible to obtain a quorum, and as a result there will be another vote tomorrow, with every indication that ultimately the rule will be adopted.

While not all of the 102 members who voted for the rule favor the Henry plan, Mr. Henry asserted tonight that he now was sure that the sentiment of the membership of the lower body was with him in the fight. With a quorum present he thought that the House would give a majority of fifty in favor of the plan. Some of the members voting for the rule will vote against the main proposition.

The Henry plan now will come before the House as an amendment to a bill which already has passed the Senate authorizing national banks to issue circulating notes on commercial paper up to 100 per cent. of the banks' capital and surplus.

Should the amendment be accepted and the bill passed then the cotton relief fight, so far as Congress is concerned, will be thrown into a conference between the House and Senate. The Senate once refused to pass a cotton relief bill, and it is presumed that as further effort to force legislation of that character will not meet with enthusiastic support in the upper body.

Mr. Henry said tonight that the cotton amendment would be pressed in Congress to a final vote, and that the conditions now were such that it was hardly probable that the War Tax bill could obtain the right of way over the cotton question. In other words, Mr. Henry thinks that there can be no adjournment until his cotton plan either has been accepted or rejected by a vote of Congress while there is a quorum present.

## EXCHANGE BY-LAWS ALTERED.

### Cotton Brokers Approve Changes to Conform to Lever Bill.

Members of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday approved amendments to the by-laws of the organization which recently were drawn up by the Board of Governors to meet certain provisions of the Lever bill. One of the changes prescribes the use of Government standards in grading cotton, and the use of contracts in trading which meet the letter of the new law. The members altered the former rule on commissions so as to make the charge to non-members $20 instead of $15 for buying and selling 100 bales of cotton, and it was decided to require five instead of three days' notice for the delivery of cotton on future contracts.

The adoption of these amendments was considered on the board as an important step toward a renewal of business. In a few days the Conference Committee, which has been at work for several weeks forming a syndicate to take over outstanding contracts, is expected to report that the work is done, and when trading is renewed the market should not be disturbed by the unfinished business left over when the Exchange was shut down.

The present stagnation in trading was reflected yesterday in the sale of a Cotton Exchange membership. C. V. Geran bought the seat of T. B. Deems for $7,000. The last previous sale was for $12,000 on July 18.

## RESERVE BANKS OPENING.

### McAdoo Tells Directing Boards They May Begin on Nov. 16.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Secretary McAdoo, speaking to representatives of the Directing Boards of the twelve Federal reserve banks today, expressed the opinion that the banks could be opened by Nov. 16. It is not expected that they shall immediately be able to perform all their functions, but that some of them will be in condition to undertake to receive deposits from member banks and have the machinery ready for rediscount purposes.

More than seventy-five representatives of the banks were present. After a speech by Gov. Hamlin of the Reserve Board, the meeting divided into committees to take up some of the technical questions confronting the banks. Mr. McAdoo's opinion as to the opening day for the banks probably will be followed by a formal announcement of the date before the meetings here are over. In the meantime the members of the board expect to learn the opinion of the banks' representatives.

## NEW INCOME TAX RULES.

### Indorsements or Stamps on Foreign Coupons Evidence of Tax Withheld.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—In two decisions today by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, the regulations in regard to the income tax are modified so that indorsements or stamps on foreign coupons, checks, and bills of exchange are held to be sufficient evidence of tax withheld to relieve subsequent holders or purchasers from the obligations of withholding, and also so as to provide that Collectors need not retain in their offices copies of returns.

When information relative to any return of annual net income filed by any taxpayer is necessary in connection with the assessment and collection of the income tax, it may be secured from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington.

## MORE TREATIES RATIFIED.

### Senate Accepts Peace Agreements with Greece and Ecuador.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—With all legislative business out of the way except the final adoption of the conference report on the War Tax bill, the Senate this afternoon devoted over an hour to executive business. Peace treaties were ratified with Greece and Ecuador.

Similar treates have been signed with Panama and Santo Domingo, but the Senate is as yet unsatisfied as to their possible effect on the peculiar relations the United States bears to those countries, and they were not considered this afternoon.

## ALASKA LAND BILL SIGNED.

### President Completes Act to Open the Coal Fields.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—President Wilson signed the Alaskan Coal Land Leasing bill today opening the coal fields of Alaska. Because of restrictions put on the output of coal from Canada to Alaska since the European war began the bill was hurried through Congress at the request of Secretary Lane and several Western Senators.

In recognition of his efforts to improve Alaska, President Wilson was today presented with an ink well and stand and pen and pencil made of Alaska gold and mastodon ivory. The gift was bought by subscriptions by the people of Fairbanks, Alaska.

## WIN ANOTHER OPERA PRIZE.

### Prof. Parker and Brian Hooker Get $10,000 Award in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—The $10,000 prize offered by the National Federation of Musical Clubs for the best grand opera written in English has been awarded to Prof. Horatio Parker of Yale, who composed the music, and Brian Hooker of New York, who wrote the book. The opera is called "Fairyland."

Under the terms of the competition, in which fifty-four operas were entered, the production will be made at Los Angeles next Summer. The authors three years ago won a prize for their opera "Mona," which was said to have been an artistic, but not a financial, success.

# WAR TAX DEADLOCK, FIGHT ON BEER LEVY

### Conferees Debate for Seven Hours Imposts on Liquors and Gasoline.

### HOUSE MEMBERS OBDURATE

### Insist That Senate's Beverage Taxes Would Lessen Production and Cut Off Revenue.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—After deliberating seven hours the Democratic members of the Conference Committee on the War Tax bill adjourned late tonight without having reached an agreement on anything. They differed widely in regard to three of the Senate amendments—those increasing the tax on beer from $1.50 to $1.75 a barrel imposing a new additional tax of 5 cents a gallon on rectified spirits, and striking out the House levy of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline, motor spirits, naphtha, and the like.

The large revenues involved in each of these items made it impossible for the conferees to consider the other items of the bill, while the three major points of difference were unsettled. While the subject does not seem to have been discussed in detail, the fact that beer, whiskey, and gasoline are the principal stumbling blocks, suggests that the Senate's heavy increase in the tax on the large manufacturers of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes in large measure will be accepted by the House.

When a recess was taken tonight the conferees did not disclose the arguments used by the opposing sides, but it is believed that the managers on the part of the House took the position that beer, as taxed in the House bill, and whisky, as already taxed, could not be burdened more heavily without reducing the possible revenues by checking production. When the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill was framed, its authors sought to adjust the tax on liquors to what the industry would bear, and the House takes the position that the increase proposed by it in this tax on beer accomplishes this purpose. The fact that the production of beer and whisky has declined noticeably in the last two months might be taken to support this view.

In the war tax measure as it passed the House a tax of 2 cents a gallon was voted on gasoline and the like. The Senate Committee on Finance objected, saying that this levy taxed industrial engines as heavily as it did the more luxurious automobiles. First the committee cut the rate in half and supplemented the revenue by a horse power tax on the sale of automobiles. Subsequently the tax on gasoline was eliminated and the horse power tax was increased. In the end the conferees omitted the entire paragraph and it is this the House members are trying to restore. If the lower rates of the House bill prevail in regard to beer and whisky, some other levy like that on gasoline will be needed to supply the deficit.

"The conferees believe that when agreement is reached on the three items the other twenty-odd points of difference will cause little trouble. Chairman Simmons of the Finance Committee said this morning that he thought the session would end not later than Thursday. In that case the conferees would need to reach a complete agreement not later than tomorrow night.

Before the House by unanimous consent today sent the War Tax bill to conference, Representative John J. Fitzgerald, Democrat of New York, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, announced that he and several of his colleagues would vote against the bill should it be returned from conference with the beer tax fixed at $1.75 a barrel.

"A Senate amendment proposes to increase the duty on beer from $1.50, as proposed by the House, to $1.75 a barrel," said Mr. Fitzgerald. "I will not vote for a conference report that fixes the duty on beer at $1.75 a barrel."

The trouble which was expected in the House over the question of sending the bill to conference did not appear. The motion to agree to the conference report raised no objections when Chairman Underwood of the Ways and Means Committee brought the bill forward with a recommendation from his committee that conferees be appointed.

"Reserving the right to object, I wish to state that I will not object," said Representative Henry of Texas, leader of the cotton filibusters. His colleagues applauded. Speaker Clark thereupon named Messrs. Underwood, Kitchin, and Payne as the House conferees.

## DEFENDS CAPT. SPENCER.

### Surgeon of the Metapan Denies Commander Aided

# SARDOU REVIVAL SKILLFULLY MADE

### An Elaborate Cast Appears in the Empire Production of "Diplomacy."

### ENGLISH TEXT RENOVATED

### Happily Modernized in Manner, the Play Is Still Strong in Its Power to Interest.

DIPLOMACY, a play in four acts, by Sardou. With William Gillette, Blanche Bates, and Marie Doro. At the Empire Theatre.

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Beauclerc | William Gillette |
| Comtesse Zicka | Blanche Bates |
| Dora | Marie Doro |
| Julian Beauclerc | Leslie Faber |
| Count Orloff | Giorgio Majeroni |
| Baron Stein | Gustav von Seyffertitz |
| Algie Fairfax | Norman Tharp |
| M. Steffens | W. Van Loon |
| Antoine | Henry Dornton |
| Shepherd | John Carmichael |
| Marquise de Rio-Zares | Jeffreys Lewis |
| Lady Henry Fairfax | Bertha Fordyce |
| Mion | Malise Sheridan |
| Bellboy at hotel | Master Bewford Hampden |

Good judgment and a deal of skill have entered into the painstaking and elaborate revival of "Diplomacy," which was presented to New York last evening at the Empire Theatre, the same stage on which more than a dozen years ago the same play by Victorien Sardou was given with William Faversham, Jessie Millward, and Margaret Anglin in the leading rôles.

In the 1914 revival, William Gillette, Blanche Bates, and Marie Doro have these parts to play, and for this revival the musty text of the old Scott-Stephenson version has been thoroughly shaken up and renovated. So played and so presented, "Diplomacy" has much to please and interest an audience of today, and after last evening's performance at the Empire, it is not difficult to understand why the recent revival in London held the boards with great success for more than a year.

When, as a closing touch to last season, Mr. Drew and Miss Barrymore joined forces in a late Spring production of "A Scrap of Paper," that early Sardou comedy was treated precisely as if it had been written the month before, and yet no one took the trouble to refashion the archaic text to the requirements of the contemporary stage. The result was a succession of almost ludicrous incongruities.

Those responsible for the London revival of "Diplomacy," however, saw to it that the old script employed in the seventies by Squire Bancroft was vigorously revised for twentieth century purposes, and the process of retouching has been still more thoroughly carried out in preparing the play for the Empire.

The touch of today is communicated to the old play not merely by the installation of the useful telephone, the occasional insertion of such decidedly present-day airs as "Un Peu d'Amour" or "It's a Long Way to Tipperary," and the casual references to such interesting contemporaries as Vesta Tilley and Lord Kitchener. Every aside, every soliloquy, is gone, and the very phraseology of the play's lines is such as might have been employed if Sardou's "Dora" were now being done into English for the first time.

Of course this process, for all the care and intelligence which have attended it, does not make "Diplomacy" a modern play and the essence of what is left is what the more modern playwrights have gradually and wisely put behind them. But what is left is also what was best in the work of Victorien Sardou and constitutes a fine example of his elaborate ingenuity as represented his mastery of the theatre.

Sardou's admirably strong sense of the theatre entered into the writing of such scenes as that between Orloff and the two Beaucleres in the second act, or that contest of wits between the elder Beauclerc and Countess Zicka in the fourth act. Such scenes were conceived by one who understood perfectly the way to attain theatrical suspense, and they attain it in full measure in this latest revival of "Diplomacy."

That they do hold an Empire audience of the Autumn of 1914 with a certain fascination, and that the whole play, for all its extreme artificiality, is still keenly interesting in this revival is due no small measure not only to the skill but to the discretion which marks the general work of the company, and particularly the work of Mr. Gillette and Miss Doro.

The manner of their work is nicely adjusted to the needs of making "Diplomacy" acceptable here and now. Mr. Gillette, enthusiastically welcomed back to the footlights last evening, plays with that whimsical gentleness and something of the sheltering quality of his performance in "Clarice." It is admirably suited to the rôle of the good angel in the Sardou play.

Miss Doro, who never looked lovelier, is entirely charming in the lighter moments of Dora's happiness, and in the one big emotional scene that falls to her she conveys an impression of child-like grief and distress that is altogether appropriate.

Miss Bates brings her great ability, accompanied by a new and sinister foreign accent, to the rôle of the adventuress. She does not work with entire success against the great handicap of a part that is peculiarly difficult to make convincing in this day and generation.

As to the other rôles, Giorgio Majeroni plays with sincerity and force as Orloff, Gustav von Seyffertitz is an impressive Baron Stein, Jeffreys Lewis plays the Marquise with gusto and rough humor, and Norman Tharp is very happily cast in the part of Algie Fairfax, the all-English rôle in "Diplomacy."

## TWO SISTERS ARE BRIDES.

### Misses L. C. and M. A. McKinnon, Gowned Alike, in Double Ceremony.

A double wedding took place at 8 o'clock last night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John W. McKinnon, 337 Riverside Drive. Miss Lillian Claire McKinnon was married to Maltby Lockwood Jelliffe of Jersey City, and Miss Madeline Agnes McKinnon became the bride of Kenneth Tackabury Marvin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Norton Marvin. Mr. McKinnon gave his daughters in marriage, and the double ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Norman McKinnon, uncle of the brides, of Utica, N. Y.

An aisle, formed with gilt standards and white ribbons, led through three rooms of the McKinnon home to the drawing room, down which the bridal party passed to the shell-shaped bower of Autumn leaves and chrysanthemums.

The brides were gowned alike, in white satin robes, draped with duchesse lace, and court trains of silver brocade. Their veils were of point lace, and fell from the coiffure half way down the train, being caught up with a coronet of orange blossoms. Each carried a shower bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley.

The Misses Marguerite and Katherine Jelliffe were the attendants for Miss Lillian C. McKinnon, and Mrs. Robert Marvin and Miss Dorothy McKinnon were Miss Madeleine A. McKinnon's attendants.

John Wallace McKinnon, Jr., a brother of the bride, was best man for Mr. Jelliffe, and Robert Marvin acted as best man for his brother. There were seven ushers.

A large reception followed the double ceremony. The house was decorated throughout with autumnal flowers and foliage. Mrs. McKinnon, mother of the two brides, was in green and silver brocade; Mrs. Marvin, Sr., was in blue and silver brocade, and Mrs. Jelliffe wore a costume of black Chantilly lace. The occasion also marked the silver wedding anniversary of the bride's parents.

Mr. Jelliffe and his bride left later for the Pacific Coast on their honeymoon, and will live in Jersey City on their return. Mr. and Mrs. Marvin have gone to the Adirondacks, and are to reside in White Plains, N. Y.

## KEESE—VANDERBILT.

### Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Vanderbilt Weds A. H. Keese of Pasadena.

The wedding of A. Hoffman Keese of Pasadena, Cal., and Miss Grace W. Vanderbilt, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Vanderbilt of 135 West 123d Street, took place at Bretton Hall last evening, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Tilton, Jr. The rooms in which the ceremony and reception took place were decorated with Autumn leaves and palms.

The bride wore an ivory white satin gown, trimmed with duchesse and point lace, which had a court train held with pearl ornaments and a tulle veil. She carried valley lilies and was attended by Miss Alice Lippincott, in pale pink charmeuse and chiffon, as maid of honor, and four bridesmaids, who were the Misses Jennie Caldwell, Edith Hand, Richarda Van Santvoord, and Estelle Bertine. They wore orchid-colored satin frocks, with bodices and trains of white net, and carried orchid-colored chrysanthemums with asparagus and Autumn leaves.

The bridal party passed through an aisle outlined with white ribbons, held by Master Jack Keese, a nephew of the bridegroom, and Miss Miss Elizabeth Bull. Dr. Mumford Keese of Syracuse, N. Y., was his brother's best man, and Dr. Alfred Dewey was the only usher.

The bride and bridegroom were showered with rose leaves sent from Southern California. After a brief honeymoon, they will go to Pasadena to live.

## WEDDED AT HOTEL SAVOY.

### Miss Myrtle Powell the Bride of Ludwig Lader.

The wedding of Miss Myrtle Powell, daughter of Henry M. Powell of this city, formerly an Assistant Corporation Counsel, and Ludwig Lader was celebrated last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the Hotel Savoy. The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white charmeuse, trimmed with Princess lace, and carried lilies of the valley. Miss Fanny Markwell was maid of honor. She was in yellow charmeuse, and carried orchids. The twin nieces of the bride, Marion and Isadora Powell, were the flower girls. They were in white crêpe de chine, and each carried a basket of rose leaves. J. Lader was best man for his brother.

A dinner for the immediate families was held after the ceremony, followed by a large reception, the guests including many of the bride's classmates at Barnard College.

Mr. Lader and his bride will live in West Ninety-sixth Street on returning from their honeymoon.

## FORST—HAHN.

The wedding of Miss Antoinette Hahn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Berthold Hahn of 26 West Ninety-first Street, to Leon Forst of this city, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Forst of Kingston, N. Y., took place last evening at Delmonico's. The Rev. Dr. Samuel L. Schulman officiated. The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a trailing gown of white satin trimmed with point applique and pearls and carried a bouquet of Bride roses and lilies of the valley. Miss Amy Hahn was her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Irma Hahn and Lucille Axmacher. Mr. Forst had as best man his brother, Max Forst. The ushers included Bernard Forst, Henry Forst, Leon Ross, Harold Hahn, Edwin David, and Harry Filber.


POSTUM.

SAYS COFFEE DRINKERS HAVE REAL DRUG HABIT

Physician Declares Food Value Is Nil and People Use It Only for Stimulation.

That many people are slaves to tea and coffee appears from a statement of Dr. C. J. Douglas, of Dorchester, Mass. "They do not distinguish the difference between drugs and food in their effect on the system.

"There is no substitute for an enslaving drug. When the effect of one dose has worn off, another dose of the same drug must be taken or discomfort follows, but if nutrition is wanted, a hundred different foods will supply the demand with equally satisfactory results.

"Tea and coffee are never taken because of any small nutritive element they may contain. Some drink them in small quantities merely because the taste is agreeable, or to wash down solid food.

"On the other hand, if a sufficient quantity is habitually taken, so that when they are discontinued, uncomfortable symptoms follow, then it is evident that a drug habit has been formed.

"If, for example, a person habitually drinks so much coffee for breakfast that on omitting it he 'misses something' during the forenoon, he may be set down as an excessive coffee drinker. He is relying on the stimulation of the drug, caffeine, and the daily use of any drug for such a purpose is injurious."

NOTE. The food-drink INSTANT POSTUM, while much resembling the higher grades of Java coffee in flavor and appearance is absolutely free from the coffee drugs 'caffeine' and 'tannin' or any other harmful ingredient. Recent decrease in coffee sales is very generally attributed to the growing American custom of using Postum as a table beverage instead of coffee.

Before the Supreme Court of Civilization

The Responsibility for the War Will Be Argued by

James M. Beck,

former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who has argued many important cases in the United States Supreme Court, including the Northern Securities case, the Lotteries case, the Danbury Hatters' case, and the Paper Trust case.

Mr. Beck's argument, based on the evidence submitted in the White Papers of England and Germany, the Orange Paper of Russia, and the Gray Paper of Belgium, will be a complete summing up of the evidence placing the responsibility for beginning the great conflict.

In Next Sunday's Times

The Times is sold out early; order it today.


# RAPID FUN MAKES 'CHIN CHIN' A GO

### Montgomery and Stone Cut Capers in a Smashing Big Extravaganza.

### CHINA FIGURES AT FIRST

### Pretty Music in Fantastical Story in Which Helen Falconer and Belle Story Are Bright Lights.

CHIN-CHIN, or A MODERN ALADDIN, a musical comedy in three acts. Book by Anne Caldwell and R. H. Burnside. Lyrics by Anne Caldwell and James O'Dea. Music by Ivan Caryll. At the Globe Theatre.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chin Hop Lo, The Widow, Coolie, Clown, Gendarme. | David C. Montgomery |
| Chin Hop Hi, Paderewski, Ventriloquist, Mlle. Falloffski, Gendarme. | Fred A. Stone |
| Aladdin | Douglas Stevenson |
| Abanazar | Charles T. Aldrich |
| Cornelius Bond | R. E. Graham |
| Tzu Yung | Eugene Revere |
| Li-Dragon Face | Edgar Lee Hay |
| Ring Master | Charles Mast |
| Violet Bond | Helen Falconer |
| Goddess of the Lamp | Belle Story |
| Widow Twankey | Zelma Rawlston |
| Sen-Sen | Juliette Day |
| Fan-Tan | Violet Zell |
| Silver Ray | Marjorie Bentley |
| Moon Blossom | Lola Curtis |
| Lily Petal | Evelyn Cunard |
| Lotus Leaf | Hazel Lewis |
| Cherry Bloom | Lorayne Leslie |
| Little Wing Wu | Agnes McCarthy |
| Little Lee Toy | George Phelps |
| The Four Bears | Misses Breen |
| Spirit of New Year | Mildred Richardson |
| Poppy Bud | Eleanor St. Clair |
| Spring Flower | Tot Qualters |
| Wistaria | Margaret St. Clair |
| Honeysuckle | Lillian Rice |

To attempt to do justice to "Chin Chin," the extravaganza which came into the Globe Theatre last night, with nothing but a Mergenthaler machine and a press turning out 40,000 papers per hour, is out of the question. The only device capable of keeping up with the speed of the new Montgomery and Stone production is a moving picture outfit—and the camera man would have to be replaced by a motor at that.

"Chin Chin" is far and away the biggest show of its kind, which is hardly the way to express it, as it stands in a class by itself, that has ever come to Broadway. It is every sort of an entertainment rolled into three tremendous, smashing acts, and it provides enough laughter to establish the success of half a dozen more Broadway shows. There are girls and girls and girls, circus clowns, circus horses, and circus performers. There are moving pictures and dancers and singers and vaudeville artists galore, and then there are Montgomery and Stone, who are on the stage most of the time.

Stone does everything that mortal can do to entertain, from falling out of an airship to riding a horse and playing a piano, and he is closely seconded by Dave Montgomery, who doesn't do quite as much but who is entertaining all the time.

But even if they are the chief entertainers, Montgomery and Stone are not the whole show by any means. Little Helen Falconer, who has climbed from the ranks of the chorus into a leading rôle in a very few years, is sweet and pretty, and dances and sings well as a young American girl who is touring China with her father. Two pretty little plot there is, hangs on that trip, for in an old Chinese shop the American girl meets Aladdin and falls in love with him.

By the aid of Aladdin's magic lamp he becomes a prince in China, and everything goes well until the lamp is stolen and the girl taken thousands of miles away. Of course, Montgomery and Stone, who were a couple of china figures when the play opened, but who were brought to life soon after, follow the thief who stole the lamp and the girl and just about 11:30 last night they restored both the girl and the lamp to the rightful owner.

That's all there is to the story, and so there is no very serious objection to the many interpolations in the shape of specialties by Montgomery and Stone, the six Brown brothers, who play saxaphones remarkably well, and many others.

As the slave of the lamp, who came to the aid of any one who rubbed that precious treasure, Belle Story, a recruit from vaudeville, scored a big success with her peculiar voice, which has a high note reaching way way above most other high notes exhibited on Broadway. Miss Story has all of the assurance of the successful vaudevillian, and will probably become a fixture in musical comedy.

There is no use in attempting to pick out the clever spots throughout the show—there are too many of 'em. Any one who goes to the theatre to be entertained is likely to miss the Montgomery and Stone entertainment any way, so it is needless to praise it more.

While there were no songs which stood out and promised to become popular hits, the music of "Chin Chin" was all pretty and whistleable. Ivan Carvil was responsible for that end of the entertainment, while the book and lyrics were the work of Anne Caldwell and R. H. Burnside.

## LINERS TO SAIL IN COMPANY.

### Mauretania and Olympic to Depart Today Within an Hour.

The Cunarder Mauretania and the White Star liner Olympic sail today within an hour for Liverpool and Glasgow, respectively, with moderate passenger lists.

At 11 A. M. the Olympic will leave her pier and the Mauretania will depart at noon, for the first time since she has been in the New York service. Both Capt. Charles of the Mauretania and Capt. Haddock of the Olympic disclaim any intention to race on the way over, but it is possible that the Cunarder may pass the Olympic.

The Olympic will lie up for the Winter after this trip, but it has not yet been decided at what port.

## THEATRICAL NOTES.

Next week will be the last week of Fritzi Scheff in "Pretty Mrs. Smith" at the Casino Theatre. Lew Fields will produce "Suzi" in that theatre on Nov. 3.

The opening performance of "Life" at the Manhattan Opera House, postponed from last week until tonight, has again been put off until Saturday night.

Emmet Corrigan has been engaged to create the rôle of Daniel Pegotty in "The Highway of Life" at Wallack's Theatre next Monday night.

Nazimova and her company leave today for Atlantic City, where they will appear for the first time in Basil MacDonald's play, "That Sort."

Tonight is Boston night at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre, where ex-Mayor John Fitzgerald of Boston and a large number of Boston baseball fans will occupy seats in honor of Gowdy and Rudolph, who are playing there.

Marie Tempest is to come into the Comedy Theatre on Nov. 2 in a new play, "Consequences" will move on that date to Chicago.

"The Battle Cry" is to be produced by the Shuberts at the Lyric Theatre Thursday night, Oct. 29.

The United Celtic Societies of New York will attend the performance of "Ireland, A Nation," in moving pictures at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre on Friday night.

Annie Hughes, the English actress, has returned to New York from London.

The wedding of Miss Annette Mark and Max Spiegel will take place in Buffalo on Nov. 18. Miss Mark is the daughter of Mitchel H. Mark, President of the Mark Strand Theatre Company, owners of the Strand Theatre, and Mr. Spiegel is Secretary of the corporation.

Charles Frohman and Klaw & Erlanger will produce Hubert Henry Davies's play, "Outcast," with Elsie Ferguson in the leading rôle, at Syracuse next Monday night.

Next week is to be Masonic week at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre, where George Broadhurst's drama, "The Law of the Land," with Julia Dean in the leading rôle, is playing.

The Winter Garden management announces that "Germany" has been added to the ensemble number called "The Call of the Colors," in "Dancing Around," the new Winter Garden show. The German costumes were not ready for the opening night.

George T. Stallings, the "Miracle Man of Baseball," will be the starliner at the Palace Theatre next week in a monologue.

## MOSES T. PYNE, JR., WEDS.

### Bishop Greer Officiates at Marriage of Miss Agnes Griswold Landon.

The wedding of Moses Taylor Pyne, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne of New York and Princeton, N. J., and Miss Agnes Griswold Landon, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutton Landon of New York, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, the ceremony being performed by Bishop David H. Greer and the Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks, rector of the church. The church was decorated with giant palms at the chancel sides and vases of white chrysanthemums on the altar, while at the entrance to the nave, by the door, an arch of green with Autumn leaves and white chrysanthemums extended from side to side.

Miss Landon, who walked with her father, wore a white satin gown with a slightly gathered skirt, the corsage arranged en surplice with a deep V in the front and draped with point lace, lace sleeves, and a long point lace train, an heirloom, and a full tulle veil which fell from a full, flat ruche of tulle that crossed over her head had a spray of orange blossoms at each end. She wore a diamond and pearl pendant, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a round bouquet of lilies of the valley and white orchids.

The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Cornelia S. Landon, who wore a mauve satin frock with a tulle tunic to match, bordered with marabou, an amethyst velvet satin hat trimmed with velvet of the same hue, and silver tinsel. She carried a spray bouquet of pink and white orchids.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Beatrice Pratt, a cousin of the bride; Mary Russell, Evelyn Witherbee, Mary Morris Ostrander, Janet Kissel, and Miss Catherine Hamersley, whose marriage to Sanford W. Hinckley will take place tomorrow. They were gowned in mauve charmeuse, the bodices having kimono sleeves ending at the elbows in deep plaitings of tulle of the same shade. The deep V neck was also finished with standing frills of the tulle and the girdles were wide, straight bands of amethyst velvet. The mauve tulle tunics, edged with silver ribbon, were short in the front and ran down to the bottom of the satin skirts in godet folds.

Their amethyst velvet hats rolled up at the left, were set well over the right ear, with a sudden lift at the back against which was caught a mauve orchid, and two mauve orchids were placed flat on each crown. Each carried a large round bouquet of mauve and purple orchids set in a deep frill of ferns.

Mr. Pyne's brother, Percy Rivington Pyne, 2d, was his best man, and the ushers were Stephen Landon, a brother of the bride; Malcolm Sloane, Wistar Kendall, Emlen Drayton, Newton Rae, Marshall Russell, Norman Armour, and Killean Van Rensselaer.

The small reception for the relatives and a few intimate friends was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Landon, 19 East Fifty-third Street, which was decorated in chrysanthemums and palms. Mr. and Mrs. Pyne have taken an apartment at Sixty-first Street and Park Avenue, which they will occupy on their return in November.

The church was crowded with guests, many of them being from out of town. One of them was Mrs. Stockton, the grandmother of the bridegroom, who had been ill, but who was so anxious to see her grandson's marriage that she came to the church attended by a physician.

## MISS AMY WEIL A BRIDE.

### Married to Alfred J. Wertheimer at Her Home by Rev. Dr. Harris.

The wedding of Miss Amy Weil, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Weil, and Alfred J. Wertheimer, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Wertheimer of St. Louis, Mo., was solemnized at 8 o'clock last night at the home of the bride's parents, 303 West 100th Street. The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris performed the ceremony under a bower of Autumnal foliage and white chrysanthemums.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and chiffon, trimmed with pearls, with a Court train. Her lace veil fell from a cap effect, wreathed in orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Carl Fritz of Cincinnati was matron of honor. She wore her wedding gown. The maid of honor was Miss Lillie Weil, sister of the bride. She was in coral-colored velvet and silver lace, and carried blush roses.

Joseph Wertheimer of St. Louis was best man for his brother. Herbert Weil, brother of the bride, and Carl Fritz were the ushers.

There was a reception after the ceremony. Mrs. Weil, mother of the bride, who received, was in black velvet, and Mrs. Wertheimer, the bridegroom's mother, who assisted, wore a costume of black lace.

Mr. Wertheimer and his bride, after returning from their honeymoon, will reside at Woodmere, L. I.

## MUSIC FOR TERCENTENARY.

### First of Four Concerts at City College Next Monday Night.

The Music Committee of the New York Commercial Tercentenary celebration, of which Prof. Henry T. Fleck of Hunter College is Chairman, announced last night that four notable free concerts would be held next week. The first will be at the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York at 8:15 o'clock next Monday evening.

The committee has arranged for the services of three members of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Andrea de Segurola, baritone; Mme. Bernice de Pasquali, soprano, who sang the rôle of Gilda in "Rigoletto," and Lila Robeson, contralto, who had the rôle of the Witch in "Haensel and Gretel." Other artists will be Albert von Doenhoff, the pianist, and Leo Schulz, 'cellist, of the Philharmonic Orchestra. All these artists will also appear at the second concert to be given the following evening at Washington Irving High School, and there will be other numbers, including selections by the City Orchestra of sixty pieces.

The Great Hall at the City College has been turned over to the committee by the Board of Education for the opening event. It accommodates 5,000 persons, and all seats except a few in the first balcony, which have been reserved for members of the committee and distinguished guests, will be for the public.

Concerts will be given in Brooklyn at Erasmus High School and Commercial High School on the evenings of Oct. 29 and 30, respectively.

### New German Instructor at N. Y. U.

Dean Archibald L. Bouton of New York University at chapel yesterday announced the appointment of Leo L. Rockwell, a graduate of Bucknell, as additional instructor in German.

## SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. George H. Richardson of 17 West Seventy-fourth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Catherine Lawrence Richardson, to Henry Graham Martin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. T. Martin of South Orange, N. J.

The Garden Club of America is giving a luncheon today at the Hotel Gotham. Mrs. J. Willis Martin of Germantown, Penn., is President of the society.

Mrs. Henry H. Wehrhane of Broad Acre, Llewellyn Park, West Orange, N. J., will introduce her daughter, Miss Dorothy Wehrhane, at a large dance at her home on Dec. 31. Mrs. Wehrhane will also entertain a large house party at that time, and during November and December she will give a series of small dinners.

Mrs. Benjamin B. Thayer will give a reception for her débutante daughter, Miss Marie R. Thayer, on Dec. 5 at her home, 46 East Seventy-ninth Street. She will also give a dance at Sherry's on Dec. 23 for the débutante.

Miss Harriet Paris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis U. Paris, and William P. Philips of New York, son of Dr. and Mrs. George M. Philips of West Chester, Penn., whose engagement was announced last July, are to be married on Dec. 1 in the Church of the Incarnation.

Miss Greta Hostetter, daughter of Mrs. Anson W. Burchard, and Glenn Stewart of Pittsburgh are to be married today at Locust Valley, L. I., and Miss Margaret B. Fish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius B. Fish, is to marry Bern Budd of this city in Trinity Chapel.

# JUSTICE AMEND DIES OF PARALYSIS

### Supreme Court Jurist, 56, Had Been Ill Since Collapse on Bench Last April.

### NATIVE OF THE EAST SIDE

### Ex-Trustee of the College of City of New York and Member of Many German Societies.

Edward B. Amend, Justice of the Supreme Court of New York City, died last night from paralysis at his home, 38 West Seventy-fourth Street, in his fifty-seventh year. He had been in ill-health for a long time, and fainted on the bench and was taken home last April. He spent the Summer at Sea Gate at the home of his brother, William J. Amend, and returned to the city a week ago, and shortly after suffered a stroke of paralysis.

Justice Amend is survived by his widow, who was Miss Catherine Ridder, a sister of Herman Ridder. His brother, who married Miss Anne Ridder, another sister, also survives him. Justice Amend was reputed to be very wealthy, owning a large amount of property on the east side.

Edward B. Amend was born on the lower east side of New York City, in what was then popularly known as Little Germany, on June 2, 1858. He was a son of Bernard Amend, at one time a member of the Board of Education and one of the founders of the New York Catholic Protectory and for many years a member of its Board of Trustees.

Mr. Amend received his elementary education in the parochial school on East Fourth Street, between Avenues A and B, conducted by the Church of the Most Holy Redeemer.

Upon the completion of his elementary studies he entered the College of St. Francis Xavier in West Sixteenth Street, New York City, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1877 and of Master of Arts in 1878. He studied law at the Columbia College Law School, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1879.

He then began the practice of law in New York City. On Jan. 22, 1885, he was married to Catherine J. Ridder. In November, 1889, with his brother, William J. Amend, he formed the firm of E. B. & W. J. Amend. For a number of years prior to his elevation to the bench he was a Trustee of the New York Catholic Protectory and of the College of the City of New York. In the Fall of 1902 he was nominated for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York by the Democratic Party and took office on Jan. 1, 1903. His term would have expired on Dec. 31, 1916.

Justice Amend was a member of the following clubs and societies: Manhattan Club, National Democratic Club, Municipal Art Society, Catholic Club, Catholic Historical Society, New York Liederkranz, Arion Society, Beethoven Maennerchor, and Deutsch-Gesselling-Wissenschaftlicher Verein.

### Capt. Robert E. Lee.

Capt. Robert Edward Lee, youngest son of Gen. Robert E. Lee, died yesterday at Upperville, Va. He was born on Oct. 27, 1843, at Arlington House, the seat of the Lee family and now part of the Arlington National Cemetery. After finishing school he entered the University of Virginia in 1860 and remained there until March, 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the artillery. For the rest of the war he fought in the army of Northern Virginia, rising to the rank of Captain. Since the war he had been engaged in farming at West Point, Va. Capt. Lee was the author of "Recollections and Letters of Robert E. Lee," published in 1904. He was married in 1894 to Miss Juliet Carter of Washington, who with two children survives him.

### Dr. Bukk G. Carleton.

Dr. Bukk G. Carleton, a specialist, died yesterday at his residence, 75 West Fiftieth Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in Whitefield, N. H., was a graduate of the New York Homeopathic College, and had received the degree of A. M. from Rutgers College. Dr. Carleton until a year ago, when he retired from active practice to devote himself to writing books on his specialty, was a member of the staffs of the Flower, Hahnemann, and Metropolitan Hospitals. He was a former member of the Union League Club. Dr. Carleton is survived by his widow, three sons, and a daughter.

### Trinity's Old Sexton Dead.

William C. Broughton, for the last eighteen years sexton of Trinity Church and a well-known figure in the financial district at Broadway and Wall Street, died yesterday at his home, 90 Trinity Place, in his sixty-sixth year. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of the parish, who is now in Evanston, Ill., wired yesterday to say that he would return especially to be present at his funeral, which will take place in Old Trinity on Friday morning. Mr. Broughton had been regarded as one of the fixtures of Trinity Church and had a wide circle of friends in the parish and among the thousands of sightseers who visit the church.

## OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

### Some of the Passengers on Three Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

MAURETANIA, (Liverpool.)—H. Abbott, Sir Max Aiken, W. P. Alexander, C. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Beale, F. O. Butler, F. C. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. K. Clark, J. B. Clarkson, G. L. Davies, Marshall Field, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Grace, W. G. S. Grant, Timothy Healy, M. P.; A. B. Late, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Newman, W. A. Nyland, Miss Natalie Pearson, Miss Alice Putnam, C. W. H. Taylor, Franklin H. Walker, and Miss Norma Winslow.

BALTIC, (Liverpool.)—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Badger, Mrs. Jay Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Mackenzie, Prof. J. W. Nicholson, G. A. Peat, Miss E. R. Saunders, W. H. Post, Miss Evelyn Pinchon, W. A. Temperley, Miss E. M. M. Thomson, Mr. and Mrs. John Webster, Miss C. S. Woodhouse, and Capt. C. P. B. Wood.

OLYMPIC, (Glasgow.)—Lord Osborne Beauclerk, J. H. Burton, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Carr, W. Connington, S. S. Cuthbertson, Mrs. R. Faber, W. T. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. King, Miss G. Parker, T. P. Purdee, W. A. Rodger, Miss Margaret Russell, W. P. Willis, and C. J. Wittenburg.

### Tourists for Panama.

Among those sailing today on the Tenadores for Panama are:

J. Wilton Brooks, Dr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Chain, Miss Lurline Foote, Miss Alice Grenz, A. H. Rawley, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Thompson, J. B. Bishop, C. T. Mason, Ross Hazeltine, and George Reid.


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## 'DEAN OF JOURNALISM' DIES.

### Rev. Washington Frothingham, Author and Philanthropist, Was 93.

FONDA, N. Y., Oct. 20.—The Rev. Washington Frothingham, journalist, author, and philanthropist, died at his home here today in his ninety-fourth year. He was said to have been the oldest newspaper man in the United States, and was known as the "Dean of American Journalism" and as "The Hermit of New York," under which name he contributed articles to New York, Boston, and Mohawk Valley newspapers. His father was a well-known Judge in the New York State courts, and his mother was a niece of Washington Irving.

Dr. Frothingham was educated at the Johnston Academy, and worked under Edwin D. Morgan, Governor of this State during the civil war. During this time he began writing for the newspapers, and contributed to THE NEW YORK TIMES and the other papers. In the course of his long life he was intimate with many famous men, among them being Henry J. Raymond, William Cullen Bryant, James Gordon Bennett, Sr., and Horace Greeley. Dr. Frothingham took a theological course at Princeton, and among other religious work founded the West Side Church of Albany. He wrote a number of noteworthy books, and collaborated with the late Charlemagne Tower in "The Literary Rambles of a Journalist," published in 1888.

Dr. Frothingham made it his life practice to give away the greater part of his income each year in helping his fellow-men.

### Archbishop Michael F. Howley.

The Most Rev. Michael F. Howley, Archbishop of St. John's, N. F., and Metropolitan of Newfoundland, is dead at St. John's. He was the son of an Irish immigrant, and was born at St. John's in 1843. After an education at St. Bonaventure's College at St. John's and the College of the Propaganda at Rome he was ordained to the priesthood in 1868, and served for a time as Secretary to Archbishop Eyrie of Glasgow. In 1870 he returned to Newfoundland and was consecrated Bishop of St. John's in 1894. Ten years later he was appointed first Archbishop of the Province of Newfoundland. Archbishop Howley was the author of an "Ecclesiastical History of Newfoundland," "Life of Bishop Mullock," and "Newfoundland Name Lore."

### Florist Sues Manchester.

A judgment for $482 against the Duke of Manchester and in favor of Thomas F. Galvin, Incorporated, florists of 561 Fifth Avenue, was entered before Justice Oppenheimer in the Sixth District Municipal Court yesterday. The suit was brought on an account of $725 for flowers delivered to the Duke, and upon which he paid $250. The complaint sets forth that the Duke had given a check on the Empire Trust Company for the balance, but that the check had been returned unpaid.

### Obituary Notes.

HENRY M. FRANK, President of the Shamrock Manufacturing Company, makers of silk blouses at 15 East Twenty-sixth Street, died on Sunday at his home at 360 Madison Avenue, Flushing, L. I. He was born in Hamburg in 1874, and was for years President of the Henry M. Frank Company, dyers, at 250 Seventh Avenue. A widow and three sons survive him.

Mrs. ANTONIA PROCH, 65 years old, wife of Julius Proch, who is in the automobile business, is dead at her home, 211 Second Avenue, Flushing, L. I. Besides her husband, she left four sons—Frederick, a policeman; Henry, employed in the Department of Parks of Manhattan, and William and Edward Proch.

CHARLES M. GOULD, Vice President of the Gould Coupler Company, of which his father, Commodore Charles A. Gould, is President, died yesterday at his home in Bayside, L. I., from pneumonia. Mr. Gould was born in Buffalo, N. Y., forty-one years ago, and was a member of the New York Yacht Club, Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, Union League, and the Engineers' Club. He is survived by his widow, Lillian Bell Gould, and four children.

WILHELM VON ELLING, 76 years old, a retired merchant tailor, is dead at his home, 650 East Thirty-first Street, Flatbush, L. I., from pneumonia. His wife, who went to Germany last May to visit relatives, has been unable to leave because of the war.

Mrs. LUCY HARRIS VAN BRAKLE, widow of Dr. James Van Brakle, died yesterday, and the funeral services will be held at the residence of Thomas Christy, 308 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, tomorrow evening. Mrs. Van Brakle was born in this city forty-nine years ago, and was an active member of the Daughters of 1812. She is survived by two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. MARY ELIZABETH COULON, wife of Frederick V. Coulon, a wholesale meat dealer of Fulton Market, died on Monday at her home, 1,752 2d Avenue, Manhattan.

WILLIAM WILLETS of Roslyn, L. I., died on Sunday at Middletown, N. Y. He was a well-known horseman and had one of the largest stock farms on the north shore of Long Island. Two years ago he retired, and the business has since been run by his sons, Tabor, Stephen, and Robert.

ROBERT NICHOLSON KITCHING, formerly member of the carpet wool firm of Telkamp & Kitching in Beaver Street, is dead at his home at Cos Cob, Conn., aged 87.

Mrs. SOPHIA VANDERHOOF CHISHOLM, whose ancestors came to this country from Holland in 1600 and settled in the vicinity of what is now Wall Street, died on Monday at her home, 45 North Portland Place, Brooklyn, from paralysis. Mrs. Chisholm was born in this city in 1829 and was the widow of William Chisholm. Although she was the mother of twelve children, Mrs. Chisholm is survived by two sons and a daughter.

WILLIAM KENNY, for the last eight years a Building Inspector in the Water Department, died yesterday from heart disease at his home, 416 Union Street, Brooklyn. He was 30 years old and belonged to the Washington Democratic Club of Brooklyn.

Mrs. BLANCHE MORRISON OPP, wife of Arthur Wellington Opp, a lawyer, died on Monday in a sanitarium at Greenwich, Conn., aged 38 years. Mrs. Opp lived at 477 Marlborough Road, Flatbush, and was well known in social circles.

WILLIAM P. VANNETT, for more than twenty years sexton of the Church of the Divine Paternity, Seventy-sixth Street and Central Park West, died yesterday at his home, 628 Eighth Avenue, in the same block where he had lived his entire life. Mr. Vannett was the son

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the provisions of a trust agreement, dated January 1st, 1914, between the undersigned and Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, that the undersigned, on and after October 30th, 1914, will pay Five Per Cent. (5%) of principal on its Six Per Cent. Gold Notes outstanding under said trust agreement, and interest on said Five Per Cent. (5%) to October 30th, 1914, upon presentation of said notes on and after said date, to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in the City of New York, or First National Bank, of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, or Girard Trust Company, in the City of Philadelphia, for endorsement thereon of such payment. Said notes shall cease to bear interest after October 30th, 1914, on said Five Per Cent. (5%) of principal then payable.

Dated October 19th, 1914.

ASSETS REALIZATION COMPANY.
By E. M. MURPHY, Vice President.

**PITTSBURGH & ERIE COAL COMPANY First Mortgage 20-Year 4½% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.**

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Mortgage, dated May 1st, 1906, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three o'clock on the 30th day of October, 1914, for the sale to it of bonds as above described sufficient to use the sum of $17,176.52. The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.

Dated New York, October 16, 1914.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON Wednesday, October 28, 1914, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, through Adrian H. Muller & Sons, auctioneers, the undersigned will offer at public sale 3,998 shares of the Capital Stock of the Hammerstein Amusement Company of the par value of $25 per share.

Dated October 16, 1914.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

**The Dayton Union Railway Co.**
Cincinnati, Ohio, October 21, 1914.
BOND PROPOSAL.

Proposals will be received until November 15th, 1914, for the purchase of $8,000 par value of bonds of The Dayton Union Railway Company for the sinking fund in accordance with the terms of the mortgage dated July 1, 1909. Interest on these bonds to cease December 1st, 1914.

R. N. HARRY, Treasurer.

**PUBLIC NOTICE.**

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New York, located at 20 Nassau Street, in the City and State of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are, therefore, hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

Dated June 19, 1914.

DANIEL J. ROGERS, Cashier.

# FINANCIAL MARKETS

## Quotations Reflect Unfavorable Interpretation of Rate Hearing—Exchange Lower.

Through such quotations as are being made within the restrictions imposed by the Stock Exchange, and in the unauthorized trading going on in the streets, it was apparent yesterday that sentiment had been adversely affected by the tone of the Interstate Commerce Commission's hearing in the Eastern roads' rate case and by the beginning of the final arguments in the Federal suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation. In their present state of mind brokers were quick to read into the questions put to Mr. Willard a purpose on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission to hold the railroads strictly to actual losses which have developed since the conclusion of the previous case. The Steel dissolution arguments had, of course, no direct influence on the status of that company except as they brought nearer the time when a decision in this very important case must be reckoned with. Under the rule prohibiting members of the Stock Exchange from dealing in securities at prices below those established on the last day of business it has not been possible to effect sales in any but those few stocks which have been helped by the war's developments. Nevertheless, an increasing stream of stock seems to be finding its way into investors' hands through brokers in no way connected with Stock Exchange houses. It is possible that recognition of the prices established in these hand-to-hand transactions may hasten the time when the Governors will decide to reopen the Exchange.

Foreign exchange has for several days maintained a declining tendency, and yesterday there was a break of 1½ in demand sterling, bringing the price down to $4.95½. Marks made a new low record for recent weeks at 91¼. Bankers reported a falling off in the demand for exchange, which may be attributable in part to the larger quantity being supplied to purchasers now by the gold fund committee. Unless unforeseen complications arise a further decline is expected to be shown in foreign exchange, although it is not likely that the rates will reach anything like their normal basis before this market will again have to prepare to take care of foreign liquidation.

When the obstacles which surround investment dealings are considered the volume of bonds which have found their way into the hands of investors is very satisfactory. At the same time such price concessions as have been approved by the authorities do not in many cases meet views of buyers, and a further readjustment is looked for by bond men before securities now in their vaults can be liquidated. On the Stock Exchange inquiries have been made of members as to their view of a proposition to allow a substantial concession in prices of some stock issues for the purpose of facilitating liquidation of accounts where margins are threatened. Unquestionably, a much better face would be put on the whole investment situation by a decision allowing the railroads an increase in their freight rates.

### MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call money stands at 6@8 per cent. Mercantile paper was quoted at 6@7 per cent. for the best names.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

| | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand sterling | $4.96½ | $4.95½ | $4.95½ |
| Cable sterling | 4.97 | 4.96 | 4.96 |

Closing Rates.

| | Demand (or Checks.) | Cable. |
|---|---|---|
| London | $4.95½ | $4.96 |
| Paris | 5.07 | 5.06½ |
| Berlin | 91¼ | 91⅝ |
| Switzerland | 5.08 | 5.07½ |
| Holland | 41½ | 41⅝ |

New York Clearing House exchanges, $205,194,818; balances, $14,017,827; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $81,292.

The local banks have gained $531,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 25c premium; St. Louis, 50c premium; San Francisco, 90c premium; Minneapolis, 50c premium; Cincinnati, 25c premium; Montreal, $8.75 discount.

### SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 22 15-16d; off 1-16d; in New York, 50⅝c. off ⅛c.

### UP-STATE BANK FIGURES.

The combined report of State banks and trust companies outside of Greater New York for the week ended Oct. 17, as compiled by the State Banking Department compared with those of the previous week, is as follows:

STATE BANKS.

| | Oct. 17. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $132,803,800 | *$1,967,300 |
| Total deposits | 159,548,600 | 88,700 |
| Total reserve | 24,922,100 | 600,800 |
| P. C. of av. reserve | 19.8 | .6 |
| P. C. of res. required | 15 | ..... |

TRUST COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans | $192,388,100 | $622,800 |
| Total deposits | 197,895,800 | 39,400 |
| Total reserve | 24,719,600 | *306,900 |
| P. C. of av. reserve | 14.8 | *.2 |
| P. C. of res. required | 10 | ..... |

*Decrease.

### BOSTON CURB MARKET.

Following were the sales on the Boston Curb market yesterday:

| Sales. | | Open. | High. | Low. | Last. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,050 | Bay S. Gas | .11 | .11 | .10 | .10 |
| 500 | Calaveras | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 200 | Cal. & Corbin | .06 | .06 | .06 | .06 |
| 225 | Crown Res. | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | *Davis-Daly | .55 | .55 | .55 | .55 |
| 820 | First Nat | .80 | .80 | .76 | .80 |
| 600 | Goldfield Con. | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 |
| 200 | Mck.-Darragh | .43 | .43 | .42 | .43 |
| 300 | Mex. Metals | .16 | .16 | .16 | .16 |
| 1,800 | Nevada-Doug | .37 | .40 | .35 | .37 |
| 25 | Old Dom. tr. c. | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ |
| 1,900 | Stewart Min. | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 |
| 810 | Un. V. Ext. | 1 1-16 | 1⅛ | 1 1-16 | 1 1-16 |

Following are the closing bid and asked prices:

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atl. G'field | .20 | .22 | Jim Butler | .71 | .73 |
| Bay S. G | .09 | .10 | Jumbo Ext | .35 | .38 |
| Alvarado | .60 | 1.00 | La Rose | .72 | .75 |
| Begole | .24 | .25 | Majestic C | .07 | .08 |
| Bohemia | 1¼ | | Mex. Metals | .15 | .17 |
| Butte & L | .10 | .20 | Mck.-D | .40 | .42 |
| Calaveras | 1 1 | 1-16 | Nev. Doug | .37 | .40 |
| Chief Con | .85 | .95 | N. Balt. M | .50 | .60 |
| Crown Res | 1 1 | 1-16 | Ohio Cop | .08 | .10 |
| *Davis-Da | .03 | .08 | South Lake | 1⅜ | 2 |
| Eagle and | | | Ton. Ext | 2¼ | 2¾ |
| Blue Bell | .80 | .88 | U. V. Ext | 1 1 | 1-16 |
| First Nat | .78 | .80 | W. End C | .57 | .59 |
| G'field Con | 1 1 | 1-16 | Yukon | 1⅝ | 1⅞ |
| Houghton | 2 | | | | |

*Assessment paid.

### FINANCIAL NOTES.

Directors of the Astor Trust Company have elected Thomas Hildt, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce in Baltimore, to a similar place in the trust company.

Additional coupons for the $20,000,000 first mortgage bond certificates of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway will be delivered upon presentation of the warrants at the Guaranty Trust Company on Nov. 1.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company is distributing a compilation of laws of various States on registration and transfer of municipal bonds.

Deposits of Rock Island collateral trust 4s with the Protective Committee total $33,733,000, including $7,000,000 deposited with the allied committee in Holland.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Erie Railroad has been adjourned sine die. A special meeting called to authorize a blanket mortgage has been postponed to Oct. 27.

The Consolidated Gas Company has arranged to pay at maturity $5,000,000 notes falling due on Monday.

## BANKERS SEEKING PUBLICITY

### State Association Committee to Enlighten Public Opinion.

The appointment of a Publicity Committee by the New York State Bankers Association, in pursuance of resolutions adopted at its last convention at New London, was announced yesterday by Secretary William J. Henry. It consists of James H. Perkins, Vice President of the National City Bank and President of the association; Charles H. Sabin, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company; W. W. Brundage, cashier of the Bank of Hammondsport; James G. Cutler, President of the Alliance Bank, Rochester, and F. W. Hyde, cashier of the National Chautauqua County Bank, Jamestown.

The decision to establish such a committee was the direct result of an address by Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, urging that bankers and business men generally, instead of trying to obstruct reform measures undertaken in ignorance, seek rather to inform public opinion. In this address Mr. Vanderlip said:

"I would so organize the business interests that we might, not by an expenditure of money, but by a great expenditure of time, thought, personal work, bring public opinion to a better understanding of the needs of business, to a better understanding that legislation must be along correct economic lines or it will bring disaster to all.

"We have stood defenseless in the eyes of the public too long. We have let go unanswered too many untrue charges.

"The conduct of business is vastly more ethical than the public believes it to be. Our task is to inform the public of the truth, and when that is done I, for one, will trust the public to reach an honest conclusion; but if we are to have a public truly informed about business matters, business men must make united effort to that end."

The same point of view was taken at the convention by Supt. of Banks Richards and other speakers and the committee was unanimously authorized.

## CITY CLAIMS NOT PREFERRED

### Court of Appeals Decision in Case of Failed Northern Bank.

The State Banking Department announced yesterday that the Court of Appeals at Albany had handed down a decision denying the claim of the City of New York to the preferential payment of about $200,000 which the city had on deposit with the Northern Bank of New York when that bank failed in December, 1910. The decision will have an important effect on the funds of various other banking institutions which are in course of liquidation.

The Court of Appeals about a year ago decided in the matter of the Carnegie Trust Company that the State of New York had succeeded to the rights and privileges of the Crown of England and was by virtue of sovereign prerogative entitled to priority of payment. Thereupon, the City of New York, through Frederic R. Coudert, as counsel, claimed that its deposits were also public funds and were equally entitled to preferential payment.

Eugene Lamb Richards, Superintendent of Banks, maintained that under the common law of England, prior to the War of the Revolution, municipalities as they existed in England at that time were not entitled to payment in full of claims owed them by insolvents, but were only allowed dividends equal to those paid other creditors, and that the rights of the City of New York in this respect had never been enlarged by the Legislature.

The disallowance of the claim of the city means an eventually increased dividend of approximately 2 per cent. to all general creditors.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE FALLS.

### New Low Record for Reichsmarks Since War Began.

Foreign exchange rates declined abruptly yesterday in response to a smaller demand than had been in evidence for several days. Demand sterling closed at 4.95½, a recession of 1⅛ cents to the pound, while cables at 4.96 were 1⅜ cents down. These were the quotations made by brokers at the end of the usual business day, and afterward there were further declines of small amount.

While exchange on London was seeking a lower level the check rate on Berlin was falling from 92, the final quotation on Monday, to 91¼, a new low record for reichsmarks since the war began. Brokers could explain the decline in no other way than that individuals and banking firms with credits in Berlin were busy converting them into cash at this centre, and were putting out a greater flow of exchange than the market could take without retreating.

Collateral influences in depressing sterling rates were said to be an increase of cotton bills on the market, and the continuance in effect of demands call upon the banks for funds to meet maturities of the city abroad. The syndicate managers have notified the participants in the $100,000,000 city loan that the fifth payment is expected in by Thursday, amounting to one $5,000,000, and making the total to that date approximately $30,000,000. The gold paid in will be sent to Ottawa, as in case of the other installments ,and credited to the account of the Bank of England.

## LOCAL ASSAY OFFICE BUSY.

### Daily Output, Under High Pressure, Now About $1,000,000.

The local Assay Office is working under high pressure to smelt and refine the steady inflow of gold and silver bullion that has reached record proportions in the last two weeks. It was learned yesterday that the daily output for this period has been about $1,000,000 a day, chiefly of silver, as compared with an average normal production of not more than $500,000 daily. Most of the gold has been sold immediately for export to Canada in the process of establishing credits which may be drawn against in the foreign exchange market.

Most of the increased supply of precious metals in the rough has come from Mexico. The withdrawal of Gen. Huerta and the end of hostilities released quantities of gold and silver, which had been stored at mines in the southwestern part of the country. In addition to these supplies, copper reducing works in the vicinity of New York have continued to send in a normal number of the metals, even though the market for copper has been exceedingly dull. The copper refiners are said to have smelted as much ore as in normal periods for the sake of the gold and silver contained.

## EDWIN GOULD OUT.

### Retires from Directorate of the Denver & Rio Grande.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 20.—Edwin Gould retired as a Director of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company today and the stockholders, at the annual meeting, selected Samuel F. Pryor to succeed him. Other Directors were re-elected as follows:

George J. Gould, Edward T. Jeffery, Kingdon Gould, Edgar L. Marston, Edward D. Adams, Arthur Coppell, Finley J. Shepard, Benjamin F. Bush, Edward L. Brown, and Joel F. Vaile.

### C. E. Graham Made C. & O. Director.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 20.—The nomination of C. E. Graham, New York, to the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company today was confirmed by the stockholders in annual meeting here. Mr. Graham will succeed Frank A. Vanderlip, resigned. Other members of the board were re-elected.

## THE CITY'S FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Temporary Financing, Oct. 10 to 17, 1914.

| | Corporate Stk. Notes. | Revenue Bds. and Bills. | Special Revenue Bds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Outstanding Oct. 10 | $84,661,685.08 | $94,111,588.98 | $5,839,425.00 |
| Net decrease | 978,672.95 | 7,213,204.83 | |
| Outstanding Oct. 17 | $83,683,012.08 | $86,898,384.15 | $5,839,425.00 |
| Cash balance Oct. 17 | 54,277,195.86 | | |
| Net obligation | $29,605,816.22 | | |

## N. Y. C. BUYS STOCK OF READ MINORITY

### Pays $7,500,000, or $510 a Share, to Lake Shore Opponents of Merger.

### PRICE A NEW HIGH RECORD

### Settlement Removes Last Obstacle to Consolidation of Roads—Injunction Suit Dropped.

At a cost of $7,500,000 the New York Central acquired the shares of Lake Shore stock held by the William A. Read minority committee, so that of the $50,000,000 of capital stock all but $1,400,000 is now in the Central's treasury, or promised in favor of the consolidation. With the acquisition of the committee's holdings the last organized opposition to the long-pending merger of New York Central and Lake Shore has been removed.

The injunction suit brought in the Federal District Court by Annie L. De Koven and Cecil Barnes, as trustees, and certain other minority stockholders of the Lake Shore to prevent the merger with the New York Central, was discontinued yesterday by permission of Judge Mayer.

The settlement effected with the Read minority holders was in the nature of a compromise, with which both sides seemed pleased. When the consolidation first was broached the Central management offered 3.05 shares of the new company's stock for each share of Lake Shore outstanding, the Central then owning more than 90 per cent. of the Lake Shore. Later the offer was increased to five shares of the consolidated company's stock for one of Lake Shore, and some of the largest holders accepted these terms. The Read committee, in an affidavit filed in a suit for an injunction restraining the merger, estimated each share of Lake Shore as worth 7 1-3 shares in the new company.

By the settlement agreed upon nearly 15,000 shares deposited with the committee will be paid for in cash at $500 a share. On the basis upon which Central shares are now selling this is equivalent to nearly seven shares for one. In addition, the New York Central agrees to pay all of the expenses of the committee, bringing the cost of the minority's shares up to $510. This figure happens to be the highest price at which Lake Shore ever sold on the New York Stock Exchange.

M. W. Thompson, a railroad expert engaged by the minority to make an appraisal of the Lake Shore and its controlled properties, reported that the stock equity was worth upward of $1,200 a share. When Judge Chubb denied the committee an injunction to restrain the proposed merger application was made in the Ohio courts for an appraisal under a law of that State which allows dissenting minority shareholders the appraised value up to the highest market price of the shares in question in the two years prior to the proposed consolidation. For Lake Shore the highest price recorded on the Stock Exchange in this period was $500, made in April last. Just a few days more than two years ago an odd lot sold at $510.

With 90 per cent. of the Lake Shore stock tied up under a mortgage, and with other large holdings in the possession of interests friendly to the management, but few shares have come upon the market. The total dealings last year were but 668 shares, and the committee was prepared to argue that the limited dealings prevented the establishment of a fair market price. The court named Otto T. Bannard, Frederick Strauss, and Judge Davis to appraise the Lake Shore, and it was through the withdrawal of the committee's request that it was disclosed a settlement had been reached. One large holder of Lake Shore originally stood out for the payment of $1,000 a share, but in view of the fact that the constitutionality of the Ohio law had never been established it was deemed best to effect a compromise. The aggregate sum paid for the committee's holdings is $1,875,000 more than would have been received had the company's exchange offer been accepted.

Negotiations for the purchase of the minority stock have not held up merger plans. The Public Service Commission of this State having recently given its approval to the consolidation W. A. Read said yesterday that in view of the unsettled conditions now prevailing he considered the compromise all that could be asked for.

The discontinuance of the De Koven-Barnes action followed upon the refusal of Judge Grubb, in the Federal District Court on Sept. 9 to grant the plaintiffs a preliminary injunction. He then stated that important and complicated issues in the case could not be determined satisfactorily except upon the final hearing of a suit, in which the Government was the complaining party.

The New York Central, in its answer through Alfred H. Smith, President, denied that it was aiming at the monopolization of the traffic between this city and Buffalo.

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the second week of October show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

| | |
|---|---|
| Two roads | $1,086,096 +$96,965 |
| Thirteen roads | 7,304,385 —1,774,006 |
| Total (16 roads) | 7,390,481 —1,677,041 |

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for September—

| | 1914. | 1913. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross rev | $859,165 | $876,852 | *$17,186 |
| Op. expenses | 560,186 | 538,015 | 22,121 |
| Net revenues | 299,038 | 338,837 | *39,308 |
| Taxes | 48,010 | 40,012 | 7,997 |
| Op. income | 251,018 | 298,324 | *47,305 |

For the three months ended Sept. 30:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross rev | 2,690,078 | 2,600,840 | 89,224 |
| Op. expenses | 1,697,118 | 1,605,266 | 91,846 |
| Net revenues | 992,960 | 995,582 | *2,621 |
| Taxes | 141,843 | 120,038 | 21,804 |
| Op. income | 851,117 | 875,543 | *24,426 |

*Decrease.

September, 1913, reclassified for comparison.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for September—

| | 1914. | 1913. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 566,727 | 822,980 | 738,521 |
| Net | 186,292 | 288,152 | 277,692 |
| 3 mo. gross | 1,617,862 | 2,386,944 | 2,247,165 |
| Net | 479,047 | 679,710 | 867,210 |

**Miscellaneous Earnings.**

AMERICAN HIDE AND LEATHER CO. for the quarter ended Sept. 30—

| | 1914. | 1913. | 1912. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net | 150,028 | 193,263 | $311,700 |
| Int. on bonds | 76,110 | 81,225 | 81,195 |
| Sinking fund | 89,265 | 84,150 | 79,230 |
| Deficit | 15,347 | *27,388 | *166,375 |

*Surplus.

Net current assets as of Sept. 30, 1914, were $9,214,088, and bonds in hand of public, $5,074,000.

KANSAS GAS AND ELECTRIC for September—

| | 1914 | 1913. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | $80,249 | 68,670 | 11,579 |
| Net after tax. | 32,361 | 24,559 | 7,802 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 16,612 | 9,805 | 6,807 |
| 12 mos. gross | 1,130,585 | 985,112 | 145,473 |
| Net after tax. | 410,827 | 347,692 | 63,135 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 231,138 | 175,985 | 55,483 |
| Balance after pref. divs. | 126,168 | 70,685 | 55,483 |

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CO and the EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING CO of Brooklyn for the nine months ended Sept. 30—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross op. rev. | 4,550,391 | 4,073,972 | 476,419 |
| Net after tax. | 1,446,389 | 1,506,029 | *60,249 |
| Other income | 48,728 | 48,554 | 174 |
| Total income | 1,495,098 | 1,555,184 | *60,085 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 850,159 | 894,679 | *44,520 |

REPUBLIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT for September—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross | 245,879 | 250,961 | *5,082 |
| Net after tax | 97,099 | 98,613 | *1,518 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 39,307 | 38,176 | 1,130 |
| 12 mos. gross | 3,078,289 | 2,937,713 | 140,575 |
| Net after tax | 1,220,547 | 1,118,431 | 102,115 |
| Sur. aft. chgs. | 526,232 | 447,283 | 78,098 |

*Decrease.

## STOCK EXCHANGE CONTROL.

### Perkins Still Favors State or Federal Supervision.

George W. Perkins said yesterday that views expressed by him on the advisability of making the New York Stock Exchange subject to control by the Federal Exchange subject to control either by the Federal or State Government were not new.

"Originally the Exchange was an organization of a few men formed to deal among themselves here in New York," explained Mr. Perkins. "Its business expanded until it was a national market; now it is international, so that a man in London or Hongkong with securities listed here looks to it as a market. I would have its functions supervised just as the banks' are, not as a punitive measure, but to inspire confidence. We are facing new conditions, under which we feel that the public is entitled to a voice in managing business."

A Governor who has been very active in bringing about greater publicity in connection with the Stock Exchange said that the consensus of opinion of all commissions and legislative inquiries had been that to force incorporation on the Exchange would work great evil.

## HAS ASSETS OF $4,000,000.

### Receivers Named for Atlantic Phosphate Co., a $6,000,000 Concern.

Temporary receivers for the Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corporation, capitalized at $6,000,000, were appointed yesterday by Judge Van Vechten Veeder of the United States District Court, Brooklyn. The company is engaged in extracting oils from fish and preparing the by-products for use as a fertilizer. The business troubles of the concern are said to be due directly to a bad season for catching menhaden.

Assets are said to amount to $4,000,000, with liabilities of only $1,431,400, of which $1,180,000 represents outstanding notes, $70,000 due on open accounts, $35,000 payroll, and $140,000 contingent expenses. The Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corporation has its principal plant at Promised Land, Suffolk County, L. I.

### New Haven Inquiry Continued.

Benjamin G. Ward of Augusta, Me., was one of the witnesses examined yesterday by the Special Federal Grand Jury, which is investigating the affairs of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. It was said that he was called to give information concerning the $1,500,000 note found among the effects of the late Gov. Hill of Maine after his death. Charles S. Mellen, ex-President of the New Haven, was under examination again. He will appear before the Grand Jury this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

### MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alta | .05 | Mexican | .35 |
| Alpha Con | .01 | Occidental Con | .85 |
| Andes | .03 | Ophir | .06 |
| Belcher | .80 | Overman | .19 |
| Best & Belcher | .03 | Savage | .04 |
| Caledonia | .55 | Seg. Belcher | .03 |
| Con. Cal. & Va | .06 | Sierra Nevada | .06 |
| Crown Point | .33 | Union Con | .10 |
| Hale & Norcross | .03 | Utah Con | .02 |
| Julia | .01 | Yellow Jacket | .39 |
| Justice | .02 | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TONOPAH. | | Comb. Fraction | .05 |
| Jim Butler | .70 | D'field Daisy | .02 |
| Midway | .09 | D'field Bl. B | .03 |
| Mizpah Exten | .22 | Florence | .29 |
| Montana | .48 | G'field Con. M | 1.07½ |
| North Star | .18 | G'field Merger | .15 |
| Rescue Eula | .08 | Jumbo Exten | .41 |
| Tonopah Exten | 2.45 | Silver Pick | .03 |
| Tonopah Merger | .24 | Vernal | .03 |
| West End | .55 | Nevada Hills | .27 |
| GOLDFIELD. | | Round Mountain | .30 |
| Atlanta | .19 | MANHATTAN. | |
| Booth | .08 | Manhattan Con | .02 |
| C. O. D | .03 | | |

COLORADO.

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dr. J'pot | .6 | 6¼ | Jackpot | .5 | 5½ |
| Elkton | 43¾ | 44 | McKinney | 21⅜ | 32 |
| El Paso | 95 | 125 | Old Gold | | 2 |
| Findlay | | 2 | Portland | .102 | 103 |
| Gold Dol | 2 | 4 | Vindicator | 101¼ | 104 |
| Isabella | 11 | 11¼ | R. B. H | 2 | 4 |

### TREASURY STATEMENT.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Receipts and expenditures for Oct. 17:

| | Oct. 17. | Month. | Fiscal Year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | $750,449 | $8,985,824 | $68,631,538 |
| Ordinary | 1,065,496 | 11,891,336 | 95,645,144 |
| Cor. Tax | 22,200 | 318,200 | 8,331,195 |
| Miscellaneous | 546,847 | 2,688,268 | 27,544,278 |
| Tot. receipts | 2,385,718 | 23,883,691 | 200,152,157 |
| Expenditures | 3,075,705 | 40,181,006 | 239,534,553 |
| Deficit | 689,987 | 16,297,315 | 39,382,395 |

### COTTONSEED OIL.

Quite a steady feeling developed in oil at the opening on account of a steadier crude market, 30c being paid in the Southeast. Further commission house buying and some covering added to the steadiness, but after a midday an easier feeling developed, which eventually destroyed the early advance, and the market became quite heavy in the last hour, with final prices 2 to 5 points net lower.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spot | | | | 5.15 |
| October | 5.16@5.30 | 5.15 | 5.15@5.30 | 5.15 |
| November | 5.17 | 5.17 | 5.20@5.22 | 5.20 |
| December | 5.25 | 5.20 | 5.24@5.25 | 5.21 |
| January | 5.36 | 5.31 | 5.35@5.36 | 5.33 |
| February | 5.46 | 5.44 | 5.46@5.47 | 5.43 |
| March | 5.63 | 5.58 | 5.62@5.63 | 5.58 |
| April | 5.70 | 5.70 | 5.71@5.72 | 5.68 |
| May | 5.89 | 5.85 | 5.87@5.89 | 5.85 |

### COTTON.

The Southern spot markets continue to drag. Some of the Eastern belt markets were a shade steadier yesterday, but the Southwest was easier, and local dealers report offers from that section equal to about 6c in the interior. So far since Aug. 1 export of cotton has amounted to 842,527 bales, against 1,993,619 bales last year.

### COFFEE.

So far as the spot market was concerned, prices were unchanged at on 9¾c for Rio 7s and 10¼c for Santos 4s. Clearances were reported from Brazil yesterday of 44,000 bags, and the visible supply of the United States is now 100,000 bags in excess of last year.

## GERMAN IMPORTS ARRIVE.

### Some Oddities Disclosed by the Figures for September.

German-made goods to the value of $1,443,793 managed to reach this port during September, according to a detailed review of last month's imports and exports issued by Collector Malone.

Austrian imports arriving here last month were routed for the most part through Italian ports, and had a value of $55,914. In September of last year, under normal trade conditions, Germany's imports here amounted to $12,006,737, and those of Austria-Hungary $1,240,666.

Commenting on the Custom House report of German exports received here, a representative of a large forwarding company said:

"Our records show that German shipments are coming in more freely. The Germans are getting goods down the Rhine to Rotterdam, where they are being routed over here. Now that they have begun such shipments, I look for a heavy increase in this trade from now on."

An interesting feature of the report is that both the United Kingdom and France purchased more merchandise here last month than under normal conditions the same month last year.

Exports to Denmark, one of the neutral countries supposed to be supplying Germany with foodstuffs and other supplies, reached the unprecedented value of $2,043,021, as against only $533,976 in September, 1913. Norway took goods last month from here to the value of $1,424,350, compared with $634,247 the same month last year. To Sweden the exports were $583,645 and to the Netherlands $4,288,861.

Notwithstanding the war, England sent merchandise to the value of $18,859,829 to this port during September, which is in excess of the same month last year, when the imports were only $15,681,434. French imports here last month were $4,810,325. Imports from the Netherlands last month are placed as having a value of $3,652,222, about the same as in the corresponding month last year. Goods from Belgium brought here last month had a value of $745,541, against $3,614,650 the same month in 1913.

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—Incorporated today:

J. Abrahams & Co., silks, velvets, millinery, $25,000; D. J. and J. Abrahams, 137 W. 93 St.

Practical Fur Shop, Utica, $5,000; I. Yust, C. and M. Woloshin.

M. Wolff Mfg. Co., womens', children's clothing, $10,000; M. Wolff, H. and S. Simon, 301 W. 109 St.

K. C. Booking Co., Port Ewen, amusements, $10,000; J. C. Harvey, I. Woodward, J. Spooner, 152 Lincoln Av., Newark, N. J.

Volze, Larkin & Kenny Construction Co., $6,000; A. L. Larkin, W. A. Kenny, A. A. Volze, 173 W. 231 St.

Lincoln Park Building Corpn., $5,000; P. E. and J. L. Brassington, 2,006 Schenectady Av., B'klyn.

M. Koslow, Inc., grocery, $10,000; H., F., and M. Koslow, 281 1 Av.

Anglo-American Import & Export Co., merchandise, $10,000; J. B. Olldort, J. Broder, M. Greenbaum, 342 E. 50 St.

Collins Water Corpn., Collins, $10,000; F. H. Briggs, B. W. Law, H. S. Sisson.

Livingston Inn Co., Rochester, $12,000; C. Harling, J. A. Ritz.

Standard Chandelier Mfg. Co., Buffalo, $5,000; C. N. Moffett, C. M. Brenneman, J. A. Fischer.

A. B. Campbell Carpet Cleaning Co., $10,000; J. Breslin, F. Vettel, G. Sauter, 579 46 St., B'klyn.

Capital Increases—Franco-American Rubber Cloth Co., N. Y., $10,000 to $50,000; Standard Rolled Products Co., Buffalo, $50,000 to $75,000.

Capital Reductions—Speed Controller Co., N. Y., $100,000 to $10,000; Lesser Kalb Mfg. Co., N. Y., $50,000 to $25,000.

Authorization—E. H. Horwood & Co., Hoboken, N. J., corsets, brassieres, underwear, $100,000; rep., Charles S. Horwood, 200 5 Av.

### COTTON SALES AND PRICES.

*Special to The New York Times.*

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 20.—Middling and sales, 6¾c, 577 bales.

SPOT MIDDLING.

| | Price. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|
| Augusta | 6¾c | 1,569 |
| Dallas | 6 1-16c | 6,929 |
| Galveston | 6¾c | 850 |
| Houston | 6¾c | 6,400 |
| Norfolk | 6¾c | 254 |
| Savannah | 6¾c | 1,563 |
| Memphis | 6¼c | 1,800 |

# COMMODITIES MARKETS

## WHEAT.

There was a complete change of front in the wheat market yesterday, which resulted in a final decline of 1⅝@1⅞c per bushel. It was early evident that Monday's big export trade would not be duplicated, although there were orders in the market, which, in ordinary times, would mean a big business. Cash wheat here was lower, being quoted as follows, cost, insurance, and freight: Buffalo basis: No. 2 red, $1.16; No. 2 hard, Winter, $1.15; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.17; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.20, all nominal.

NEW YORK PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | | | 123¼ | 124⅝ | 92⅞ |
| May | | | 129 | 130½ | 95⅞ |

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 116⅝ | 114⅝ | 114⅝ | 116¼ | 83⅜ |
| May | 122⅝ | 120¼ | 120¼ | 122⅛ | 88⅝ |

## CORN.

The market gave way easily in the afternoon, and for the balance of the day was weak, closing ¼@2½c net lower, with December leading the decline. In the local market No. 2 yellow was quoted at 81½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive, and Argentine, 75c, nominal delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Prev. Close. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 68

# RATE APPEAL MEETS VIGOROUS ATTACK

## Opposition Shown at Hearing to Singling Out Railways for Help in War Emergency.

## BANKERS INDORSE APPEAL

## To Get New Capital Roads Must Increase Revenues, Says Strauss—Year's Cost of War, 15 Billions.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—The Interstate Commerce Commissioners maintained their critical attitude at the continuance today of the 5 per cent. rate advance hearing. Daniel E. Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio, representing the carriers, concluded his testimony, and Charles A. Conant of New York, a fiscal expert, and Frederick Strauss of the banking firm of J. & W. Seligman & Co. of New York and a member of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, were heard.

Counsel for shippers took the position that no condition confronted American railroads, as a result of the European war or any other cause, that did not equally affect every other American industry. This contention was the basis for rigid cross-examination of the witnesses examined today.

The attack of Louis D. Brandeis, special counsel to the commission, on the policy of the railroads of maintaining their dividends without respect to the financial straits in which they now profess to find themselves, received special attention from Commissioner Meyer.

Questioning both Mr. Willard and Mr. Strauss, Mr. Meyer asked if stockholders should not be content to draw their profits part in the improvement of the properties and part in cash. Both witnesses insisted that reduction of dividends would impair credit of the lines.

Commissioner Meyer said he had heard of no proposal to start a "buy-a-share-of-railway-stock" movement. He asked Mr. Strauss if the statement of witnesses for the railway as to the prospects for railway securities were, in his opinion, calculated to make such a movement popular.

"Have you been accustomed," asked Commissioner Meyer, "to have the head of a great concern come to your office and offer you $20,000,00 of an issue of securities, at the same time stating he would not invest in them himself? In your opinion, how would that affect the credit of his company?"

"Undoubtedly it would tend to shake confidence," the witness replied.

**Maintenance Falling Back.**

Commissioner Clements asked Mr. Willard if in his opinion railroad rates should be based on actual investment and operating cost or on the necessity of paying dividends. The witness replied that the railroads must somehow continue business, and that they could not get new money if they did not continue to pay dividends, because rates were related to the credit of the roads.

Mr. Willard declared that American railroads were not being adequately maintained.

In reply to an inquiry from Commissioner McChord as to whether he thought the 5 per cent. rate increase, or approximately $50,000,000, asked would enable the railroads to keep abreast of development, Mr. Willard said that, to the contrary, the amount of additional revenue from the increase would be quite inadequate to meet the situation.

"The notion has gone abroad," continued Commissioner McChord, "that it will not only put the railroads on their feet, but put the country on its feet; is that your notion?"

Mr. Willard replied that he had not argued for the country at all.

"The country seems to be arguing in favor of this rate increase," went on the Commissioner. "I see it in the newspapers and from the petitions that we get here from every quarter of the country."

Mr. Willard answered that if the railroads found themselves in position to go ahead with their repair and maintenance programmes it would undoubtedly stimulate some kind of business.

Mr. Brandeis laid stress in his questions on the Baltimore & Ohio investment of more than $20,000,000 in the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and its assumption of obligations of a like amount. The witness said the investment represented only an interest charge of $1,000,000 annually and insisted that, would not have affected the present situation of the line.

"If you did not have the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton you would have the money you invested, would you not?" suggested Commissioner Meyer.

"Certainly," answered Mr. Willard. He added that he still maintained that the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton deal had no bearing on the present need of the railroads for additional revenue.

**Year's Cost of War 15 Billions.**

Mr. Conant, who appeared a sa financial expert in behalf of the railroads, had prepared a statement in which he discussed financial conditions as affected by the European war, particularly as related to American railroad securities.

In his statement Mr. Conant estimated the cost of the war, if continued approximately a year, at not much less than $15,000,000,000.

Mr. Conant said Germany and Austria must be spending each $5,000,000 a day on the war, while Great Britain's expenditure was not far from $4,000,000 a day. France, he estimated, must be using at least $7,000,000 a day. The expenditures by Russia, Japan, and Belgium would, he thought, bring the grand total up to $36,000,000, possibly $40,000,000.

"The demand for capital for purely war purposes and for the settlements which succeed the war," he said, "will be so great as to absorb an amount equal to the entire savings for investments made in all civilized countries for a period of several years."

The effect of this, he said, would be to raise the rate of interest on investment securities higher than for many years. Continuing, Mr. Conant said:

"The fact that such enormous sums to pay for the costs of the war are sought almost exclusively by means of Government loans will make it impossible to obtain capital for other purposes, except at a rate of interest considerably higher than that paid by Governments.

"The financial disturbances which will occur during the process of distribution of these Government loans to investors, extending over several years, will involve the sale on the American market of railway and industrial securities now outstanding to an amount which will in itself absorb so much of the new capital available in the United States that it will be extremely difficult to obtain any for new enterprises.

"Therefore, American railways and industrial enterprises are to obtain any new capital whatever, during the next few years, it will be necessary to make issues of securities very attractive, not only in respect to the rate of interest, but respect to the evidence that the interest and dividend payments are absolutely secured by adequate earnings."

**Absorb Savings for Four Years.**

Mr. Conant quoted authorities indicating that the world's new capital normally available for investment amounts to about $4,000,000,000 a year. He concludes that if the war's cost for one year has to be paid out of the amount of annual savings indicated by these figures, then every dollar of new capital for approximately four years will be absorbed in Government loans, and that there will not be a penny available in any financial market for making railway or municipal improvements.

Referring to estimates by Sir George Paish, economic adviser of the British Government, that the total amount of foreign capital invested in the United States is $6,000,000,000 and in other American countries $10,000,000,000, Mr. Conant said:

"It is these enormous sums in foreign holdings which represent the most serious menace to the American market and to the possibilities of our future financial development. This money has been advanced to us from time to time over a long period, because there was not a sufficient fund in America to meet the requirements of our development.

"It would hardly be within the range of the capacity of the banking system of the country to absorb the entire amount of $6,000,000,000. The amount in such securities which is returned to the American market will influence directly the amount of investment capital remaining in the United States available for other purposes. It is at this point that the problem comes directly home to American railway managers and their bankers."

**A Vigorous Cross-Examination.**

Mr. Conant was subjected to vigorous cross-examination. Counsel for the commission asked if the advance in interest rates he predicted would not bear as hard on shippers seeking new capital as on the railroads. The witness said American securities other than railroads already paid higher rates of interest, but admitted that the shippers would face the same conditions.

While Mr. Conant was on the stand Commissioner Meyer read from a table showing increasing railway dividends year by year, despite the indicated falling purchasing power.

When Mr. Strauss took the stand his counsel asserted that the bankers had asked to be heard, and that they appeared entirely independent of the carriers. It was indicated that several other bankers would follow Mr. Strauss.

Mr. Strauss declared the purpose of his testimony was to lay before the commission the effect of the war on railroad securities, which, he said, were the standard of American securities abroad. The decline of these railroad securities held abroad, he argued, would mean the decline of all American securities and a consequent tremendous movement of gold to Europe from the United States. The foreign investor, he said, must be assured that his investments would continue to yield him good returns, that the values of those securities would be maintained. He said he made no claim that the advance in rates to the railroads would accomplish that by itself, but he insisted it was all that the commission could do, and was the immediate and pressing need. The Federal Government, the bankers of the United States, and other agencies, he suggested, might later devise means to protect American interests fully.

Mr. Strauss was still on the stand when the session ended. Part of the commission will continue the hearing tomorrow, the other members carrying on hearings in other matters. Apparently it is the purpose of the commission to dispose of the rate case as promptly as possible.

## O. E. MILLER ON TRIAL.

### American Charged with Causing Death of London Girl.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—Considerable interest has been aroused by the trial at the Old Bailey Police Court of Orlando Edgar Miller, an American, charged with manslaughter, the police alleging that he caused the death of Miss Kate Scott at Miller's Institute at Isleworth, last June, by the administration of a drug.

William Willcox, a Home Office expert, testified today as to the dangerous character of the drug, and declared that it was quite unsuitable for Miss Scott's ailment.

Miller, testifying in his own behalf, said he had been placed in charge of delirium cases in Chicago by the Cook County Hospital, and had been very successful in bringing about a cure. His method of treatment, he said, had been fully recognized by many physicians in America.

He also declared that he came to England from the United States on the invitation of the Duke and Duchess of Manchester.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—Orlando E. Miller had a varied career in Chicago. He was President of the St. Luke's Society, an organization which conducted an establishment in which Alderman "Blind Billy" Kent and others lost their lives in a fire in 1902. Miller and his manager were held and subjected to severe censure.

Miller was at various times editor of a small newspaper, an officer of a branch Young Men's Christian Association, Superintendent of a Sundy school, manufacturer of patent medicine, and owner of a sanitarium for the cure of the drug habit.

It is said to have been charged at one time with irregularities which resulted in the failure of several banks in Colorado.

## ALL DECLARE FOR SUFFRAGE

### Bronx Candidates to a Man Say They Want Women to Vote.

With portraits of Washington, Wilson, Taft, and Roosevelt looking at them the politicians of the Bronx flung themselves figuratively at the feet of the suffragists at Burland Casino in Westchester Avenue last evening.

Candidates for Senators and Assemblymen of all parties told how much they favored votes for women. Each was to tell only his own virtues without reference to his opponents, but not all could keep from knocking.

"I am unqualifiedly for suffrage, and I will work and vote for it if I am elected," said Francis J. Kuerzl, the Progressive, "but I know my opponent, Brockner, is opposed to woman suffrage."

"Henry Brockner has been maligned here tonight," said a hoarse-voiced speaker a few minutes later. "I have made four speeches tonight, but I must say that the Democrats favor suffrage, and Henry Brockner is the most fervent advocate I have ever known."

Independence Leaguers, Socialists, Democrats, and Republicans all told the women the same story. The climax came when Peter Donovan, candidate for Constitutional Convention delegate, told the women their one failing.

"You lack unity," he said sadly. "A delegation will come to me in the morning to say they are all right, and in the afternoon another party will tell me they are the only ones who can be truly labeled 'Made in the Bronx.' Ladies, you lack unification."

## WILL WED IN HOSPITAL.

### F. D. Waller Stricken While Preparing to be Married Today.

Miss Ethel Ray Seltzer of Baltimore will be married at noon today to Frank Delano Waller of 347 West Fifteenth Street in the Rebeau, a private hospital at 156 West Seventy-fourth Street, where Mr. Waller is recovering after an operation for appendicitis. They were to have been married at the same hour in Trinity Episcopal Church, Towson, Md.

Mr. Waller is in the railroad supply business at 30 Church Street. He was preparing for his wedding on Monday when he became ill. Dr. J. J. Cotter of 59 West Seventieth Street found that he had appendicitis. Waller grew worse and Dr. Walter C. Cramp of 349 West End Avenue was called, and an immediate operation was decided upon. It was performed at 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

Dr. Cotter telegraphed to Miss Seltzer, who came at once with her mother and stepfather. Miss Seltzer spent the day at the beside of her fiancé, who improved so rapidly that the physicians agreed that the marriage might take place at the hour planned. They will be married by the Rev. Nathan Seagle, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, in West Sixty-ninth Street.

Miss Seltzer is the daughter of Mrs. A. G. Sandman of 2,206 Roslyn Avenue, Walbrook, Md.

## HELD HIS TRUNKS 2 YEARS.

### Former Waldorf Guest Finally Settles Down and Sends for Baggage.

James Dietrick of New York, California, Alaska, and elsewhere has been moving about so much in the last two years that not once in that time did he feel sure of being in one place long enough to have his trunks with him. Two years ago he left all his baggage, except a suit case, in the baggage room of the Waldorf. It was not until yesterday that the new management of the hotel received a request from him to forward his luggage.

Following a long residence abroad Mr. Dietrick, who has interests in Alaska and Mexico, spent several months at the Waldorf in 1912. Then the situation in Mexico caused him to leave the hotel suddenly for that country. There was no time to pack anything but a suit case.

It was no ordinary complement of luggage that Mr. Dietrick possessed. To begin with, there were eleven trunks and seven miscellaneous packages, including bags, a bundle of rugs, and four typewriters. From time to time the management of the Waldorf had heard from Mr. Dietrick. The letter that came yesterday from Mr. Dietrick announced that he had apparently stuck fast in San Francisco, and requested the management to ship his things to him via the Panama Canal.

# DR. WEBB DENIES RUTLAND CHARGES

## Brief in Answer to Stockholder's Summary Says Conspiracy Has Not Been Proved.

## STOCK SALE CALLED LEGAL

## Directors Cannot Be Held for an Error of Judgment as to Value of Shares, Counsel Assert.

RUTLAND, Vt., Oct. 20.—The suit of Andrew C. Spring, a minority stockholder, charging fraud and misappropriation by former Directors of the Rutland Railroad and others, came up for argument today in the Federal Court here. Counsel for both sides argued over a petition of the plaintiff to amend the original bill. On this point Judge Martin reserved decision, and he announced that he would give each side four hours tomorrow in which to present arguments as to whether he should order an accounting.

The answering brief of the individual defendants in the suit which was filed yesterday denies all the allegations, and explains in great detail each of the transactions involved. The defendants include W. Seward Webb, Percival W. Clement, Chauncey M. Depew, and several estates.

"The essential charge in the bill," says the brief, "is that the defendants, with others, formed an unlawful and fraudulent conspiracy to loot the Rutland; that they successfully accomplished the purposes of said conspiracy, and thereby appropriated upward of $3,500,000, the property of the Rutland.

"An examination of the evidence demonstrates that the complainant has introduced no evidence substantiating the formation of any conspiracy or establishing any inferred or actual fraud, and also shows that the defendants were not guilty of any fraud, and did not misappropriate any property of the Rutland. A court of equity will not grant a decree on another ground where the bill charges actual fraud as the ground of relief and the fraud is not proved."

Concerning the allegations that Dr. Webb, through Arthur L. Meyer and otherwise, manipulated the market for Rutland preferred stock and depressed the price so that existing stockholders would not take advantage of their rights to subscribe to 35,784 shares offered to them and he would get them cheap under an underwriting agreement made by him with the Directors, the brief contends that such transactions would not be material to the suit, as showing no conspiracy among the defendants.

"It was not material to inquire into the unfortunate relations which Dr. Webb entered into with Mr. Meyer in regard to the Rutland stock, which resulted in serious litigation between them, whether this evidence establishes any fact or not is immaterial because it certainly establishes no fact that can in any way be pertinent to this cause of action. Whatever was done was done personally by one of the defendants, having no thing to do with any alleged conspiracy involved in this case, and in no event could throw any light on the issues herein, to say nothing of being the basis of a recovery."

The complainant alleged that in 1901 the Directors first sold 6,000 shares of the stock to Dr. Webb at 90, when its actual market value was much higher, and that later, when he wanted to buy the 35,000 shares remaining in the treasury they sought best to offer to existing stockholders pro rata, but made an agreement with Dr. Webb by which he was to get all not so subscribed for.

The first sale was made without any offer to the stockholders, and in the brief the defendants contend that the Directors had full power to make the sale to Dr. Webb, and that the money was needed to pay for improvements. In the absence of actual fraud on the part of the Directors, it is asserted, they cannot be held for an error of judgment as to the value of the stock sold. It is denied, however, that the stock was worth more than 90. The charge that the defendants, having received this stock at 90, were able and did sell the same and realize therefor various sums of money in excess of the price paid to the Rutland, is called "another illustration of the failure of the complainant to prove his unfounded suspicions."

"It appears," the brief goes on, "that Dr. Webb sold the control of the Rutland to the New York Central in January, 1905, at $85 per share. Among the certificates delivered were the identical certificates for 6,000 shares purchased by Dr. Webb. It also appears that Dr. Webb split up a portion of the balance between four clerks in his office, and these certificates were not owned by them and were also transferred to the New York Central at $85 per share. It is apparent that Dr. Webb, rather than making a profit on this purchase, suffered a large loss, for he carried the stock for four years, receiving only a total of 5 per cent. dividend, during the use of his money during this period, and lost $5 per share on the purchase price. There is no proof that any other Director shared in this purchase.

"The charge that in effect all the defendants, through a fraudulent conspiracy, sold to themselves a block of Rutland preferred stock at less than its value and resold the same at a profit and misappropriated the same. The complainant has failed absolutely to establish the fact of such conspiracy. If such a conspiracy existed it is inconceivable that all the stock would have been sold to one of the defendants. If the defendants had been engaged in such a conspiracy the stock would have been divided among them so that they could have shared in the profit.

"Dr. Webb in January, 1905, after his experience in wresting control of the Rutland, sold to the New York Central the controlling interest, being 46,941 shares, at $85 per share. He had been offered $83 per share for the control by the Delaware & Hudson, but the New York Central evidently preferred to take the control and paid him $84 a share.

"He had been obliged to borrow considerable money from William K. Vanderbilt, his brother-in-law, to carry his stock, anr the checks of the New York Central in payment for this stock were put through two New York brokers. In the final transfer were included 500 shares of Mr. Twombly, evidently being part of the shares he purchased from Mr. Clement. The balance of the stock belonged to Dr. Webb, 20,524 shares standing in his own name and the rest evidently being certificates which had not been transferred to his name.

"The market quotations have no bearing on the intrinsic value of the stock. They are influenced by the supply and demand, which may be exaggerated on one side or the other. The uncontroverted evidence of all the witnesses, both on the part of the complainant and defendants, agrees that if a block of 5,000 shares had been offered on a market as narrow as the Rutland market in the Summer of 1901 it would have depressed the market very materially and nothing like $80 a share could have been obtained for the stock at such a sale.

"The Directors who authorized this sale owned and represented three-quarters of the preferred stock of the Rutland. It is hardly to be conceived that they would have sold to one of their members a block of stock for a sum which they did not consider a reasonable value. The complainant has failed to produce any reliable evidence that the value of $90 received was not a fair price, and has absolutely failed to show that such was the fact as to any of the defendants. The defendants on the contrary have shown affirmatively that $90 per share was a large price.

The brief declares that the real party behind the suit is Tompkins C. Delavan, Chairman of a protective committee of Rutland stockholders, and, referring to circulars sent out by him, says:

It is apparent from these circulars that Mr. Delavan has juggled by his various activities the market value of the Rutland preferred stock from $28 to $70 a share, and his main purpose has been to compel some one to buy the Rutland minority stock which he represented at a price above its market quotations and real value. It is submitted that Mr. Delavan's activity as a professional stock juggler and promoter of litigations is well established.

The defendants' brief then denies seriatum all other charges contained in the stockholder's action.

The brief was prepared by Frederick H. Button and John W. Weed of this city.

# TRUSTLAW INVOLVED IN BRINDILLA CASE

## Britain May Argue Standard Oil Company Always Owned the Ship.

## SOLD BY A SUBSIDIARY

## Deutsch-Amerikanische Company Was Named in the 1907 Report as One of the Trust's Concerns.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Until the American State Department ascertains officially the point upon which the British Admiralty authorities base their seizure of the American tank steamer Brindilla, the United States Government will not know how to act in the case of that vessel.

The Brindilla, now owned by the Standard Oil Company and flying the American flag under the new emergency registry law, is at Halifax, Nova Scotia, waiting to be taken before a British prize court. The American Consul General at Halifax, who was called upon yesterday for a special report in the case, had not given the facts to the department tonight, nor has the British Embassy been able to enlighten Acting Secretary Lansing as to the point upon which the seizure is based.

The case of the Brindilla will, it is expected, raise a novel and difficult problem of international law before the Prize Court at Halifax. According to the information in the possession of the State Department the Brindilla was bought by the Standard Oil Company in October from the Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesselschaft. The State Department has been told that this company was a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company. The Federal report on the Oil Trust submitted to President Roosevelt in May, 1907, by Herbert Knox Smith, then Commissioner of Corporations, stated that the Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft (German-American Petroleum Company,) a German company, was controlled by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

So far as can be ascertained in Washington, this control still exists, and if this be true, it was suggested by an official here today, the transfer of the Brindilla from German to American registry might have involved a change from the German to the American flag without a real change of ownership. The belief is growing in Washington that the point to be raised by the British naval authorities before the Prize Court in the Brindilla case is whether the transfer of the vessel to American registry was bona fide or merely a change of flag to avoid the consequences of capture.

The British position with respect to the transfer of the enemy's merchant ships from neutral flags is that it is not valid if the vendor retains any share in the ship, or if there is an agreement to reconvey her at the end of the war."

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 20.—The British admiralty has not yet had time to prepare the necessary papers in the case of the Brindilla.

Local attorneys believe that the case will be one of great importance in international law and that the validity of the transfer of the vessel will be tested. The British prize crew remained on board the Brindilla today, but the steamer has not yet been handed over to the Prize Court Marshal.

## SAYS BRINDILLA IS GERMAN.

### London Paper Asserts That Captured Liner Is Not American.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.—The Daily Express understands that the American oil ship, Brindilla, which has been captured and taken into Halifax by the armed cruiser Caronia, is the property of the Deutsche Petroleum Gesellschaft, whose Chief Director is now the principal purchaser of oil for the German Government. When the war broke out this vessel was turned over to the Standard Oil Company so that she might fly the American flag.

"It will be remembered," says The Express, "that when the anti-trust law was passed in America various subsidiary companies operating under the Standard Oil Company, but not the Standard Oil Company, were obliged to pursue their activities by themselves.

The Deutsche Petroleum Gesellschaft therefore became a separate company, doing separate business, and if the Standard Oil Company claims now that the ship is its property it must be contravening the law of the United States."

The Express understands further that the Brindilla's cargo of petroleum was intended partly for German cruisers and partly for Turkey.

## CUBANS TO CELEBRATE HERE

### Government Sends Delegation and Band for Tercentenary.

The Tercentenary Commission has received a cable message from the Cuban Government saying that it intends to join the festivities of the tercentenary celebration. Dr. Lorenzo Arias y Guerra, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce, and Labor, will arrive tomorrow to make arrangements.

The Cuban Government Band, which corresponds to the United States Marine Band, is on its way to New York to play here during the celebration.

Thousands of electric lights have been strung in Fifth Avenue and cross streets to be lighted for the pageant next week.

### Dispose of 601 Compensation Cases.

Working until 10:45 o'clock last night the State Workmen's Compensation Commission disposed of 601 uncontested cases yesterday. It is announced that 2,000 cases will be disposed of during the week. In a number of the seventy-one death cases heard yesterday the award was limited to $100 for funeral expenses, because no dependents had been left by the men killed.

## CITY BREVITIES.

Capt. Jan Baron of the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam will be presented with a bronze tablet when he arrives on Oct. 27, in recognition of his services to refugees who returned from Rotterdam on his ship on Aug. 17.

Mayor Mitchel has asked that persons receiving requests for subscriptions to equip a gymnasium in the Municipal Building report to the police.

Agents of the Holland-America Line announced yesterday that the first consignment of lost baggage of American refugees, 1,626 pieces, had arrived, and would be forwarded to owners on proper identification.

Louis Rappelson, aged 50, of 87 Forsyth Street, was found dead yesterday in an elevator shaft at 411 East Eighth Street. He had fallen from the sixth floor.

The American Malting Company yesterday got an injunction in the United States District Court restraining Adolph Keitel from issuing circulars tending to injure its credit and business.

George Berger, 55 years old, of 215 West Twenty-second Street, was stricken with paralysis yesterday in the Twenty-eighth Street Subway station. He fell between the rails in front of an approaching train, but was not hurt.

Gov. Glynn has promised to speak in the Union M. E. Church, in West Forty-eighth Street, near Broadway, next Sunday night, for the Betterment League in connection with the tercentenary celebration. Other speakers will be Mrs. Elmer E. Black, Dr. George W. Kirchwey, William D. B. Ainey, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, the Rev. Lewis Hartsock, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Dr. John-Haynes Holmes. Mme. Alda will sing.

A southbound Broadway street car, striking a loose timber above the new subway construction work at Thomas Street, left the tracks, jolting and bruising a number of passengers severely. Those taken to the Hudson Street Hospital for minor injuries were Charles Wase of 201 Delmon Avenue, Jersey City; George Ahl of 101 West Eighty-eighth Street, and William J. Malange of 238 East Thirty-fourth Street.

# BUSINESS WORLD

**COMMERCIAL PAPER.**

Yesterday ...6@7 per cent. for the best names.
Monday .....6@7 " " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

### New Basque and Tunic.

A sleeveless basque, made so that it may be worn over a shirtwaist, has been placed on the market, and the manufacturer reports very good sales on this novelty. The garment is obtainable in black, brown, Russian green, and navy, and the materials used are velvet and satin. For dancing frocks this house has just put out a net tunic which is buttoned around the waist.

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### Exports of a Week.

General exports, exclusive of specie, for the week ended Oct. 17, as reported at the New York Custom House, aggregated $15,871,358, compared with $15,913,135 the corresponding week last year, when trade conditions were normal. Last week's exports fell off some compared with the week before, when they had a value of $17,512,914. In the week before that the exports were $13,121,865. Exports to date for this year are valued at $686,208,852, compared with $707,761,180 the same period of 1913.

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### Crude Rubber Quiet and Weak.

Pending the clearance of the financial situation abroad and the resumption of the London auctions, things are running a bit wild in the local crude rubber market. Buying, at best, is hardly more than fair, and, with the tire makers taking things seasonably easy, there is not a great volume of rubber being turned into finished products. First latex is quoted now at 57½ cents a pound spot, while 64 cents a pound is asked for spot deliveries of up-river fine.

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### For the Smaller Manufacturers.

The Executive Board of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association has decided to change the rule governing initiation fees so as to permit smaller manufacturers in the industry to become members. For houses doing a limited volume of business the rate for entrance to the organization will be in the future $125. For the larger concerns the initiation fee still remains $250. This change will open up the advantages of membership to manufacturers who were previously prevented from joining because of the high entrance charge.

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### Joint Board Dinner.

The joint Board of Sanitary Control in the cloak and suit and dress and waist industries will have a dinner on Oct. 31 at the Aldine Club. Health Commissioner Goldwater, Fire Commissioner Adamson, and Joseph P. Hammett of the Bureau of Fire Prevention will be on hand to address the guests. The board, under the direction of Dr. George Price, has done notable work in the past in the two industries, eliminating many of the hazards that formerly surrounded the employes. The organization is supported jointly by the union and the manufacturers' associations.

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### Coal Trade in Good Shape.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that, while the local anthracite demand lacks the life that would accompany a lower range of temperatures, the market is in a healthy condition and continues to absorb a heavy tonnage week by week. In fact, production is running well up toward the high record and, with the exception of a small quantity of egg, the entire output of domestic sizes is being taken by the retail trade at full circular. "The companies are obliged," it continues, "to stock a little of the largest size and there is more or less individual egg being offered at concessions. Comparing one week with another it is hard to see where the bituminous trade is either gaining or losing much ground."

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### Gray Goods at Low Levels.

Notwithstanding the quiet in the local gray goods market yesterday, prices were generally firm at levels reached in the recent decline. There was not much buying done on any construction of printcloths, though a fair bit of trading was put through on 38½-inch 60-48s at 3 1-16 cents for nearby delivery. Bids of 3 cents on this construction for 1915 delivery were again reported, but the mills do not want to take that figure for the most part, and little, if any, of the goods are coming out. Here are the day's closing prices on standard constructions:

39-inch, 80-80s....6¼c 38½-inch, 64-56s...3½c
39-inch, 72-76s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-52s...3¼c
39-inch, 64-72s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s.3 1-16c
38¼-in., 64-64s.3 13-16c 37-inch, 64-60s....3¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s...3¾c 27-inch, 56-52s....2¼c

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### Fur Buyers Covering Needs.

While buying in the local fur market can hardly be called as good as it was a year ago at this time, it has been more active with the larger houses in the last week or ten days than it has been at any other time this season. Although this may seem strange in view of the continuance of unseasonable weather, it is said to be due to the fact that the buyers have in many cases held out of the market so long because of the weather that they are coming in now in self-defense. Novelty effects continue to be the leaders of the demand, combination sets of various kinds being the most favored. A wide range of fancy scarfs, stoles, and muffs is being offered to supply the call. So far, it is said, the orders calling for sets have been much more numerous than those for coats, but the demand for the latter is expected to pick up materially with the coming of real snappy weather.

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### Suggests Dual Price System.

A man well posted on conditions in the cloak and suit industry makes the suggestion that a system of dual prices would eliminate many of the evils in the trade. At present, he explained, the operators are paid at the rate of 75 cents an hour, which brings them $37.50 a week. They work full time, however, only four and a half months in the year, and this makes their average weekly earnings about $17. If a dual price system were introduced it would mean no change in the present rate of wages for the busy season, but would make some decrease in the wages for the slack periods which occur twice a year. A saving in the labor cost would permit the manufacturers to make up stock for sale purposes and keep the factories busy for four instead of two seasons. As it is now, this man explained, the other markets get the orders for merchandise at reduced prices because they have not the high prices to pay for labor that this market has.

## OUR SECURITIES IN EUROPE.

### More Than $5,000,000,000 Still Invested Here in Bonds and Stocks.

Partial returns to Dow, Jones & Co. of European holdings of American stocks indicate that liquidation up to the closing of the Stock Exchange amounted to only a small fraction of the investments. Information from 114 companies shows European ownership of $461,692,000 of stock out of $5,046,604,000 issued.

Canadian Pacific did not report. It is owned more largely abroad than in America, and its shares were the chief sufferer by the war scare. On June 30 Europe owned $122,404,000 of Steel common and $27,514,000 preferred. Pennsylvania stands next, with $74,490,000 in Europe. Southern Railway's books credit $62,852,000 to Europe.

It is estimated that the total of American stocks and bonds held abroad is more than $5,000,000,000.

## LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

### Imitation Precious Stones, Paper, and Beans Passed On.

The American Bead Company was partly successful in a controversy before the Board of General Appraisers involving the classification under the Tariff act of 1909 of imitation precious stones in metal settings. The Collector returned the articles at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions covering manufactures of metal and glass. The importer claimed a rate of only 20 per cent. as imitation precious stones for use in the manufacture of jewelry.

M. Harrison & Co. were overruled in a contention for free entry of paper from Finland. The merchandise was assessed at the regular rate under the old tariff, whereas the importers claimed it exempt under the terms of the Canadian reciprocity treaty.

W. A. Brown & Co. lost in a case dealing with the classification of beans put up in hermetically sealed tins and in stone jars. Duty was taken at 1½ cents per pound under the old tariff, which provides that rate on goods put up in this manner. The beans were claimed dutiable at 40 per cent. ad valorem as prepared vegetables.

## STAMPS WERE TOO HIGH.

### Those on Cigars Made in Bond Are Cut to One-Tenth.

Cigar manufacturers have won in the controversy with the Treasury Department as to the charge to be made by Collectors for stamps to be affixed to boxes containing cigars made in bonded establishments in accordance with the provisions of the Tariff act of 1913.

Under date of July 22 last William P. Malburn, then Assistant Secretary of the department, issued an order fixing $10 per 1,000 stamps as the price to be charged for the stamps. Strong protests against this charge were made by manufacturers all over the country.

An investigation has been completed with the result that Andrew J. Peters, the present Assistant Secretary, has issued an order to Collectors fixing the price of stamps to manufacturers at $1 per thousand instead of the price named in the July order. Collectors are authorized to make refunds to proprietors for stamps already furnished at the $10 rate.

### BUSINESS NOTES.

David W. Blow & Co. auctioneers, who are now at 13 Lispenard Street, will take new quarters in the building at 520 Broadway about Nov. 15. The concern will take possession of the store, first floor, basement, and sub-basement, the entire floor space totaling about 20,000 square feet.

A meeting of the silk buyers of the Dry Goods Alliance will be held to-morrow at 75 Spring Street, at which Spring orders will come up for consideration.

## ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.: W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—J. B. White & Co.: Miss M. W. Morrison, ladies' ready-to-wear; 214 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.: Miss M. Bass, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Miss E. Rice, toilet, leather goods; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—Filene's, E. Bacon: Mr. Kahn, men's underwear, hosiery; Mr. Watters, merchandise manager, ready to wear; Mr. Lussier, merchandise manager, blankets, cotton goods; Mrs. Howley, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Stanley, capes, rugs, draperies; Miss Barnett, corsets; Miss Finn, ladies' coats, suits, dresses; Miss Golding, waists, kimonos, muslin underwear; Miss Dreyer, infants' wear; Miss Mallee, misses' coats, dresses; F. Kerry, general manager; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wm Filene's Sons Co.: Mr. Biedermann, ladies' suits; Miss Fitzgerald, ladies' aprons, petticoats; Miss Webb, misses' dresses; Miss Kaleski, ladies' neckwear; Miss Coakley, ladies' muslin underwear; Miss Lyons, handkerchiefs; Miss Peck, misses' underwear; Miss Thomas, petticoats; Basement buyers: Mr. Child, millinery; Mr. Ring, furs, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.: H. A. Cook, corsets, petticoats, underwear; Mrs. W. H. Francis, infants' wear; F. J. Smith, house furn. goods; Miss I. Brooks, C. C. Ferris, representing; 55 White.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.: Miss J. Bernstein, infants', children's wear; Mrs. W. H. Francis, infants', children's wear; F. W. Small, shoes; 55 White.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.: Mrs. C. E. Henry, shirt waists; F. Jury, inexpensive dresses; Mr. Keogh, men's clothing; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.: A. E. Finney, furn. goods, sweaters; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.: J. Caldwell, furniture; B'way Central.
BOSTON—A. Shuman & Co.: W. F. Maher, boys' clothing; Prince George.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.: P. D. Slocum, furs; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—T. D. Whitney & Co.: J. H. Harding, linens; Richmond.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Much; H. Walder, ready-to-wear; 33 Union Square.
BRISTOL, Tenn.—E. W. King Co.: C. H. King, dry goods; H. P. King, Jr., notions; Flanders.
BRUNSWICK, Ga.—J. B. Wright, clothing; Bonta Narraganset.
BUFFALO—Hamlin's; M. J. Turbridy, dress goods, silks; F. L. Streuber, notions, laces, neckwear, jewelry; J. Sweney, furs, dress goods, hosiery, underwear; 353 4th Av.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.: J. S. Chalmers, upholstry goods; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.: J. S. Chalmers, dry goods; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Reliable Pants Co.; J. Adams, woolens; New Vorktown.
BUFFALO—Fitz & Kent; G. W. Horn, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; E. Mayer, jobs men's, boys' clothing; Miss E. Jindra, jobs muslin underwear, infants' wear; E. Priest, jobs hosiery, knit goods, underwear; R. Reif, jobs carpets, rugs, draperies; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. D. Ewell, housefurnishing goods; 438 Broadway.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. W. Morton, carpets; 104 Worth; Herald Square.
CHICAGO—Edson, Keith & Co.; P. Warnick, untrimmed hats; 225 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; J. A. Witt., ladies' cloaks, suits, dresses; 114 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Fried Bros. & Co.; E. Fried, hats, caps; Ansonia.
CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. J. Cornwell, furn. goods; 438 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Alms & Doepke Co.; G. H. Perrin, rugs, carpets; 306 Broadway.
CINCINNATI—Crown Cravat Co.; A. Caspary, tie silks; Aberdeen.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; C. Mashek, millinery; 23d.
DENVER—Joslin D. G. Co.; A. E. Parsons, shoes; 214 Church.
GRAND RAPIDS—Spring D. G. Co.; J. J. Hesse, upholstery goods; 214 Church.
GRAND RAPIDS—Wyman & Co.; Frankis & Co.; G. B. Robson, cloaks, suits; 55 White.
HAMILTON, Ohio—Mathes-Sohngen Co.; C. Sohngen, dry goods; 60 West 32d.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Thomas G. Co.; S. Stern, muslin underwear, corsets; 2 Walker.
HARTFORD—Crawford-Plummer Co.; C. D. McClellan, waists, dresses; 38 W. 26th.
HAYLEY, Penn.—F. L. Schlager, carpets; Albert.
LANCASTER—Leinbach & Co.; W. S. Leinbach, dry goods; Miss B. Prickle, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 213 4th Av.
LANCASTER—Watt & Shand; C. S. Eby, dress goods; 55 White.
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# EGG INQUIRY NEAR, TO UNCOVER COMBINE

## Referee O'Malley Begins Hearings in This City Tomorrow on Attorney General's Complaint.

## SAYS PRICES ARE JUGGLED

### Packers, Cold Storage Warehouses, Dealers, and Mercantile Exchange Accused of Connivance.

*Special to The New York Times.*

ALBANY, Oct. 20.—Edward R. O'Malley, ex-Attorney General, will, as referee, sit in the Attorney General's office, 299 Broadway, New York, next Thursday morning to take testimony in the proceedings brought by Attorney General Parsons to determine whether a monopoly in egg dealing in New York City exists. In his petition, which brought forth Judge Ford's order appointing Mr. O'Malley, Attorney General Parsons states that "it is quite clear that the Mercantile Exchange, located at 6 Harrison Street, Manhattan, is not maintained for the purpose of bona fide trading in butter, eggs, and cheese, but is nothing more or less than a conference of big dealers who gather together daily to test the firmness of the market and disseminate information or misinformation, as the case may be, with respect to prevailing conditions," and that "by concert of action among its members the exchange possesses the power, through instrumentality of the call, to inflate or depress prices. The only manner whereby to effectually suppress the evil which lies in the existing order is to abolish the subterfuge known as the Mercantile Exchange."

Attorney General Parsons sets forth that the Mercantile Exchange, which was incorporated in 1874, was restrained by injunction in 1907 from endeavoring to control the butter market by false and fraudulent quotations on butter, and that Gov. Hughes's committee in 1907 called attention to the fact that the exchange controlled the prices of butter and eggs; and that it still later, in 1912, District Attorney Whitman began John Doe proceedings to inquire into the practices of the exchange.

In regard to the cold storage warehouses of the City of New York, among the most important of which are those of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company at 161 Chambers Street and the Terminal Warehouse Company of 17 South William Street, Attorney General Parsons says:

"I am informed and believe, from a careful study of the figures and statistics taken from the official market reports, that the wholesale prices demanded and received for storage eggs since September, 1913, have not been due to a scarcity in the supply available or to an abnormal demand."

Of the packing houses, among which are those of the Armour Packing Company and Swift & Co., Mr. Parsons says in his petition:

"Over 50 per cent. of the average number of eggs available and received in the New York market are owned and shipped into New York by the big packing houses and the stockyards in Chicago. These packing houses gather from all sections of the country millions of cases during April and June of each year. They are shipped to their own private cold storage warehouses in Chicago and a like pleasure shipped in their own refrigerating cars, and released at their own option. The packing houses are not subject to supervision under the Public Health law of this State as to quantities of foodstuffs on hand and do not have to make reports of any character, and the holdings of storage eggs are for that reason unknown."

Attorney General Parsons further states:

"It is my belief, from investigations made by me and from the status of reports of the market and the demand and supply of eggs, as well as the price of eggs for several years back, that the aforesaid cold storage companies of the City of New York and the aforesaid packing houses and the aforesaid Mercantile Exchange and the aforesaid egg dealers have been influencing and controlling the price, above the normal price that would be fixed by the economic law of supply and demand."

### Clock for Suffrage Campaign.

A clock has been installed in the window of the headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Party, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street, to announce the returns daily of the two weeks' campaign of the patry to raise $50,000 in New York City, its share of $150,000 to be raised by the State for the coming year's suffrage work. The first receipts, $735, were announced yesterday at noon.

## KINGSBURY JOLTS BOSSES.

### Finds $5,000 City Employe Through an Advertisement.

Politicians in this city were startled yesterday when they learned that the city administration had adopted a new plan to obtain efficient employes. In other days political leaders were consulted when a job in any department became vacant, and the man with the best political backing generally got it. George G. Thompson of 129 Wadsworth Avenue was selected under the new system, and on Nov. 1 he will be appointed Third Deputy Charities Commissioner, at a salary of $5,000 a year.

When Third Deputy Charities Commissioner Gordon Ireland informed Charities Commissioner John A. Kingsbury several weeks ago that he intended to resign, in order to look after his law practice, the Commissioner decided to see if he couldn't get the right kind of a man for Mr. Ireland's successor by advertising. The Mayor liked the idea, and told Mr. Kingsbury to go ahead. The result was that this advertisement appeared in several newspapers on Sept. 6:

Wanted—Business manager, 35 to 40 years of age, able to superintend large forces of employes, direct extensive construction work, organize and direct purchasing and distribution of enormous quantities of supplies; only men of marked executive ability and good experience need apply; salary $5,000 a year; highest references required.

Within the next three days more than 300 applications were received, several from business men who were in financial difficulties as the result of the war. Out of the number Commissioner Kingsbury selected Mr. Thompson.

Under the reorganization of the Charities Department made by Commissioner Kingsbury, the Third Deputy is responsible for the business management of the department. When it became known that the Third Deputyship was to become vacant, the political organizations began to offer candidates, but Commissioner Kingsbury turned down all offers from this source.

Mr. Thompson was manager of purchases and supplies in the United States Express Company until the company went out of business. He began his career in Chicago. In 1896 he entered the Post Office Department and was promoted until he became assistant chief clerk under Postmaster General Cortelyou. Mr. Thompson was one of the committee of five that devised the system for operating postal savings banks and assisted the committee on parcel post.

## THE UNITED SERVICE.

*Special to The New York Times.*

### Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Orders Sept. 3 as to Maj. H. H. Rutherford, M. C., revoked. He is relieved from Fort Totten, N. Y., after leave, then to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty.

2d Lt. L. H. Stewart, 21 Inf., detailed with disciplinary organizations at Pacific branch, Military Prison, Alcatraz, Cal., about Nov. 15.

Capt. H. F. McFeeley, retired, is detailed as Prof. of Military Science at Miami Military Inst., Germantown, Ohio.

1st Lt. W. N. Souter, M. C., to active duty at Fort Constitution, N. H. On arrival of 1st Lt. H. I. Harris, M. R. C., at Fort Constitution Lt. Souter will return home and stand relieved.

Maj. Jay O'Hern, O. D., to Ft. Monroe, Va., about Nov. 20 to deliver an address on "Guns, Ammunition, and Accessories" before students of C. A. C.

Leaves Jones as amended to read: Capt. M. Churchill, 5 F. A., will make until June 30, 1915, not to exceed one visit per month to Richmond, Va., and to Portsmouth and Norfolk, Va., in connection with duties on which one visit every 2 months to Phoenixville, Williamsport, and Pittsburgh to instruct batteries of F. A., then to his station.

2d Lt. L. Gantz, 25 Inf., to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination for detail in aviation section, S. C.

1st Lt. A. F. Dannemiller, inf., relieved as insp. Inst'r of Idaho Militia Dec. 16.

1st Lt. L. B. Garber, 24 Inf., as insp. Inst'r of Idaho Militia Dec. 23.

1st Lt. C. B. Elliott, 30 Inf., to detached and of 1st Lt. A. F. Dannemiller, inf., from detached and assigned to 12 Inf., Oct. 18.

Leaves: 1st Lt. G. H. Paine, F. A., 1 month and 15 days; 1st Lt. D. M. Ashbridge, C. A. C., 1 month and 10 days; 2d Lt. A. Lee, Inf., 2 months; Capt. C. J. Nelson, 24 Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. W. E. Hodson, 15 Inf., 2 months; 2d Lt. J. W. Peyton, 13 Inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. J. W. Downer, 3 F. A., 14 days; Capt. W. M. Craigie, cav., 6 months' ext'n, and Capt. S. C. Cardwell, C. A. C., 6 months.

### Navy Orders.

Lts. A. C. Pickens, Bureau of Ord., to the Arkansas; N. W. Post, Tutuila, Samoa, to recvg. ship at San Fran.; R. L. Lowman, the New Orleans, to order, and C. S. McWhorter, the St. Louis, to the New Orleans.

Jr. Lt. A. Robertson, Jr., Mining Station, San Fran., to hospital, Las Animas, Col., sick.

Ensigns E. L. Barr, the Paducah, to Tonopah; J. R. Webb, Arkansas, to Montana; B. T. Hunt, Michigan, to Montana; R. H. H. Venable, New York, to Montana; J. M. Cresap, Florida, to Montana; H. L. Abbott, Wyoming, to Montana, and L. R. Agrell, New York, to Montana.

### Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Petrel at Progresso; Uncas, Nebraska, and North Dakota, at Southern Drill Grounds; Celtic at Cape Haitien; Tonopah, MacDonough, D-1, D-2 D-8, and E-1 at Newport; Standish at Annapolis; Hector at Lynn Haven Bay; Jupiter at Phila.; Pontiac at Newport; Saratoga at Chinwangtao; New Jersey, Georgia, New Hampshire, and Virginia at Lynn Haven Roads.

Sailed: Caesar, Monte Christi for Cape Haitien; Tennessee, Brindisi for Beirut; North Carolina, Beirut for Alexandria, Egypt; Cleveland, Guaymas for La Paz; Raleigh, San Diego for La Paz, via Ensenada; Preble, San Diego for Mare Island; Osceola and Waban, Guantanamo for Key West; Patapsco, Southern Drill Grounds for Norfolk, and the Cincinnati, Nagasaki for Shanghai.

# COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

## FEDERAL.

### Supreme Court.

520—Mohawk Overall Co, v. Hooker, Corser & Mitchell Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted.

526—Commonwealth Trust Co. v. Albert A. Trocon, partners, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm and for damages submitted.

420—Northern Pacific Ry. v. North Dakota, and 421—Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry. v. North Dakota.—Argument continued.

422—USA v. Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. Louis; 567—Evens & Howard Brick Co v. USA, and 572—Terminal R. R. Assn. of St. Louis v. USA.—Argued.

Adjourned until today.

Call for Oct. 21: 61, 383, (and 384,) 409, 380, 382, 427, 251, 462, 478, (and 479,) 349, and 506.

### Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Ford Motor Co<Donaldson.
Alleghany Val Brick<Raymond.
USA<NYC & HR RR.
Luemmle<Stern.
Ruppert<Bennett.
Re Buchanan, (4 acts.)

Jennings<McClure Co.
Walker<Giles.
N W Theatrical Assn<Harringan.
Re Post & Davies.
Milton<USA.
Read Mach<Jaburg.

DISTRICT COURT—Sanborn, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar. Cases on—Kiefer<Underwerks.

Same<Heymann.
No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar—Preferred Causes.

Byers<Norton.
O'Gorman<Oceanic Steam Nav.
O'Hare<Prescott.
Kasper<Daniels.
Curtis<McKenna.
NY Assets Realiz<McKinnon.

Lyttle<5th Nat Bank.
Mooney<NY, NH RR.
Cauble<Cent Vt Ry.
Bonynge<Milliken.
Werner<Nesbitt, (2 acts.)
Falchuk<Holland-Am.

DISTRICT COURT—Hazel, J.—Woolworth Building, at 10 A. M.—Admiralty.

Rugge<Tug Roselle.
N & E Riv Term N<Tug Bridgeton.

Bleakley<CNY & Cantor.

### Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Motions, at 2 P. M

USA<B R T.
Orr<C, H & D Ry.
Thorne<USA.
Voss<Rapp.

Akaltis<Phila & R C & I.
Herman<same.
Ungar<Nesbit.

COMMON LAW CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.—Hyde & Behman<Bkln Majestic, 10 A. M., (on trial.) Springer<Thompson, 10:30 A. M.

BANKRUPTCY CALENDAR.—Veeder, J.—E. Z. Extension Table.

## STATE.

### Supreme Court.

COURT OF APPEALS DECISIONS.

Southern Dutchess Gas & Electric Co. v. Murphy et al., aplts.; People ex rel. Genesee Light & Power Co., apit., v. Schmer, Cont.; People ex rel. Crowell v. Connolly of Queens, apit.; Re CNY to acquire land, &c. Van Alst Av.; Payne, apit., Wild & Co., apit., Gerard et al.; People ex rel CNY, apit., v. Dickey and Van Cott<Garland, Jr., et al.; Re transfer tax estate of Hoffman, decd.; People ex rel. N. Y. Mail & Newspaper Transport'n Co., apit., v. State Board Tax Commrs., apit., and CNY, apit.; Re application CNY to acquire land Starr St., (Queens.)—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Re settlement of account of Keck, exr.—Order affirmed, without costs.

Duck et al. v. McGrath et al., defts., and B'klyn Trust Co., as trustee, et al., apits.; same v. same.—Order in each case affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Dennin, apit., v. Wood et al., exrs., impld. —Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

People ex rel. Robin, apit., v. Hayes, Warden, Blackwell's Island.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Hasbrouck, Supt. Ins., v. Sanitary Water Still Co., apit.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and matter remitted to Special Term affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the negative.

People ex rel. Metropolitan Street Ry Co., apit.-respn., v. State Board of Tax Commrs., rspts.-apits., (taxes 1910,) and CNY intervenor, apit.-respt.; People ex rel. Joline and ano., apits.-resprs., v. Metropolitan Street Ry. Co., apit.-respt., and CNY, repl.-apit., (taxes 1911.)—Order in each case affirmed with costs.

Re Northern Bank, CNY.—Order affirmed, with costs. First question certified answered in the negative. Second and third questions certified not answered.

Genung, aplt., v. Hawkes, exr.—Motion to open default denied; $10 costs.

People ex rel. Mason, resp., v. Waldo, Police Comr., aplt.; Jacobs, aplt., Schulte and ano., Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Co., aplt., v. CNY.; Rock v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., aplt.—Motions for reargument denied; $10 costs.

DAY CALENDAR—

Sexton<Fensterer.
Kirschbaum<Eschman.
Oleary<Acme Eng.
Carpenter<Buffalo G El.

Ferguson<Lewisboro.
Lamport<Smedley.
Peabody<Kent-Slmott
McArthur Bros<Kerr.

## NEW YORK COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Ingraham, P.J.; Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ. —Enumerated motions, at 2 P. M.

Hotel Claridge—G Rector.
Rambaut<Tevis.
Coffin<Tevis.
Warner<Morgan.
Garbaldi Rity<Santangelo.
Scott & Fowles Co<Wright.
Levenson<NY, NH & H R R R.

McGann<Ruggles C.
Stinner<Cent Ry.
Eagan<Thompson-S.
Goldberg<NYC & H R R.
Butler<CNY.
Wise<Hoadley.
De Mitney<Stephens.
New<Burnett.
Nethercott<Waldo.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Election cases:
Re Schiff, (Watkins.)
Re same, (Ritter.)
Litigated motions:
Apfel<Harris.
Chapman<Nugent.
Delassette<Dyett Sand
Trowbridge<Fox.
CNY<Am Plumb'g.
Bayliss<Eberhardt.
Meyer<Newgass.
Boschoff<Ann-H SS.
Levy<Robison.
Re CNY, (Bronxwood Av.)
Orr<C, H & D Ry.
Turner<Martindale
R E Co.
Bernstein<Levy.
Feckheimer<L & I Con (2 acts.)
Kitsis<Tepfer.
Taylor<Schmahl.
Kemp<F E Hatch, (2 acts.)
Weinermann<Verran, (2 acts.)
Bruce<Certique Min'g.
Gebruder, Heyl & Co<&c<Wilhelm Co.
Gerst<Edwards.
Mills<Hardings.
Re Wagner.
Teeter<Daniel.
Rummell<Blanchard.
People ex rel Holstein<Woods.
Hall<Hall.
Gebruder, Heyl & Co<A Wilhelm Co.
Steel<Isman.
Belanger<Cowan.
Re Young.
Miceli<Flanagan.
Pressimone<same.
Allen<Motor Transp.
Moushekian<Knight.
People<Merchants Tr.
Re Buttner, (Garfield & Fillmore Sts.)
Inquaggoto<B H RR.
Hurley<same.
Harris<Harris.
Berkowitz<Bruder.
Cleary<A McMullen.
Knick Bag<Klein.

Same<Sanesi.
Same<Spinasi.
Same<Slyck.
Same<Tatu.
Same<Anthony.
Franklin Tr<Oneida Milling.
Same<same.
Nassau N Bk<Parodi.
Julius Kessler<Crown & K'stone.

Kaufman<Kosmos Eng
Akron Bldg<Conday.
Malia<Knapp.
Badt<Lanza.
Same<Longabardi.
Gotthelf<Isaacs.
Gluck<Kuntz.
Hanford<Martine.
Silberman<Alland.
Case on.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:
Allen<Barter.
Sedwitz<Blooh.
Hirsch<Feinstein.
Auto-Red Co<Hurlburt.
De Long<Mech & M Nat Bank.
Knick Dist Co<Fremontes.
Proctor<Morse.
Neefus<Neefus.
Demurrers:
Johnson<Nevins.
Preferred Causes:
Union Est Co<Flanagan.
Bklyn Bldg Nat Co<Zucker.
Bour<Bour.
Hardy<Dymock.
Gordon<Gordon.
General calendar:
Tilton<Gans.
Bamberger<Cantor.
Heinze<Allison.
Kahn<Chetar.

Rose Theatre<Korn.
Gates & Co<Stevens Con.
Marrin Co<Stuart Co.
Schwartz<Wilhelm.
Ladd<United Royalt's.
Wittmark & Sons<Atteridge.
Normen<Wittman.
Tino<CNY.
Blight-Oberfeld Co<O'Neill & B.
Aderer<Aderer.
Cont Coal Land<Kilpatrick.
Higgins<Kruse.
Watson<Grohs.
Newmark<Newmark.
Sanford<Hart.
Roehr<Fuchs.
May<May.
Lamarche<Lynch, Harner<Schreiber.
Horowitz<Rice.
Weber<CNY.
Case on.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—Case on; V. Delany, J.—Case on; VI.—no day calendar. VII. Ford, J.—Case on; VIII., Blanchard, J.—case on.

TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Page, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Ing—Cohany<Levy.
Ing—Friezer<Rosenberg.
Ing—Ratkowsky<Gately.
W Associates<Ill Surety.
Salmon<Weitman.
Ill Surety<Dasheff.
Ornstein<West T R.
Landon<Mott.
Hy Oestreicher<Winters.
Kellerd<Playgoers F.
Baker Graze Co.
Stern<Bella Hess.
Plitt<Ill Surety.
Lawyers Title Ins<Shope.

McKnight<McKnight.
Aitoris Rity<Delacy.
Purcell<Attix E Eng.
Raff<Raff.
Pub Bk<Greenblatt & Sons.
Ducas<Fed U Surety.
Forbes<Jones.
Bank fur Handel, &c<Sloat.
Berkowitz<Frumkes.
Barton<Mulligan.
Baird<same.
Van Cise<Siggers.
Fagan<Pincus.
Un Distillers<Beach.
Same<Whitney.
Same<Spiegle.

Körbstein<McMullen-Snare & Triest.
Eckman<Bush Term.
Fitton<Un El L & P.
Higgins<Arundel R'lty
Leahy<Gulf Ref.
Murtha<Amalg Paint an an.
Eisenberg<CNY.
Stone<Uhlfelder.
Grau<Schwettman Co.
Stern<Ottman.
Ferguson<Riggs.
Adler<B, Q Co & S R.
Durisin<Nason.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Gavin<Nas R R.
Baiyes<Un Ry et al.
Barnaves<McQuade Stevedoring Co.
Blanco<Crawford, Inc.
Cook<Buff R G H.
Bandall<Hellinger.

Lippert<Engils.
Sackett & Wilhelms<Schmidt.
Bahr<Puels & Equit Life.
Mangogna<Nas R R.
Undermark<same.

Oleszaki-Brown<Bliss Co, (2 acts.)
Weintraub<N Y Rys.
Lind<N Y Con R R.
Crowley<Fargo, (2 acts.)
McCafferty<Mork.
Buckley<Roberts.
Tracy<B H R R, (2 acts.)
Sullivan<same, (2 acts.)
Earl<Paunton.
Nichols<Assets Realiz
Gribbon<L I R R, (2 acts.)
Cameron<same, (2 acts.)
Highest number reached, 3088.

Willmott<Rice Realty.
Breuig<Levi Bros & Co.
Serli<Silver et al.
Sanford<Victor Typewriter.
Kramer<Sherry.
Marcus<Ross.
Ryan<N Y Rys.
Rubbo<Mahnken B M.
Breen<Martin.
Bauman<CNY & B, Q Co & S R R.
Mangan<N Y Con RR
Sillier<Bliss Co.
O'Grady<Huber.
Itzkowitz<Forman.

### County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Dike, J.—At 10 A. M.

Creighorn<E H RR.
Roesler, Jr<same.
Parkway Con<Giant Powder Co.
Mulvihill<Nas El R R
O'Connor<B H R R.
Fisher<C I & B R R.

Messina<Nas El R R.
Miller<B H R R.
Curley<Nas El R R.
O'Neil<B, Q Co & S R R.
Cooke<Felnson.

These causes, if answered, will be passed:
Foote<Corbert.
Oh<B, Q Co & S RR
Townsend<B H R R.
Clark<Kennedy.
Henry<Carlson H.

Donlon<C I & B RR.
Conlon<Brady.
Burke<C I & B R R.
Uminsky<Kanfold.
Vastolo<Gray.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—At 10 A. M.

Wills of:
James B. Loring,
A. M. Conklin,
Ellen Gibraugh,
Katherine Webb,
William Stephens,
Administration of:
E. H. Corning,
Acctg. in ests. of:
Christian Harting,
W. D. Campbell,
Lizzie Hagen,
Henry Wellbrock,
M. J. Gallagher,
D. Killeriane,

Clara Griffin,
Sarah Allen,
Fred Scholes,
Mary Kenny,
John Mattern,
C. Cook,
Stephen McMahon,
Mary Caulfield,
Estates of:
James Carroll,
C. Burns,
Patrick Moriarity,
Thomas Hussle,
J. J. Hayes.
Contested will:
Frederick Nast.

## BRONX COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motion Calendar.

Holzer<Haff Co.
Goldstein<V P & F Const Co.
Koon<Koon.

Francis<Zagury.
Bronx Inv<Irving Con.
Berger<Nightengale.
Ferris<McGarry.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Brady, J.—Adjourned to Oct. 26.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J.

Case on—Stenton<McMullen.
No day calendar.

### Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Wills for probate.

Peter Half.
James P. Robilliard.
James Gaffney.
Otto E F Weise.
Thomas Watson.

Rudolph Meyer.
Motion calendar:
Raffaele Ferrecimi.
Elise Schwartz.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—Contested wills.

Frederick W. Burdick. Max Bauminger.

### County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.

Old issues:
Schwartz<Stephens, New issues.
Gehrn<Arigoni.
Lithauer<Schreiber.
Guarino<Sheressky.
McGuire<Heinman.
Fleming Sand Co<Mallet.
Di Salvitore<Union R, O'Brien<same.
Weiss<Rosen.
Rodenstein<Union Ry.
Ripkin<Peskin.

Moran<Belnie.
Weiner<Rubin & Marcus.
Blatt<Union Ry.
Davis<same.
Sussman<same.
Kurtz<Nesta Con.
Kerbs<Weill.
Noack<Weitzel Co.
Chenani<Zimmer.
Benjamin<Met Tobac.
Burke<CNY.
Marks<Bronx Variety

### Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Caroline M. Phraner<Westchester Woodworking Co—Henry L. Haffen.

### Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Rosenzweig<Siedman—William H. Steinkamp. Dannheim<Zucker—Edward F. Moran. Taylor<Herbst—Benjamin F. Gerding. Dippold<Dohman—John A. McEveety.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J. Sanger<Guissart—Alexander Karlin.

## QUEENS COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M.

Case on trial:
Raap<First Nat E Ch of Flushing.
Highest number reached, 447A.

TRIAL TERM—Jaycox, J.—At 10 A. M.

Remlinger<Neptune Meter.
Callahan<Nichols Copper Co.
Kafka, as admr<C I & B R R.
Maher<same.
Guinan<Cent Un Gas.
Walsh<B H R R.
Lewis<same.
McCarren<B, Q Co & S R R.

The people ex rel Mc-Mahon<Gresser.
Barnett<Am Stopper.
Cooper<Am Surety Co of N Y.
Comiskey R'lty Co<Dietz.
Holmes<B H R R.
Engelhardt<Lake.
Lalor<Lalor.

These causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day:
Kavanagh<CNY.
Sherlock<I R T.
Flaherty<B'k of Say, CNY.
Marshall<Steen Co.
Fox<B H R R.
Heines<same, (2 acts.)
Lein<B, Q Co & S RR
Dorfuss<Bedell Co.
Mullen<Packard M C.

Distefano<B, Q Co & S R R.
Osborn<N Am Brew.
Lemaire<N Y & N S Tract.
Wachsmuth<Evans.
Kovalski<Board of Ed
Cooney<Meldon.
Wojciechowicz<Nichols Copper Co.
Korfr<same.

Highest number reached, 545.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

### Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Mills, J.

Dinkel & Jewell<Rom Cath C of St T.
Levitson<Kadish.
NYC<Carpenter.
Todd<Jordan.

Chamberlin<Cham'lin.
Wright<Wright.
Robinson<McGee.
Terry<Hardiman.
Young Bros<Christ'cy.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Stamm<Purroy.
Grim<L Val Coal.
Gardner<NY, NH RR.
Parete<Nichols.
McLevy<NY C RR.
Mariotta<McMullen.
Paloo<NY, NH RR.
Richardson<Haas.

O'Connor<Webber, (2 acts.)
Ramsberg<West E RR
Marron<West St Ry.
Reilly<NY, NH RR.
Bennett<Husted.
Marus<C RR of N J.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Ringer<Yonkers RR.
Frederickson<N R Coal
Cardella<Yonkers RR.
Bischof<Treupel.
Maier<Maier.
Nugent<Wiffler.
Schorck<New Rochelle
Schaefer<U Ry of NY. (2 acts.)
Kelly<Kerbaugh Cons.
Rosenberg<NY Mut G.
Bahr<I R T.
Ragonesi<Rich.
Belardo<Pitt Con.
Rotenberger<Weisert.
Conahan<Terry & T. Cobrin<Brook.
Farley<W Pl'ns Argus
Sledzenski<Dunwoodie Country Club.
Guidiano<Fmade.
Randall<Beach.
Chubaroff<Conc'se Bld

Stainach Hards<same.
Smith<Jackson, Inc.
Crentzberger<Mt Vern.
Dunn<N Y C RR.
Barr<Gillespie Co.
Boyce<Tarrytown.
Hetzel<NY, NH RR.
Banff<Eisele.
Daisenberger<Jacobson, (2 acts.)
Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Service.
Wall<Yonkers RR.
Hoffman<same.
Murphy<Goodhart.
Walsh<Kelly.
Greenlee<Todd.
Gardella<Pitts Con.
Liberty Brew<Olt.
Johnson<West St Ry.
Nichtern<West St Ry.
Nicoletto<Whitridge.

Highest number reached, 440.

### County Court.

DAY CALENDAR—Platt, J.

Story<Northrop, D & L.
Evans<Mount Vernon
Pawson<Glasser.
Rubin<Rolfsen Rity.
Shea<Loescher.
Wyand<Stewart.
Russe<Deveson.
NY C RR<O'Hern.

Walden<Brown.
Ella<Ella.
Hublitz<Hartog.
Goldovsky<Abendroth.
Mihalecki<Kateleck.
Brassington<Woodson.
Gen M Truck<Reed.
Same<Yardley.

These causes may either be marked ready or marked over to another day:
Lieto<Tedesco.
Wilson<Yonkers RR.
Fesselmeyer<Hartog.
Sanford<Witt.
Flood<Coffin.
Washburn & Todd<Von Raitz.
Barthnett<Kennedy.
Tonkonow<Marzioni.
Cunneen<Kennedy.
Asidert<Firepr Prod.
Downey<NY & N Ry.
Colucci<Star Hyg Ice.
Blood<Ginsburg.

Scully<Screw (2 acts)
Parker<Ferrari.
Besson & Co, Inc<Gillespie.
Kuritzky<Amato.
Silvery<Nelson.

### Weather in Cotton and Grain States

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 20.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Cloudy Wed.; warmer in the interior. Thurs. fair; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate n. e. to e. winds.

Ga. and Fla.—Fair. Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate n. e. winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle e. winds.

La. and East. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Utah.—Cloudy Wed.; cooler in n.; local rains at night or Thurs.

Ark.—Cloudy Wed. Thurs., fair.

Tenn., W. Tex., Ky.—Fair Wed. and Thurs. Ind. and Ohio—Fair Wed. and Thurs., gentle to moderate s. winds.

Ill.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; cooler Thurs. in n. e.; gentle to moderate s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate s. w. and w. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Wed.; cooler in n. w. Thurs., fair; gentle to moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Wis.—Fair Wed.; cooler in extreme w. Thurs. fair; gentle to moderate s. w. and w. winds.

Minn.—Fair Wed.; cooler in e. and s. Thurs. fair; gentle shifting winds.

No., Kan., and Okla.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; little change in temperature.

N. Dak. and Iowa—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed.; slightly cooler in cen. and e. Thurs. fair.

Neb.—Fair Wed.; cooler in n. w. Thurs. fair.


PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.


# THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.—Pressure has risen generally except in the extreme Southwest and there was no precipitation over the country, except some scattered rains in Northern New England, Western Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, California, Nevada, and the North Pacific States.

It is somewhat cooler in California and Nevada, but elsewhere temperatures are above the seasonal average, considerably so in the lake region and the great Central Valleys.

Except for local rains in the North Pacific States, Montana, and the middle plateau, the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday over the country without decided temperature changes.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate south Wednesday and Thursday; Middle Atlantic Coast, gentle to moderate south; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| 1913. | 1914. | | 1913. | 1914. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 62 | 4 P. M. | 64 | 66 |
| 6 A. M. | 62 | 6 P. M. | 62 | 61 |
| 9 A. M. | 63 | 9 P. M. | 52 | 61 |
| 12 M. | 63 | 67 11 P. M. | 46 | 61 |

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62; for the corresponding date last year it was 55; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 54.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 56; at 8 P. M. it was 61. Maximum temperature, 69 degrees at 2 P. M.; minimum, 54 degrees at 4 A. M. Humidity, 82 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.26 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.26 inches.

# FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:56—Daly and Van Cortlandt Avs.; A. Stiglarich Av.; fire. $2,000
7:05—510 E. 72 St.; Taylor & Co.; Not given
9:10—56 E. 4 St.; Samuel Hollander... $1,000
9:10—Ft. of 1,154 Intervale Av.; (auto.); D. Levy ..... $300
9:15—528 E. 14 St.; Rose Jurdori..... Slight
10:20—517 E. 148 St.; Mr. Cullen..... Slight
10:40—1,936 Amsterdam Av.; Wm. Harding, Jr. ..... Slight
11:05—69 St. and 1 Av.; (auto truck;) S. Boch..... Not given

P. M.
1:00—1,380 Park Av.; Philip Krash.... Slight
1:30—239 E. 39 St.; Victoria Rymarcia. Slight
3:55—110 W. 63 St.; Brooks & Jones..... $25
5:00—Leonard and Baxter Sts.; not given. None
5:25—52 W. 24 St.; John MacPapwe.. Slight
5:45—470 Tremont Av.; Samuel Fox... Slight
6:20—130 Bleecker St.; B. Lebenthal & Co. ..... $500
6:35—188 Washington St.; I. Drobin..... Slight
7:20—169 E. 101 St.; Isaac Katz..... Slight
7:30—227 6 St.; S. Mastionarth..... Slight
10:25—573 W. 183 St.; Van Ness..... Slight
10:55—1,505 Jerome Av.; F. Frank..... Slight

# POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

### Police Department.

Transfers, to take effect 4 P. M. Oct. 21: Patrol. Wm. Goll, 74, to 61; G. C. Bleckwehl, 155, to 167.

Temporary assignments: Prob. Surgeon J. A. Becker, 10 Surg. Dist., in charge 13 Surg. Dist., in addition to his own, for 10 days, from noon Oct. 20; Lt. Bernard McConville, 39, to Det. Bu., for 5 days, from noon Oct. 20; Sergt. Daniel Kelleher, 40, to Det. Bu. for 5 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 22; Det. Sergts. Thomas Cahalan, 15, and Jos. Willey, 149, to 16 Insp Dist. for 10 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 21; J. L. Patton, 79, to B. B. H. squad, duty in office of Borough Inspector in Brooklyn and Queens, for 10 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 22. To Det. Bu.: E. F. Kelly, 165, and T. F. Coffey, 5 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from 6 P. M. Oct. 23. For 10 days, from 4 P. M. Oct. 23, prects. indicated: John Cassetti, 5 Insp. Dist., to 10; W. J. McCafferty, 31; Joseph Pessolano, 80. For 10 days, from 8 A. M. Oct. 23, prects. indicated: S. C. M. Love, 15; T. J. Martin, 18; J. J. Wilson, 39; Joseph Gilkinson, 165.

Discontinued: Patrol. J. J. Barry, 3d Insp. Dist., to Det. Bu., from 6 P. M. Oct. 19.

Leaves, with pay: Surgeon C. E. Dillon, 13 Surg. Dist., for 10 days from noon, Oct. 20, to be deducted from vacation; Capts. W. A. Coleman, 281, for 2 days from 8 A. M., Oct. 20, to be deducted from vacation; A. W. Thor, 29, 4 days from noon, Oct. 23, balance of vacation. Without pay: Capt. A. W. Thor, 29, for 1 day from noon, Oct. 24; Sergts. F. H. Kelly, 14, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M. Oct. 21; Wm. Hagan, 153, for 1 day from 4 P. M., Oct. 21; Peter Reilly, 276, for 1 day from 12 P. M., Oct. 23; Patrol. W. J. Burke, 5, for 1 day from 4 P. M., Oct. 19; J. J. Ferguson, 5, for 1 day from 8 A. M., Oct. 23; J. P. Cunneen, 6, for 1 day from 8 P. M., Oct. 21; Charles Braun, 22, for 1 day from 12:01 A. M., Oct. 24

RESORTS.

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Open the year round under same management. Rates reduced for the Winter. Room for one from $12 up; rooms for two from $20 up. Good cuisine and attentive service. Address JOHN D BAILEY, Manager.

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SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—FELIX M. WARBURG and PAUL M. WARBURG, as successor trustees of the trusts created by Jacob Wolff, deceased, by deed of trust dated February 6, 1902, as modified by a written instrument dated May 17, 1909, Plaintiffs, against Clara F. Wolff, Stanley L. Wolff, Ella Wolff, Willis Kent Wolff, (an infant under fourteen years of age;) the said Clara F. Wolff and Stanley L. Wolff, as executors of the last will and testament of Leon Wolff, deceased; the said Stanley L. Wolff, as administrator with the will annexed of Dorothea Wolff, deceased; Addie Kahn, Leah Lang, Carrie Rauch, Louis Myer, Nellie Morris, Fannie Elson, Lotta Elson, Benjamin Frank, Tillie Lehrburger, Fannie Phillips, Flora Wolff, Rosa Keiffer, Phillip Frank, Matilda Steinam, Edward S. Steinam, Louis Keller, Nanette Jacobs, and Celia Loeb, Defendants.

To the above-named Defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated October 1st, 1914.

GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address: No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Leah Lang, Carrie Rauch, Louis Myer, Nellie Morris, Fannie Elson, Benjamin Frank, Tillie Lehrberger, Fannie Phillips, Flora Wolff, Rosa Keiffer, Louis Keller, Nanette Jacobs, and Celia Loeb:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Bartow S. Weeks, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of October, 1914, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of New York County, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2d day of October, 1914.

GUTHRIE, BANGS & VAN SINDEREN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office Address: No. 44 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ADOLPH T. SCHMIDT, Bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—No. 18,416.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, that pursuant to an order of the court, all the right, title and interest of Hamilton M. Dawes, as Trustee in bankruptcy of the above named bankrupt, in and to the real and personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt, will be sold at public auction under the direction of Hamilton M. Dawes, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 389 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 2nd day of November, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

a. Two lots, situate in the Village of Tottenville, County of Richmond, State of New York, and known and designated as lot numbers 638 and 639, in Block No. 17 on a certain map, entitled, "Map of 1389 Lots belonging to William Ziegler, Esq., at Tottenville, S. I., Richmond County, N. Y.," surveyed July 1892, F. C. Dennington, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, N. Y., on September 21st, 1892, as Map No. 643.

b. Two lots of land, situate in the Village of Tottenville, County of Richmond, State of New York, and known and designated as lot numbers 636 and 637 in Block No. 17, on a certain map entitled "Map of 1389 Lots belonging to William Ziegler, Esq., at Tottenville, S. I., Richmond County, N. Y.," surveyed July 1892, F. C. Dennington, 16 Court Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, N. Y., on September 21st, 1892, as Map No. 643.

c. All that certain plot of land, situate, lying and being in the Town of Hempstead, County of Nassau, and State of New York, and known and designated on a certain map, entitled, "Map of Hempstead Gardens, Queens County, L. I.," and filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Nassau, on March 6th, 1899, and also filed in the Office of the Clerk of Queens County on July 14, 1898, as and by the plot No. 19 in Block No. 15.

d. All that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being at Laurelton, in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City of New York, County of Queens, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point on the northwesterly side of Courtland Boulevard, distant 100 feet northeasterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northwesterly side of Courtland Boulevard with the northeasterly side of Whitney Boulevard, and running thence northeasterly along the northwesterly side of Courtland Boulevard 60 feet; and thence northwesterly parallel with Whitney Boulevard 137 and 32-100 feet to the southeasterly side of Compton Lane; thence southwesterly along the southeasterly side of Compton Lane 60 feet and 6-100 of a foot to a point where the same would be intersected by a line drawn parallel with Whitney Boulevard, from the point of beginning; and thence southeasterly parallel with Whitney Boulevard 134 and 97-100 feet to the northwesterly side of Courtland Boulevard at the point or place of beginning.

e. All that certain lot of land in the Fourth Ward of the Borough of Queens, City and State of New York, known and designated on a certain map, entitled, "Map of Property in Jamaica, L. I., belonging to C. Heerbrandt," and filed as Map No. 861 in the Queens County Clerk's Office on September 20th, 1874, as and by the Lot No. 267.

f. All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, in West Hampton, L. I., County of Suffolk, State of New York, described as follows: LOT numbers 13 and 14 in Block No. 15 of Second Ward, West Hampton Beach, L. I., New York, as shown on the map entitled, "Second Ward of West Hampton Beach," as surveyed by A. O. Smith, C. E., filed in the office of the Clerk of Suffolk County, on April 28th, 1908, under the No. 261.

g. One-quarter undivided interest in certain four lots of land, situate at Lindenhurst, L. I., N. Y., and said lots being about 100 feet in depth by 100 feet in width.

All of the foregoing lands are sold subject to taxes or assessments which are or may be levied against the said premises, and also subject to the inchoate right of dower of the wife of the bankrupt.

The personal property to be sold is as follows:

a1. Certificate No. 2403, issued by the Oriental Bank, dated October 23, 1906, issued to Adolph T. Schmidt, certifying that the said Adolph T. Schmidt is entitled to two shares of the capital stock of the Oriental Bank, par value of each share being $100.

a2. Certificate No. 2475, issued by the Oriental Bank, dated November 5, 1906, issued to Adolph T. Schmidt, certifying that said Adolph T. Schmidt is entitled to three shares of the capital stock of the Oriental Bank, par value of each share being $100.

a3. Certificate No. 137, issued by the Santa Ana Tin Mining Co., under date of June 28th, 1903, which certifies that Adolph T. Schmidt is the holder of 1,000 shares of the capital stock of said company, each share being of the par value of $1.00.

a4. Certificate No. 141, issued by the Santa Ana Tin Mining Co., under date of July 16, 1903, which certifies that Adolph T. Schmidt is the holder of 1,000 shares of the capital stock of said company, each share being of the par value of $1.00.

a5. Certificate No. 67, issued by Black Hand Smelting Co., under date of March 13, 1908, certifying that Adolph T. Schmidt is the holder of 1,000 shares of the capital stock of said company, each share being of the par value of $100.

a6. Certificate No. 21, issued by Pilon Mining & Milling Company, under date of April 10, 1908, certifying that A. T. Schmidt is the owner of 1245 shares of the capital stock of said company, each share being of the par value of $100.

a7. Certificate No. 24, issued by New London Brewing Company, Yale Brewery, under date of April 1, 1908, which certifies that A. T. Schmidt is the holder of two shares of the capital stock of said company, each of the par value of $100.

a8. Certificate No. 41, issued by Knights Ireland Mining & Developing Co., under date of December 8th, 1906, certifying that Adolph T. Schmidt is the owner of 1,000 shares of the capital stock of said company, each of said shares being of the par value of $1.00.

a9. Certificate No. 375, issued by Calumet Mining & Milling Graphite Co. under date of June 27th, 1906, certifying that Adolph T. Schmidt is the owner of 2,000 shares of the capital stock of said company, each such shares being of the par value of $1.00.

a10. Certificate No. 476, issued by the Calumet Mining & Milling Graphite Co., under date of November 20, 1906, certifying that Adolph T. Schmidt is the owner of 2,000 shares of the capital stock of said company, each shares being of the par value of $1.00.

aa. Promissory note made by International Trust Company, under date of June 15, 1908, for $50.00, payable two years after date to the order of Adolph T. Schmidt. The said promissory note is protested for nonpayment under date of June 15, 1910.

bb. Check made by W. B. Cass, under date of September 18, 1908, to the order of cash, on Carnegie Trust Company, $10.

cc. Check, August F. Fertig, dated February 11, 1911, to the order of Bearer, on the Nassau Bank for $20.

dd. Check made by Hartley G. Peletier, dated Jan. 17, 1904, on the Oriental Bank, order of Myself, $5.

ee. Check, Samuel Rosenthal, dated April 30, 1906, to the order of Henry Lansman on Jefferson Bank, $10.

ff. Check, Emma H. Thomas, dated January 24, 1910, to the order of W. P. Thomas and drawn on the Corn Exchange Bank for $30.

gg. I. O. U. Lucey Brastor, Ludwig Bridgeport, $10.

hh. I. O. U. Ludwig Bridgeport, $5.

ii. I. O. U. August 17th, 1911, Emil Rasch, $25.

jj. I. O. U., December 19, 1910, E. C. Trowbridge, $5.

kk. I. O. U. February 15, 1912, F. E. White, $10.

ll. I. O. U., February 15, 1912, F. E. Wilson, $10.

mm. I. O. U. July 21, 1910 H. W. Hanford, M. D., $15.

The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw from said sale any property which does not bring at least seventy-five per centum of the appraised value.

Said property will be open for inspection at the office of Ernst Brothers, at No. 132 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on and after the 21st day of October, 1914, to the 31st day of October, 1914, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For further particulars inquire of Engel Brothers, Attorneys for Trustee, No. 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

Dated, October 20th, 1914.

HAMILTON M. DAWES, Trustee.

ENGEL BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, Office and P.O. Address, 132 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of FREDERICK ROTH, Bankrupt.

Take notice that the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of hardware, crockery, fixtures, etc. will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in bankruptcy, at 389 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, November 9th, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., under the rules and regulations of this Court, Dated New York, October 19, 1914.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Trustee.

LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee. Office and Post Office Address: 299 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK J. BUTLER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Nov. 2d, 1914, by order of the court, at 2 P. M., at 614 W. 131st St., at Clover Farms, Inc., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of &c. Inspection Oct. 30th and 31st between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOSEPH C. STRAHAN, Trustee.

FREDERICK KLEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 277 B'way, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OVERMAN TIRE CO., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, Oct. 28th, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 1853 B'way, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of desk, typewriter, fixtures, &c. Inspection Oct. 26th and 27th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MAX SCHENCKMAN, Assignee.

BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 B'way, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of VAN HOUTEN & TEN BROECK, Bankrupt.

Notice is given, that, pursuant to terms of a certain chattel mortgage made by Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company to the undersigned as trustee, mortgagee, the undersigned trustee will sell at public auction by Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on November 5th, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., instead of November 19th, 1914, as heretofore advertised, at No. 214 East 23d Street, Manhattan, New York City, certain electrical therapeutic apparatus and appliances consisting of electric static machines, electric motors, X-ray coils, electric batteries, static machine cases and other apparatus and appliances, finished and unfinished, being a portion of the said property of Van Houten & Ten Broeck Company. Said property may be inspected at the above premises on the day before the sale between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and further information can be obtained at the office of the trustee, or his attorney.

Dated, October 19th, 1914.

WILLARD P. JESSUP, as Trustee, Mortgagee, 5 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

ROBERT C. PERRY, Attorney for Trustee, 55 John Street, Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MADAME X. MFG. CO., Inc., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 27th, 1914, by order of the court, at 11:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the right, title, and interest of the receiver to a patent owned by this bankrupt, recorded in the U. S. Patent Office, No. 1,079,921, recorded Nov. 25th, 1913, and filed in the case of patent fasteners; also all right, title, and interest, if any, of the bankrupt and the receiver to the trade name of Madame X. Mfg. Co., Inc., and right, title, and interest, if any, to all other trade names.

OSCAR IGSTAEDTER, Receiver. BLAU, ZALKIN & COHEN, Attorneys for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISIDORE RUBENSTEIN, Alleged Bankrupt. No. 20,346.

To the creditors of Isidore Rubenstein of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

That pursuant to an order Honorable Julius M. Mayer, Judge, dated October 14th, 1914, the above-entitled matter was referred to me as Referee, for the purpose of composition or adjudication.

You are hereby notified that a meeting of creditors of the above-named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 29th day of October, 1914, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, New York, October 15th, 1914.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—No. 20181. —JACOB SPERO, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Spero, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 11, 1914, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, November 23, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., and thereand there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, October 15th, 1914.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX WOLCHONOK and ISIDOR PETTER, individually and as copartners doing business as WOLCHONOK & PETTER, Bankrupts

Max Wolchonok and Isidor Petter, individually and as copartners doing business as Wolchonok & Petter were duly adjudicated bankrupts on September 28 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on October 29th, 1914 at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—SIDNEY DRINGER individually and doing business under the name of the VOGUE SHOE CO., Bankrupt.

Sidney Dringer individually and doing business under the trade name of the Vogue Shoe Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 20, 1914. The first meeting of his creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St. City of New York, on October 29 1914 at 9:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20191 In Bankruptcy. COLUMBIA TRADING STAMP CO, Bankrupt

Columbia Trading Stamp Co was duly adjudicated bankrupt on August 26th 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on October 29th 1914 at 12:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No 19621 in Bankruptcy. SMITH AND HESSLER COMPANY, Bankrupt

Smith and Hessler Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 7th 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on October 29th 1914 at one P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York No. 20223 in Bankruptcy. MICHAEL GERSTEL, Bankrupt

Michael Gerstel was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 9th, 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on October 29th 1914 at 2:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20437 —In Bankruptcy.—DAVID R. POSNER, Bankrupt.

David R. Posner was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 5th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector St., City of New York, on October 29th, 1914, at 1:30 P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20428— In Bankruptcy.—HADDON & COMPANY, Bankrupt

Haddon & Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 2nd 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on October 29th 1914 at 12 M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 20473 —In Bankruptcy.—KATE C. JENKINS, Bankrupt.

Kate C. Jenkins was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 14th, 1914, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 2 Rector St., City of New York, on October 29th, 1914, at two P. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—HADDON & COMPANY, Bankrupt

Haddon & Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt on October 2nd 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on October 29th 1914 at 12 M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 14598. —In Bankruptcy.—RAILWAY TRACTION CONSTRUCTION CO., Bankrupt.

Railway Traction Construction Co. was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 25th 1914 and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office 2 Rector St City of New York, on October 29th 1914 at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of HERMAN FINKELSTEIN. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignee will sell at public auction, through Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, on Wednesday, the 28th day of October, 1914, at 10:30 A. M., at 12 E. 2d St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, property and assets of the above estate, consisting of smoked fish, horses, wagons, machinery, safe, desk, fixtures, &c.

JULIUS H. REITER, Attorney for Assignee, 277 Broadway, New York.

## BUSINESS TROUBLES.

**In Town.**

ROTOR VACUUM CLEANER COMPANY of 308 West 133d Street, manufacturer of vacuum cleaners, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $7,087 and assets $5,500. Judge Hough appointed Charles L. Brookhaim receiver.

FREEDMAN & COHN INC.—A petition has been filed against Freedman & Cohn, Inc., jobbers in women's hats and ostrich feathers at 6 Bond Street, by Abraham Dworsky, a creditor for $610. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $2,500. The company made an assignment to Israel Brinkman.

STANDARD BAKING COMPANY, INC.—A petition has been filed against the Standard Baking Company, Inc., of 81 Rivington Street. The company made an assignment on Oct. 15.

BRESLAU BROTHERS & CO., (corporation,) wholesale dealers in millinery, have filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities $21,542 and assets consisting of stock, fixtures, and accounts in the hands of an assignee, value not stated. Among the creditors are A. J. Rafelson, $3,783, and Union Headgear Company, $2,205.

HENRY M. GROTTA, druggist of 1,392 Broadway, has filed schedules with liabilities $18,831 and assets $3,520, consisting of stock, $1,500; fixtures and apparatus, $2,000, and cash in bank, $20. Among the creditors are Robert W. Goelet, $8,166, rent; Fred D. Grotta, $1,750, and James L. Grotta, $1,375.

ADAMS SCHREY COMPANY, brass goods at 79 East 130th Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $9,252 and assets $6,524, consisting of stock, $4,000; machinery, $2,300; accounts, $213, and cash in bank, $11.

JOSEPH I. RAPHAEL & SON, cap manufacturers at 261 Greene Street, have filed schedules in assignment showing liabilities of $3,837, nominal assets of $1,000, and actual assets of $500.

KORN & KATZ, trading as the Sunlight Cloak Company of New York at 47 East Nineteenth Street, have filed schedules in assignment showing liabilities of $3,861, nominal assets of $928, and actual assets of $590.

DREYFUSS EXPORT COMPANY.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the Dreyfuss Export Company of 130 Front Street with creditors at twenty cents on the dollar, payable fifteen cents cash and five cents note, due in four months. Liabilities were $50,000. The bankruptcy was caused by the war.

HENRY ROSENSTEIN.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Henry Rosenstein, wholesale dealer in toys and novelties at 444 Broadway, with creditors at twenty-five cents on the dollar, payable ten cents cash and fifteen cents in three notes at three, six, and ninth months. Liabilities were $181,178.

MORRIS JOSEPH.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Morris Joseph, dealer in dry goods at 213 St. Ann's Avenue, with creditors at ten cents on the dollar cash.

ABRAHAM COHEN.—Judge Hough has appointed Max E. Sanders receiver for Abraham Cohen, doing business as Kane's Clothing System at White Plains. Sanders was the assignee. Liabilities are $10,000 and assets $3,000.

THOMAS FERONY.—Judge Hough has appointed Matthew A. Henkel receiver for Thomas Ferony, grocer, of 113 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn, bond $500.

VAUDEVILLE COMEDY CLUB.—Judge Schmuck of the City Court has appointed Harry Zuckertz receiver for the Vaudeville Comedy Club on the application of Thomas Stokes & Sons, Incorporated, creditors.

WEBER BROTHERS, dealers in dry goods at 146 Rivington Street, composed of Barney and Hyman Weber, have made an assignment to Max Schwartsbarth.

GIOVANNI CANNISTRACI of 515 East Fourteenth Street, has made an assignment to Nicolo Rao. The business was not given in the assignment. It is said that he has been a wholesale dealer in Italian products. A month ago, it is said, he stated his assets at more than $20,000 and liabilities $6,000.

ATLANTIC PHOSPHATE AND OIL COMPANY.—Isaac R. Oeland and Alfred C. Coxe, Jr., have been appointed by Judge Veeder of Brooklyn receivers for the Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corporation of 165 Broadway, New York, with a factory at Promised Land, L. I. The corporation was incorporated in February, 1913, with a capital stock of $50,000, and the principal business now was extracting oil from fish. Waldemar Schmidtmann was President. Receivers were appointed on his application. Liabilities are said to be about $1,400,000 and assets $4,000,000.

**Out of Town.**

*Special Dispatches to The Times.*

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 20. — Arrangements have been made for reopening the Racine Commercial and Savings Bank on Nov. 9. The stockholders voted to pay the entire assessment, thus obtaining $1,000,000 cash and an unimpaired capital of $400,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 20.—The Hugo E. Bauch Dry Goods Company, schedules filed: Liabilities, $208,800; assets, $216,727.

## JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

American Oilcloth Co., Louis J. Bimberg, and Alexander J. Bimberg—Traders Commercial Co., $1,780.

Atlantic Phosphate and Oil Corporation—Wall Rope Works of New York, $1,648.

Bauer, Max—W. Hillebrand, $2,108.

Anglo-American Films Corporation and North American Films Corporation—L. Kohn, $822.

Bertiner, Max—Schuite Realty Co., $342.

Block, Rosa A.—D. Goldstein, $100.

Breidbart, Isidor, and Samuel—Empire City Subway Co., Ltd., $297.

Browning, Edw. W.—Central Union Gas Co., $971.

Block, Rose A.—H. Goldstein, $595.

Bruno Wine Co.—Wittemann Bros., $168.

Collins, Sadie E.—M. H. Berg, $207.

Calhoun, Patrick—S. D. Butman, $489.

Cohen, Abraham—Illinois Surety Co., costs, $108.

Clairmont Concrete Co. and Jacob Auerbach —W. O. Brandt, $148.

Duke, Harry—K. Kaplan, $172.

Denver, James—J. Steuhl, $120.

Economy Soap Manufacturing Co., Guarantee Waterproofing and Construction Co., George L. Goldstein and Abraham Goldstein Jr.—Lemuel et al., $925.

Embroiderers Supply Co.—L. Littauer, $1,125.

Edurin Hadley Traveling Motion Picture Shows Co., Inc.—J. W. Leonard, $119.

F. C. Taylor Theatrical Enterprises, Inc.—F. Lopez, $144.

Farrell, Katherine G.—Rockland County Trust Co., $6,992.

Finch, Charles L.—Scheiffelin & Co., $334.

Gerard, Louis and Isidore Weening—J. Saaverio, $12,000.

Gahllardi, Caterina A.—J. Gagliardi, $2,079.

Goldman, I. Lawrence—A. Jaffe & Son, $311.

Gordon, Harry—Simon Strauss, Inc., $273.

Golz, Christopher—J. Hauser, $529.

Godwin, Raynor and Marion H.—E. Heitemeyer, $4,083.

Greerman, Otto—Sulzberger & Sons Co., $660.

Green, Landsdale B.—Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co., $342.

Griffin, Minnie B.—38 W. 59th St. Co., $112.

Hunter, James F.—E. J. Sabater, $128.

Hertling, Christian—C. J. Kraemer et al., $125.

Howlett, Geo. L.—Circle Garage, $172.

Harris, Jack T.—Funk & Wagnalls Co., $140.

Hickey, Bernard C.—I. Osterer, $124.

Hersefeld, Berale—Public Bank of N. Y. City, $530.

Hutton, Joseph—J. E. Sayre, $268.

Hess, Moses J.—F. Finkelstein, $130.

Hauser, Joseph—Dayton Automobile Repairing Co., $499.

Improved Garbage and Ash Can Co.—A. J. Herrick, $404.

Industrial Iron Works, Inc.—Wittcoff & Altman Cont. Co., $316.

Jacob Greenberg Co.—Schrenk & Co., $677.

Kelley, Charlotte W.—Pacific Bank, $1,507.

Kaiser, Max—J. Hauser, $529.

Lewis, Max—C. H. Eulhardt, $621.

Lichter, Benjamin—N. Goldstein et al., $185.

Lawton, Mary—C. E. Van Smith, $492.

Lorie, John D.—Evans Film Mfg. Co., Inc., $138.

Lutkins, Theodore L., Jr.—C. M. Morand, $137.

Lora, Franklin H.—S. I. Rainforth, $574.

Lamman, Edgar, Henry, and Carrie—A. J. Blunberg, $479.

May, Theodore M.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $165.

Miller, Charles G.—J. Moller, costs, $637.

Mayo, Alice M.—J. Corn, $268.

Mandarin Restaurant, Inc.—Frank V. Strauss & Co., $895.

Moore, James A.—Central R. R. Co. of N. J., $108.

Mitchell, Atticus H.—J. S. McGarry, $344.

Mount, Wm. H.—Frank V. Strauss & Co., $408.

Mccormick, Sarah—C. T. Dotter, $1,893.

McMullen, Snare & Triest, Inc.—J. Renehan, $6,090.

Marcus, Harry S.—A. Hauptman, $160.

Nicoosh, Wm. Warren Putnam, executor—J. Laron, costs, $118.

Neidell, Joseph, and Samuel Shupnik—K. Cohen, $114.

Panzer, Gershen—I. Kats, $1,584.

Passaic Rubber Co.—David Bergman, and Samuel Rabinowitz—Eastman Machine Co., $160.

Nixon, Lewis—John Wanamaker, N. Y., $209.

Preusse, Gustav—E. Bennecke, $156.

Robertson, Carroll M.—J. P. Muller & Co., $709.

S. A. Levine & Co., Inc., and Benjamin A. Levine—J. A. Burns, $1,065.

Siegel, Samuel—J. Lippman, $151.

Stein, Max—J. A. Burns, $1,198.

Smith, George B.—C. L. Dean, executor, $111.

Smith, Edw. H.—Potter, Sloan & O'Donohue Co., $112.

Scibelli, Giuseppe—Illinois Surety Co., costs, $108.

Scott, William A.—Central Trust Co., $2,713.

Scheer, George—G. A. Feld Co., $133.

Simmons, Lawrence and Abraham—D. Fried, $102.

Samuels, Lawrence—Same, $257.

Safir, Oliver C.—I. J. Silverstein, $131.

Toscano, Salvatore—John H. Springer Realty Co., $129.

Village of Hastings-on-the-Hudson—M. Becker, $631.

Vaudeville Comedy Club—Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., $1,083.

Waring, J. Walter—"Edouards," $142.

West Farms Lumber Co.—People's Bank, $648.

Williams, Sydney A.—Joseph Polchinski Co., Inc., $265.

Wilmar, Carl W.—W. Feinberg, $118.

Wright, J. Bodine—W. Simpson, $112.

Weigel, Beatrice S. B., trustee, &c.—T. K. McCarthy, $1,855.

Same—M. O'Neill, $411.

Same—B. S. B. Ziegel, trustee, $1,200.

Same—A. Forster, $903.

Same—W. Kramer, $3,701.

Same—C. Spielman, $8,079.

Same—M. J. Keogh and others, $101.

Same—A. B. Seligman and others, $324.

Same—C. de Escoriaza, $225.

Same—S. Nesbit, $169.

Same—Chamberlain City of New York, $120.

Same—German-American Bank, $108.

Same—W. Kramer and others, $153.

Same—C. Spielmann, $333.

**In Bronx County.**

Braunstein, Jacob—F. Dannhauser, $329.

Same—J. Rumlinger et al., $138.

Bergoffen, Samuel—M. Rothman, $162.

Century Sand and Gravel Co., Inc

Co. against Estate of Peter A. Hegeman and others, Oct. 8, 1914.....$250
8TH AV, e s, 20 ft s of 56th St; Kolb Sales Co. against Estate of Peter A. Hegeman and others, Oct. 8, 1914.....$48
BROADWAY, 1,680 to 1,684; Electric Carriage Call and Specialty Co. against George H. Earle, Jr., and others, Sept. 2, 1914.. $1,150
1ST AV, 407; Alberene Stone Co. against John Krack and others, Sept. 26, 1914..$21

**LIS PENDENS.**

**Manhattan.**

65TH ST, n s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.5; Charles O. Robitaille against Alice J. Robitaille and others, (partition;) attorney, H. McKennis.

**Bronx.**

LOTS 101 to 118, map of Bronx Terrace; Crawford Real Estate and Building Co. against Edward Coller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carl & Crawford.
LOTS 217, 220, 221, 222, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, and 230, map of Bronx Terrace; Crawford Real Estate and Building Co. against Arthur Rosenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carl & Crawford.
LOTS 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29, map of Bronx Terrace; Crawford Real Estate and Building Co. against Edward Coller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys Carl & Crawford.
LOTS 145, 146, 159, 160, 163, 164, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 183, and 184, map of Bronx Terrace; Crawford Real Estate and Building Co. against Arthur Rosenberg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carl & Crawford.
LOTS 13 and 14, map No. 2 in partition of estate of Andrew Arnow, Sr., 24th Ward; Merchants Realization Co., Inc., against Cecelia F. Brennan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Newman & Butler.
LOT 227, map of Ryer Homestead, Tremont; Grant Squires against Glosue Galiani and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Rider.
MOUNT HOPE PLACE, 21; Sigmund Josephson against Ginsburgh Realty Co. and others (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. C. K. Heath.
13TH ST, s s, 405 ft e of Avenue B, 33.3x 108; Arthur Cahn against Carrie Gibb and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. L. Brisach.
148TH ST, s s, 625.6 ft e of Willis Av, 31.1x 115.8; Margaret Peterson against John J. Montgomery and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. J. Sullivan.
160TH ST, 419-421 East; Max Weissman against Joseph Morgan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. I. Goldstein.

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EASY HOUSEKEEPING PLAN.
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322 West 100th St.,
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9 Rooms and 3 Baths, $2,500 and $2,600.
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350 West 71st St., Nr. Riverside.
But a short walk to 72d Street Subway express station; extra large rooms. Modern elevator apartment, southern and western exposure.
One Apartment 8 Rooms & Bath, $1,100.
One Apartment 2 Rooms & Bath, $540.

**Cortlandt**
210 Cathedral Parkway.
Up-to-date, fireproof building, convenient to Riverside Park and Broadway Subway station at 110th Street.
7 and 8 Rooms and 3 Baths, $1,600 and $1,900.

**Pamlico**
97 Central Park West,
Near 69th St.
Up-to-date, fireproof building; all improvements; convenient to "L" and Subway stations; large rooms. One apartment,
8 Rooms and Bath, $1,550.

**Barieford**
49 Claremont Av., Southwest Corner 119th St.
Convenient to Subway Station at Broadway and 116th Street. Elevator, &c.
All Outside Rooms.
7 Rooms & Bath, Corner, $1,200.

**Catherine**
1 West 69th St.,
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Fireproof; all apartments overlook Central Park; southern and eastern exposure.
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**Fairview Court**
175 Claremont Avenue,
Near 125th Street.
One short block to Riverside Drive. Elevator apartment with all up-to-date improvements.
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Fronting on Central Park.
Southwest Corner of 66th St. and Central Park West.
The most comfortable and best equipped apartments on the west side; perfect in all details of management; all light rooms; convenient to all car lines; building is thoroughly fireproof; contains all modern improvements.
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New 12-story fireproof building. A few choice housekeeping corner apartments in most convenient residential location in the city. Close to the best shopping and amusement sections.
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A 12-story steel fireproof structure, in a neighborhood noted for its exclusive apartment houses; Subway station at the corner.
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2 Blocks from Broadway Subway express station at 96th St. One apartment of
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Near Central Park West.
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All southern and eastern exposure.
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All southern and western exposure.

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Up-to-date 10-story fireproof apartment house; equal to the best fireproof apartments on lower west side at one-half the rents.
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Adjacent to Subway and "L" Express Stations.
New fireproof building, now ready for occupancy. Large rooms a special feature; southern exposure.
4 & 5 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths. Rents reasonable.

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Modern fireproof building; beautiful river view; every room has sunlight. One corner apartment across entire front of building.
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An imposing modern fireproof building, centrally located. The rooms are extra large and handsomely finished. One short block to Central Park; 3 blocks to 72d St. "L" Station.
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Near Riverside Drive
and convenient to Subway station at Broadway and 86th Street; large, light rooms; all modern improvements.
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With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

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Between Broadway & West End Av.
New Fireproof Building.
Large Rooms; excellent floor plan.
5 Rooms & Bath, $1,050-$1,150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-$1,450
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 8880 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

## 3 & 4 ROOMS

Unfurnished, $60 to $85.
Furnished, $72.50 to $102.50.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
THE STANWOOD,
**321 West 55th.**
One block West of B'way.
Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

**NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS**
B'WAY AT 69TH ST.
Southeast Corner.
SPENCER ARMS
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS or larger combinations. Maid service included and all meals served in apartments.
RENTAL $900 to $1,500
Every Room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most convenient location in city.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt. on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

**IVY COURTS**
210-220-230 West 107th St.,
Adjoining Broadway and West End Av.
5, 6 AND 7 ROOMS
Continuous, efficient, and polite service, including hall, elevator and telephone. ELECTRICITY INCLUDED IN RENT. NO INTERIOR ROOMS; all LARGE and EXCEPTIONALLY BRIGHT. CLOSETS are a particular feature; a home for refined people who demand the BEST SERVICE.
Rents $660 to $960 Per Year.
Superintendent on premises.

**250 West 88th St.**
Bet. West End Av. and B'way
**Metropolitan Apt. House**
7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.
Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.
Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.
Two Apartments suitable for physicians.
Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

**RIVERSIDE DRIVE**
NO. 227, CORNER 95TH ST.
"The HUDSON"
NEW BATHS FOR MAIDS.
Attractive, fireproof, modern elevator Apartments; also service elevator; rents $840 to $1,200; cheapest rents on Riverside Drive; five to seven rooms. HARRY E. HAYES, 30 East 42d St. Tel. 342 Murray Hill, or Supt.

**2 WEST 83D STREET,**
CORNER, OVERLOOKING CENTRAL PARK.
High Grade Elevator House;
ALL NIGHT SERVICE.
Six and seven large rooms and bath.
Rents $900 to $1,200.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

**120 WEST 86TH STREET**
NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENT BUILDING;
ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
Eleventh floor, seven rooms and three baths; rent $2,100.
GEO. A. BOWMAN, 121 West 42d St.

**THE ADRIAN,**
58 West 72d.
Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient Subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,200-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

**BRYANT PARK STUDIOS**
40 WEST 40TH ST.
One very desirable direct north light Studio Apartment, four ROOMS AND BATH. Immediate possession. Supt. on premises.

**The OXFORD**
Broadway, S. W. Cor. 78th St.
Attractive apartments possessing every up-to-date convenience, excepting elevator service.
2 Rooms.....$47.50
3 Rooms.....$45 to $50
4 Rooms.....$50 to $60
With Bath, Kitchen, and Kitchenettes.

**400 Riverside Drive**
Corner 112th St.
A Modern, High Class Building Situated at the most picturesque part of the Drive.
5 Rooms & Bath, $780-$900
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,400-$1,500

**250 West 104th St.**
Between Broadway & West End Av.
New Fireproof Building.
Large Rooms; excellent floor plan.
5 Rooms & Bath, $1,050-$1,150
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,200-$1,450
Apply on premises, or
Calder, Nassoit & Lanning
Phone 8880 River. B'way, cor. 105th St.

**3 & 4 ROOMS**
Unfurnished, $60 to $85.
Furnished, $72.50 to $102.50.
Absolutely Fireproof.
Living rooms about 19 ft. square.
Exceptional closet space.
THE STANWOOD,
**321 West 55th.**
One block West of B'way.
Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

NEW BUILDING.
**135 West 79th St.**
Bet. Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
**3 and 4 Extra Large Rooms**
Now Ready for Occupancy.
New Idea Small Apartments.
Completely equipped kitchens.
Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.
**Rent $840 to $1,300.**
APPLY SUPT. ON PREMISES, OR BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410 Bryant.

**THE ROCKFALL**
Broadway and 111th Street
7, 8, 9 Rooms.
Ready for immediate occupancy.
CHAS. E. HAMES. Resident Manager.

**542 W. 179 St.** Near St. Nicholas. 181 St. Subway Sta.
VERY HIGH CLASS & EXCLUSIVE ELEGANTLY PLANNED
**4** Rooms and Bath, extra large & light
**$33-$36**
KNAP & WASSON, 4249 BROADWAY

**INSPECT THESE.**
Two six-room and two four-room apartments; most refined elevator block front on Heights; will make exceptional terms; owner on premises. WESTWOOD & CLIFFEWOOD COURTS, 179th to 180th St., on Fort Washington Av.

**THE MIDLOTHIAN**
353 WEST 117TH ST.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath; telephone; uniform service; electric light; all rooms outside light and air. Apply to janitor.

**THE ST. ANTHONY,**
559 W. 163d St., bet. Audubon & St. Nicholas Aves.
Exceptionally attractive 5-room apartments in choice location, near 168th St. Subway sta.
Rent $35.00 and $40.00 per month.
Apply on premises, or Owner, 425 W. 126th St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

**166 West 72nd St.**
Superb Apartment of Four Rooms
Adjacent corner Broadway and Express Subway Station. Exceptionally large rooms; all outside. Living room, 15.6x 24. Bedroom, 13.6x18.6. Dining room. Tiled kitchen. Ice refrigeration. Bathroom very large, with tiled alcove shower and needle bath. Service highest standard.
MAID SERVICE IF DESIRED.
4 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,400 to $1,800
Extra Maids' Rooms, $120 Per Annum.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

**HAGUE COURT**
Near Columbia University,
400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets. $1,000
7 Large Corner Rooms.. 1,200
Beautifully decorated; undesirable tenants excluded; dogs not allowed; concessions; location and view unexcelled. Apply Superintendent, or
W. Alanson Alexander,
503 5th Av. Telephone 2718 Murray Hill.

**Manhattan Av. & 123d St.**
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 Rooms & Bath
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $48 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'Phone 3927 Morningside.

**615 WEST 136TH ST.**
6-Room Apartment.....$45
**619 WEST 136TH ST.**
4-Room Apartment.....$32
5-Room Apartment....$37 and $38
Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.,
29 WEST 34TH ST.

552, North of 127th St.
**RIVERSIDE DRIVE THE MADRID**
6 Rooms, 2 Baths, $55-$65.
High-Class Elevator Apartment House. Abundance of air and light; close to Subway and surface cars.

**Fort Tryon Apartments**
561 W. 180TH ST., Corner St. Nicholas Av.
One Apartment, 6 Rooms and Bath, $50.
Elevator, electric light. Apply on premises, or
J. E. Whitaker, 2108 Broadway, at 74th St.

**COBURG,**
215-221 West 34th Street.
Apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath, with every modern convenience: electric lights; electric elevator; steam heat; hot water; telephone service, &c.; with rentals from $60 to $80. Apply Supt., on premises, or POST & REESE, agents, 2 Rector St.

**THE AYLSMERE,**
60 West 76th
Seven large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

**3 Rooms, $60.**
All front apartments; all modern improvements; two elevators; private street.
55 West 95th St.

**7 Rooms, $55.**
Modern improvements; electric light; near
38 West 93d St.
Central Park and "L" Station.

**8 Rooms, $1,500.**
New elevator apartment, 6th floor, outside rooms; fine location.
55 West 95th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

**ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS**
58th Street, adjoining the corner of 5th Ave.
Light on three sides.
Overlooking Central Park Plaza.
**Eight Rooms and Bath.**
Apartments newly decorated, including modern electric fixtures. Ready for immediate occupancy. Moderate rents.
Cruikshank Company
141 BROADWAY.

**GRAMERCY COURT,**
152 EAST 22D ST.
3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 room elevator apartments; all latest improvements; central location; rents, $35 to $75. Apply on premises.

**109-111 East 56th St.,**
near Park Av.
Two Rooms and Bath,
High-class Elevator Apartment.
RENTS FROM $780 TO $900,
Including Chambermaid Service.
Superintendent on Premises.

BROOKLYN.

**WOODHULL**
62-64-66 Pierrepont St.
**GRAYDON**
68-70-72-74 Montague St.
The Only Fireproof Apartments ON
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS
Overlooking New York Bay
4-5-6 Rooms and Bath.
Beautiful housekeeping apartments with all conveniences. Elevator and telephone service. Electric lights; vacuum cleaning; gas range; sanitary garbage closet; steam heat. Short walk to Borough Hall Subway Station.
*Call or write for booklet.*
REALTY ASSOCIATES,
162 Remsen St., Brooklyn
Telephone Main 6480.

**Dorothy Court**
2317-2323 Newkirk Av.,
West of Flatbush Av.
To the man who is seeking a home of elegance and distinction, these apartments gratify every possible requirement for an exclusive and comfortable home for men and women of refined taste. It is within five minutes' walk of Newkirk Av. station of Brighton Beach L road, express train to Manhattan 25 minutes, 15 minutes to Brighton Beach, within three minutes' walk of Flatbush Av. surface cars.
Open for Inspection.
Suites of 4 and 5 Rooms
Rents $32 to $45
Renting agents on premises, or BROOKLYN UNION BUILDING CO., 44 Court St., Brooklyn; tel. Main 7050.

**Royal Arms**
186 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn,
NEAR FLATBUSH AV. SUBWAY STATION.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
with the comfort and privacy of an individual home.
ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
All-night elevator and telephone service.
3 ROOMS & BATH, $30
4 ROOMS & BATH, $45
5 ROOMS & BATH, $55
Superintendent on premises, or
J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

**Brysleigh Hall**
BERGEN ST., AT NEW YORK AV.
4 and 5 large room apartments.
William Burt Greenman, Builder,
350 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.
Phone 1751 Main, or Supt. on premises.

BRONX.

3-4 Room Elevator Apartments
**NEW BUILDING**
at walk-up prices, residential section, 1 block to 180th Crosstown and Jerome Av. cars.
179th St. & Morris Av.

**City Property.**
*Thirty cents a line.*

Real Estate.

EWING, BACON & HENRY.
Real Estate—Insurance, 101 Park Ave.

Real Estate at Auction.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Easy housekeeping house; all improvements; 9 rooms, 2 baths; $8,000; easy terms. Westwood Realty Company, 688 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

To Let—Furnished.

Big Bargain.—Furnished house on West End Av. to sublet; regular rental $4,000; will rent at big reduction; 11 rooms and 3 baths; immediate possession. Apply to L. R. Reis, 889 Broadway. Telephone Gramercy 10.

To Let—Unfurnished.

West 88th St., 125.—Four-story American basement house; 10 rooms, 2 baths; rent, $1,500. Warren & Skillin, 174 Fulton St.

## Property Out of the City.

*Thirty cents a line.*

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AT RYE.
Complete gentleman's country place, 3 acres; handsome dwelling, 8 baths, 8 open fireplaces, steam heat; stable, garage, chauffeur's quarters; greenhouse, flowers, shrubs. Photographs; particulars.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 22 East 42d St.

Larchmont.

LARCHMONT.
A SUPERB NEW HOUSE, ON BEAUTIFUL ELEVATION, AT LARCHMONT GARDENS. NINE LARGE ROOMS, TWO BATHS; $10,000. TERMS SATISFACTORY. R. W. HARDIE, 2 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BEAUTIFUL WATER FRONT FARM!
79 acres; magnificent water frontage; beach; wooded bluff; beautiful views; mostly cultivated, fertile; good 14-room house; numerous outbuildings; desirable neighborhood; $250 acre; bargain!
HARVEY B. NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Bungalow, with shore front rights; everything up to date; 6 large rooms; big veranda; fronting bay; 45 minutes out; refined neighborhood; ideal home; willing to sell below value; only need $200 cash; balance $20 a month; possession at once. Address Reiss, Box 127 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BARGAIN—$6,500—EASY TERMS.—Charming country home; plot 80 by 125 feet; high, healthy Orange Mountains; superb views; 8 rooms, bath; open fireplaces, steam heat, laundry, toilet; 35 min. on Lackawanna R. R. to N. Y.; ex. station; neighborhood tennis club, golf and country club, lake; select neighborhood. Room 804, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

The most productive big farm, (496 acres,) at its price within 2 hours of this city is for sale to close estate at a fraction of its cost; 3 sets of buildings; 5,000 fruit trees; will split up. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Cottages and semi-bungalows; fine location; 5 minutes from station; large plots; all improvements; guaranteed to please; one visit will convince; may be rented with purchase option. Send for photos. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

CRANFORD.—Two attractive modern houses 8 rooms, 2 baths; convenient station; satisfactory terms. Droesher, 77 Warren St., N. Y.

East Orange.—For sale, handsomely decorated new modern residence, 9 rooms, 3 baths, reasonable. Owner, 17 Chelsea Place.

Farms.

WHILE YOUR ARE SHIVERING up North this Winter, Southern farmers will be planting or harvesting their early crops. It's Winter vegetables that make largest profits. An eight to nine months' growing season; 45 to 60 inches of rainfall, and $15 up an acre land make the South America's most profitable section. All facts on request. "Southern Field" magazine free. M. V. Richards, Land and Ind. Agt., Southern Ry., Room 219, Washington, D. C.

To Let—Furnished.

FOREST HILLS GARDENS, L. I.
Furnished house for rent; 7 rooms and bath; detached; good location, near R. R. station; all improvements. Apply at sales office on property.

Will rent new 9-room country house, 2 baths, tennis court adjoining, either furnished or unfurnished, at Woodmere, L. I. W. S. Wolff, 215 4th Av.

## To Let for Business Purposes.

*Thirty cents a line.*

A Bargain.—Desirable offices in 40th St., between Broadway and 6th Av.; will sublease one-half or all (about 3,600 square feet) at attractive price; all light; very suitable for engineering concern. Address M 97 Times.

168TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Subway station store, suitable for market, florist, shoe and hat cleaning, jewelry; growing neighborhood; reasonable rental. Phillips, 3,787 B'way.

DESIRABLE OFFICES.
Modern High Class Office Building; central location; rents $25 upward. 4th Av., 421, between 24th and 25th Sts.

39th, 34 West.—Store and shop room, suitable any business; in midst of retail business; decorated; rent, $1,700. Premises, Sittenhan, 59 West 37th St.

Private office and desk room to rent, all facilities, reasonable to responsible tenant. Rooms 817-819 Woolworth Building.

Light office, 25x20; mahogany furniture; modern downtown building; $60 complete, or will rent part; telephone. W 124 Times.

432 4th Av., corner 29th St.
Floors, offices, stores, showrooms.

34th, 144 East.—Store, new building; light, heat. Ford, 171 3d Av.

STORES, LOFTS, OFFICES.
Rhinelander Real Estate Co., 31 Nassau.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Small loft on west side, between Fulton and Chambers Sts., with steam heat. L 286 Times Downtown.

## Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
*Thirty cents a line.*

West Side.

5th Av., corner 12th St.—Overlooking Old Presbyterian Church Yard; 100 feet of lawn in front; two and four room apartments; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linneken, 221 4th Av.

THE CHESTERSHIRE,
568-570 West 183d Street,
1½ blocks from Subway.
Only unoccupied apartment, 7 rooms and bath, $60 per month. Superintendent on premises.

Broadway, 2,731.—Two minutes from 103d Subway; pleasant, sunny, Broadway, front, medium-sized rooms; all-night elevator; very desirable location; no infants, large families, dogs; thoroughly respectable; quiet home for quiet people; $42, $56.

47TH, 9 WEST.
BEAUTIFUL FLOORS.
Modern improvements, consisting of three large rooms, sanitary bathrooms; lawn; fronting street; suitable one or two persons.

4 large housekeeping rooms, $40.
6 large housekeeping rooms, $60.
Elevator building. Restaurant optional.
40 Morningside Av., cor. West 118th St.

At lowest rent, concessions, elevator, 4-6-8 room apartments; $32-$45 up; electricity. Telephone 2030 Audubon. 221 West 141st. (7th Av.)

Will sublet a $65 large, light four-room and bath apartment for $50 at Cambridge Hall, 456 Riverside Drive. Apt. 8C, Voigtlander.

315 West 89th St., (between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.)—Rents, $2,300 to $2,500.

HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
4 ROOMS, $40; 3 WEST 104TH ST.
5 ROOMS, $40; 40 WEST 127TH ST.

7 ROOMS—STEAM. ELECTRIC LIGHT. One flight up. Cheapest on west side. Decorated to suit. 74 West 89th.

106 Central Park West.—6, 7, 8, 9 rooms, 2 baths; $1,300 to $2,500.

146th, 479 West.—Five rooms and bath; southern exposure; $30.

East Side.

173 MADISON AV., between 33d and 34th Sts.
Conveniently located in the centre of the hotel and shopping district; two rooms and bath; two rooms, kitchen, and bath; three rooms and bath; seven rooms and bath; rent includes maid service, care of apartments; meals served in rooms when desired. Apply on premises or to Wm. A. White & Sons, 62 Cedar St. Telephone 5700 John.

989 MADISON AVENUE.
Between 74th and 75th Streets.
1 room and bath, $27.50;
2 rooms and bath, $60 and $65.
Rent includes maid service in care of apartment, hot water, and steam heat. Meals served in rooms when desired.
Apply on premises or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Telephone 5700 John. 62 Cedar St.

Bachelor suites; magnificent suite for doctor, dentist; house being remodeled; tenants leasing now are offered exceptional advantages. Weld Chambers, 53 East 61st St.

7 CORNER ROOMS, $60.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
FIVE ROOMS, $42.50; 30-32 E. 128TH ST.

48 EAST 80TH ST.,
southeast corner Madison Av.—Light apartments of 7, 8 rooms; $800, $960.

Elegant apartment, suitable for residential or business purposes. 10 East 50th St., near 5th Av.; reasonable rent.

7-5 large rooms, all light; elevator; convenient location; moderate. 327 West 56th.

47 East 57th.—One, two, three rooms, bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

12th, 126 East.—Five rooms, bath, elevator, steam heat, hot water. Janitor.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

Bronx.

APARTMENTS extraordinary; marble walls, tiled floors, open plumbing, porcelain fixtures, shower baths, Yale hardware, electric lighting, steam heat, telephone service, 4 rooms, first floor, $26; 6 rooms, delightful view, $36; 4 high, light basement rooms, $16; 680 Beck St., near Prospect Av. Subway station, Bronx. Owner on premises.

5 and 6 room apartments; high-class residential section; conveniently located; 2 families on floor; 224 and 228 East Tremont Av., adjoining Grand Concourse.

Jersey City.

Jersey City.—6 rooms and bath; all improvements; 3-family brick house; good section. Gormley & Bridge, 408 Jackson Av., J. C.

## Apartments to Let

Furnished.

*Thirty cents a line.*

### West Side.

**A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.**
**109 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. At Morningside Park, near Central Park.**
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Dishes, cooking utensils, and silver.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

THE SCHUYLER ARMS, 305-307 West 98th St.—Strictly high-class house; cozily furnished; large, warm, 2 to 5 rooms, with shower bath; maid service; laundry, electric light, and gas included; all night elevator and telephone service; immediate possession; $55 to $100 monthly.

A.—A.—Desirable furnished apartments for rent; four rooms and bath to ten rooms and three baths; for six months or longer. Full particulars from Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

An attractive apartment of six rooms and bath on Broadway, fully furnished, to rent for six months or more; best references required. Tel. 3948 Columbus, or address I. G., 202 West 74th St.

Furnished apartments for rent at the Van Dyck and Severn, Broadway, 724 to 734 St.; 6, 8 and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths. Apply to manager, on premises. Tel. Col. 3547.

APARTMENTS OF QUALITY.
Specify requirements, will send list.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS CO.
Tel. 4520 Murray Hill. 507 Fifth Av.

Riverside Drive, 524—Front apartment; five rooms; attractively furnished; $75; piano; seen afternoons. Phone 4403 Morningside, Apartment 3.

107th St., 209 West.—Well furnished apartment 7 rooms, bath, electric light. Harrison.

Three-room apartment, elegantly furnished; exclusive house; living room 16x20; bedroom 16x16; $65. 617 West 127th St.

98th, 836 West.—An attractive 6-room apartment, completely furnished; rent moderate. Apt. 53. Corner Riverside.

REASONABLE—HIGH CLASS.
completely furnished, beautiful elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

Attractively furnished or unfurnished six-room apartment; shower, elevator; reasonable. Apt. 2, 402 West 118th St.

600 West 115th.—Well-furnished four rooms and bath; elevator; all windows overlooking Hudson; rent $115; references.

107th, 209 West.—Comfortably furnished apartment, 7 rooms; telephone, electric light. Harrison.

Beautiful, sunny 8 rooms; 3 baths; sublet furnished; Borchardt, 220 W. 98th, cor. Broadway.

74th, 161 West.—Beautifully furnished apartment; private bath; good service; for gentleman.

Handsomely furnished 7 rooms; piano, elevator. 507 West 11th. Apt. 33.

### East Side.

Apartments to let, furnished or unfurnished; high-class hotel service; at bargain prices; a few choice apartments left.
Two rooms and bath, $45 month upward.
Three rooms and bath, $90 month upward.
HOTEL OXFORD, 35 East 27th St.
HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

HOTEL ST. LORENZ.
127 EAST 72D.
Comfortable, sunny apartments, 2-6 rooms; private bath; all service included; permanent or transient; very moderate rates.

Lovely, sunny room, furnished in antique mahogany, with bath, on Park Av., between 58th, 57th St.; unquestionable references indispensable. L 120 Times.

47 E. 57th.—One, two, three rooms; bath; redecorated; strictly first class.

## Apartments Wanted—Furnished

*Thirty cents a line.*

Wanted—To sublet, 5 light rooms, near park; furnished or partly; about $65; will care for a pet; tenant only answer; mother and daughter. W 18 Times.

## Boarders Wanted

*Twenty cents a line.*

### East Side.

67TH AV., 7.—Exceedingly attractive, thoroughly renovated, freshly furnished; electricity; refined service.

57TH AV., 47, (12th St.)—Attractive steam heated room; private baths; table board.

9TH, 12 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Desirable large rooms; private bath; steam; reasonable.

15TH ST., 210 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; home cooking; telephone; references.

19TH ST., 116 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Connecting and single room; southern exposure; sunny dining room; telephone; references.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Large, sunny rooms; steam heat; excellent table.

84TH, 117-119 EAST.
Large and small rooms, with board.

58D ST., 37, 52 East.—Two large second floor rooms; references; table board.

78D, 12—EAST.—Two large double rooms, handsomely furnished; running water; references.

MADISON AV., 165.—Large, small rooms; private bath, one block 34th Subway.

### West Side.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Airy, comfortable rooms; phone, steam; home cooking; references.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large room; private bath; excellent table; telephone; billiard room.

22D, 327 WEST.—One large room with private bath; improvements; excellent table; references; refined surroundings; one single room.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Pleasant single, double rooms; well heated; good table; reasonable.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms, private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references required.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large room; private bath; good board; electricity, telephone; references.

57TH, 411 WEST, (The La Grange.)—Exceptionally attractive double sunny rooms, (board two,) $16.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations in a homelike house; table guests accommodated.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; DOUBLE ROOMS PRIVATE BATHS; SINGLE ROOMS; REASONABLE.

72D, 14 WEST.—Desirable room; elevated and subway express; references; table board.

78D, 142 WEST.—Handsome suite; other rooms; all improvements; board optional; references.

78D, 136 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references exchanged.

74TH, 131 WEST.—20th year; large, small rooms; baths; excellent table; references.

75TH, 20 WEST.—Attractive rooms; desirable location; parlor dining room; table guests.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; select modern house; references.

76TH, 248 WEST.—Desirable large and medium sized rooms; references.

76TH, 111 WEST.—Large sunny front room; also back room; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, small rooms; exceptional table; parlor dining; reasonable.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Select home offers double and single sunny front room, also suite; private bath; exquisitely furnished; velvet carpets; hangings to match; superior cuisine; seasoned French cooking; electricity, phone.

77TH ST., 124 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable large room for two gentlemen; exceptional house and table; refined home atmosphere; moderate.

78TH ST., 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room; shower bath; gentlemen; private family; reasonable.

79TH, 134 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tearoom, and lounge; Southern cooking; white maid service; private telephone; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms, with board; private bath; refined, quiet; newly renovated throughout.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST, THE HOUSE RICHARDS.—A satisfactory home for refined people; high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Homelike accommodations, en suite or single; hot water supply; convenient Subway, elevated; excellent cuisine; references.

80TH ST., 143 WEST.—Back parlor with private bathroom; superior table board; references.

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; southern exposure; references; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST.—GRAYCOURT.
Now open as a high-class boarding place. Write for booklet, References.

82D, 55 WEST.—Third floor, rear; bath; home table; reasonable; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suite, singly, private bath, modern improvements; table unsurpassed; references.

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.
Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Advt.

## Boarders Wanted

*Twenty cents a line.*

### West Side.

83D ST., 55 WEST.—Large, small, newly decorated rooms; southern exposure; connecting bath; excellent board.

83D ST., 40 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; table guests; references.

84TH ST., 46 WEST.—Newly decorated, well-appointed room; southern exposure; home cooking.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Reasonable, beautiful, large room; private bath; excellent table; Jewish.

84TH, 14 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Finely furnished large, medium front room; excellent table.

86TH ST., 23 WEST.—Attractive large room; private bath; smaller room; excellent table.

86TH, 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined and convenient location; references.

88TH, 180 WEST, (Bell 2.)—Refined home with cultured people; cozy rooms; healthy food; steam heat; electricity; references.

91ST, 25 WEST.—Desirable large front room; southern exposure; refined surroundings; parlor dining.

91ST, 48 WEST.—Attractive, large, single rooms; private baths; excellent table; reasonable.

92D ST., 7 WEST, (Apartment 65.)—Comfortable front room, with private family; breakfast and dinner; $12 weekly; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms; well appointed house; excellent board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly renovated large and small rooms; electric lights; reference.

96TH ST., 31 WEST, (Cor. Broadway,) Apt. 5B.—Delicious dinners and breakfasts; home cooking; dainty service. Tel. River 2379.

103D, 250 WEST.—Unusual suite; accommodate gentlemen; families, seeking refined home; references.

104TH, 61 WEST.—Large, small rooms; running water; private bath suites; parlor dining room; $7 up; table board.

105TH, 248 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Sunny suite; singly; elevator; refined home. Phillips.

113TH, 525 WEST.—Table boarders accommodated in private house; all home cooking.

118TH, 147 WEST.—One, two large rooms; refined Jewish boarding house. Baehr.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Private family will board person of refinement or couple; reasonable; home comforts; reference required. Leonard.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; large closets; bath; unexcelled cuisine.

145TH, 623 WEST.—Cozy room, with board, in lovely home, corner Riverside Drive; near Subway station; moderate.

A HOME, opposite park; Americans; large rooms, furnished, unfurnished. 35 West 124th.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant double sunny rooms, with lavatories, hot, cold water, steam heat; superior board; exceptional surroundings; $12 weekly. Telephone 4960 Morningside. Payne.

THE WOODBURY, 855 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, two blocks north of 157th Subway; country house; wonderful grounds. Audubon 4412.

WEST END AV., 531,
(86th St.)—Comfortable, steam-heated double room, also single; excellent table; references required; table guests entertained.

## Board Wanted

*Twenty cents a line.*

BOARD, warm, comfortable room; middle-aged lady; private family; below 86th St.; $10 weekly. F., 886 9th Av.

BOARD and care wanted for two small boys, aged 2 and 4, respectively. W 133 Times.

## Country Board

*Thirty cents a line.*

### New York City

EDGEHILL INN, SPUYTEN DUYVIL, ON THE HUDSON.
An all-year-round home for a few guests; beautifully situated, combining country charm and city comfort; tennis, bowling, and billiards; convenient to riding paths; transit facilities, Subway and New York Central. Address Miss Mary Huntington.

### Staten Island.

ST. GEORGE HEIGHTS.—Superior accommodations; large grounds; overlooking bay; five minutes from ferry. 51 Hyatt St., New Brighton.

### Westchester County.

Fall and Winter engagements now made; large, well-heated house; large dining room; beautiful river view; unexcelled home cooking. Highcliffe Hall, Park Hill, Yonkers. N. Y. 2161 Yonkers.

PERSONS in Bronxville or Mount Vernon desiring clean, comfortable rooms, good table, pleasant surroundings, reasonable rate, apply X 354 Times Annex.

Mott House, Tarrytown.—First-class family hotel; large rooms; modern; steam heat, shower baths, billiard, music rooms; excellent table; rates $9 up. Tel. 525 J.

### New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Cor. Arlington Av. and William St., EAST ORANGE, New Jersey.
We have only eight suites left for Winter booking. Reservations can be made on deposit of $10. Suites consisting of parlor, one or two bedrooms and a private bath, with unsurpassed dining room service, from $25 to $50 per week for two persons. Exclusive and homelike; beautifully furnished and warm and comfortable. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. One block from East Orange Station. 300 trains per day. W. T. READE, Prop.

East Orange.—Owner offers exceptional accommodations for the Winter; large private house; sunny rooms; home table; very desirable; convenient location. Address Box 138, East Orange.

Elm Lodge, 86 Elm Rd., Caldwell, N. J., near Sta.; 650 ft. high; every improvement.

## Furnished Rooms

*Twenty cents a line.*

### East Side.

11TH, 10 EAST.—Large room; running water; also single room.

16TH ST., 206 EAST.—Large studio room; steam heat; running water; telephone.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable rooms, with or without board; private family.

17TH, 108 EAST.—Large rooms, top floor; running water; $4 and $5.

36TH, 38 EAST.—Large, double room; newly furnished; references.

44TH ST., 136 EAST.—Large, attractive room; every convenience; in private house.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Handsome room, private bath; square rooms; breakfast optional; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Elegant suite; large, small rooms; select, private house; all conveniences; refined surroundings; moderate. Tel. Plaza 1304.

60TH, 227 E.—Newly decorated double room; friends or couple; all conveniences; private house.

82D, 130 EAST, (Near Museum.)—Immense room, suitable two; private house; family of two; steam heat; $7. Ackermann.

175TH, 486 EAST.—Elegant large rooms; use of kitchen; bath; phone; private house; suitable couple; near "L."

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike; bath; breakfast; scrupulously clean; references; select; telephone.

### West Side.

7TH AV., 2,137, (Near 127th St.)—American family, two rooms; southern exposure; gentlemen; breakfast optional; reference. Dolan. Morningside—8158.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—High-class bachelor apartments; one, two rooms; electricity; telephone; references.

9TH, 41 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; other rooms.

12TH, 34 WEST.—Newly opened, decorated, private bath, also en suite; steam, electricity, telephone.

12TH ST., 110 WEST.—Medium-sized, sunny room; southern exposure; gentleman only.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Room, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

32D ST., Hotel Strand, Just East of Broadway.—Rooms, with private bath, $9 and $10 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, $60 per month; same price for one or two persons.

38TH ST., (Corner Broadway.)—Rooms, with hot and cold running water, $7 to $10 per week; with private bath, $10 to $12 per week; same price for one or two persons in rooms. Hotel Normandie.

40TH ST., 66 WEST.—Rooms adjoining bath; high-class, private house; bachelors; reference required.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Large, elegantly furnished room; private bath; steam, electricity; select.

53D ST., 101 WEST. — Nicely furnished rooms; southern exposure; running water; heat; telephone. Collins.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; equipped doctor's office; large rooms; private bath.

## Furnished Rooms

*Twenty cents a line.*

### West Side.

55TH, 326 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, large room; all conveniences; private house; telephone.

55TH, 341 WEST.—Front, back parlor; southern exposure; piano; conveniences, desirable; students.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.—Large room, private bath; hall room; gentlemen.

56TH, 359 WEST.—BUSINESS MEN; CLEAN ROOMS; REASONABLE. DOCTOR.

58TH, 21-23 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double rooms; private bath; electricity; telephone; $6, $7, $10, $11.

65TH, 11 WEST.—Large, small connecting rooms; suitable two, married couple. Thomas.

65TH, 5 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; steam heat; telephone; gentleman; $6. Beeson.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with, without private bath; references.

69TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; single room; running water; southern exposure; gentlemen.

80 WEST 70TH ST.
Elegantly furnished second floor, with private bath; also fourth floor; smaller rooms, with bath; all conveniences; board optional.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms, single or en suite, with private bath; must be seen to be appreciated; references; telephone.

70TH, 117 WEST.—Newly renovated medium rooms; suitable one or two gentlemen; also small room; telephone; references.

70TH ST., 136 WEST.—South room; private bath; also double room; running water.

70TH, 138 WEST.—Room, private bath; steam heat; electricity; private house; gentleman.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly decorated and furnished large, small rooms; beautiful home; hot water; telephone; reference.

71ST ST., 137 WEST.—Large, sunny room, one or two gentlemen private house; references.

72D ST., 47 WEST.—Two front rooms, southern exposure; use of kitchen and bath; $40 per month.

72D, 123 WEST.—Physician's suite; large, small rooms; bachelors only; owner's residence.

73D, 272 WEST.—Large double rooms; private baths, showers; electricity; references.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive rooms, suitable one or two; private baths; references.

75TH ST., 226 WEST.—Exclusive two rooms; family apartment. Phone 7248 Col. Hallboy.

75TH ST., 116 WEST.—Choice rooms; private house; electricity, steam heat; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, front rooms; exclusive neighborhood; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH, 148 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms, bath adjoining; electric light; telephone.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Top-floor room, adjoining bath; private house; electricity; references.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Well-furnished double, single rooms; private bath; every convenience; reasonable.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Newly decorated large and small rooms; gentlemen; physician's office.

77TH ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large front room; references. Telephone 4608 Schuyler.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; every convenience; pleasant home.

78TH, 204 WEST.—Beautifully furnished front, back parlor, dressing room; one flight.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful, large room; southern exposure; excellent location; Subway; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; excellent location; Subway, elevated.

80TH ST., 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable for two; also single rooms; all conveniences. Koenig.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large room; also medium room; every convenience.

80TH, 149 WEST.—Small rooms; all conveniences; phone; references.

80TH ST., 210 WEST.—French lady will rent furnished room; board optional. Valliant.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, newly furnished apartment; unusually desirable; bachelor quarters; near Subway and elevated.

81ST, 119 WEST.—Rooms; private house; concessions to reliable parties; references.

82D, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms; large, medium; reasonable; telephone; private house; references.

82D, 152 WEST.—Attractive, comfortable, desirable rooms; well furnished; all conveniences; telephone.

82D, 68 WEST.—Beautiful parlor floor; single, en suite; southern exposure; other rooms; board.

82D, 115 WEST.—Pleasant, large, sunny rooms; back parlor; private bath; all conveniences.

82D ST., (West of Broadway.)—Desirable front room, bath; gentleman. Schuyler 5194.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large, light, single rooms, adjoining bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small rooms; quiet, refined; board optional.

84TH ST., 128 WEST.—Modernly furnished parlor, en suite; light rooms; steam, telephone. Bishop.

84TH, 29 WEST.—Sunny outside room; responsible private family. Apt. 4. Ochs.

85TH, 106 WEST.
Exceptionally fine, bright, single and double rooms; all conveniences; private family; reasonable.

85TH ST., 120 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive room, suitable two; private house; reference.

85TH, 256 WEST.—Single and suite; piano; phone; ladies or gentlemen. O'Brien.

341 WEST 86TH ST.
Large, handsomely furnished room; private bath; exclusive neighborhood; near Riverside, Subway.

86TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; convenient Subway, "L"; exclusive neighborhood.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private dwelling; Subway station; telephone; references.

88TH ST., 69 WEST.—Two-room suite or single room, between Columbus Av. and Central Park; sunny; running water; piano; telephone. D'Eglise.

88TH ST., WEST.—Well-furnished room; private family; gentleman; references required. Riverside 7013.

89TH, 172 WEST.—Sunny, steam-heated room; private family; $3; references. Maslen.

92D, 68 WEST.—Handsome room; southern exposure; private house.

92D ST., 63 WEST.—Two well-appointed rooms; together, separate; private house. 1900 Riverside.

93D ST., 148 WEST.—Newly decorated house; sanitary, large rooms; refined surroundings; reasonable.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Large, small front room, conveniences, housekeeping; $2.50, $5.50; phone.

95TH, 122 WEST.—DESIRABLE ROOM, 2 BEDS, $5 WEEKLY; SUBWAY, "L"; GENTLEMEN.

98TH, 155 WEST.—Large double rooms; breakfast optional; private house; gentlemen preferred.

98TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome, sunny room, facing B'way; Subway; breakfast optional. 7C.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Attractive, well-kept large, small rooms; Subway, "L," telephone. Riverside 8249.

97TH, 150 WEST.—Newly decorated, adjoining bath; running water; telephone; gentlemen. Owner.

97TH, 251 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large rooms; high-class apartment; homelike. Hirsch.

101ST ST., 230, (Corner Broadway.)—Large front room; lavatory; gentleman; references. Apartment 20.

103D, 145 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, suitable for gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

105TH, 248 WEST.—Delightful front room, overlooking Broadway; elevator; phone; gentleman. Arbuckle.

106TH ST., 65 WEST.—Front room; two men; with, without board; reasonable. Pedersen.

107TH, 220 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished outside room in elevator apartment with strictly private family; references. Apartment 55

111TH ST., 307 WEST.—Dandy room; modern conveniences; $5 a week; gentlemen. Apt. 61.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Desirable, medium-size room; bath next; gentleman. Apt. 3.

116TH, 620 WEST, (Apt. 3.) — Attractive, sunny room; reasonable; small family; Riverside Drive, Subway.

118TH, 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Attractive, homelike rooms; reasonable; elevator, telephone. Smith.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 428 WEST.—Attractive outside, sunny rooms; modern elevator apartment. Apartment 61.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Large, small rooms; sunshine; view; elevator; shower. Call evenings.

118TH ST., 400 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Excellent rooms; modern apartment; quiet surroundings. Camp.

118TH, 416 WEST.—Sitting rooms and bedroom. Inquire 420 W. 118th. Cooke.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Light, attractive suites, single rooms; elevator, shower. Apt. 32.

118TH, 420 WEST.—1, 2, or 3 front rooms; furnished; single; double Superintendent.

## Furnished Rooms

*Twenty cents a line.*

### West Side.

119TH, 430 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Large, airy rooms, opposite Columbia campus, $5-$7; famous restaurant. Apartment 28.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Sunny room; one or two business women or couple; elevator, telephone, electricity; convenient transportation. Apt. 5B.

121ST, WEST, (1,253 Amsterdam Av.)—Light room; private family; references; $12 monthly. Murawchik.

121ST, 519 WEST.—Very light, pleasant rooms, opposite Teachers College, Columbia. La Fontaine.

121ST ST., 147 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; southern exposure.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large, airy rooms, small apartment; near Columbia. Apartment 61.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms; furnished, unfurnished; elevator; telephone. Apartment 51.

122D, 523 WEST.—Choice rooms, $3 up; (also two-room suites). Sherman.

123TH, 215 WEST. — Private family; two rooms; light housekeeping; 'phone; reference.

129TH, 217 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; every convenience; private house; telephone.

135TH, 601 WEST.—Newly decorated; independent entrance; private family; elevator; reasonable. Carroll.

A.—RIVERSIDE DRIVE, NOS. 120-125, northeast corner 84th.—Handsomely furnished apartment, 8 and 11 rooms, 3 baths; also unfurnished. Stewart. See Superintendent.

ATTRACTIVE FRONT SUITE, Broadway corner, 90s; elevator, shower, piano, and mail chute; electric; $50 month. Moore, 2709 Riverside.

BROADWAY, 2,880, (112th St.)—Large, attractive room, adjoining bath; high-class apartment; permanent. Vosburgh, 3903—Morningside.

BROADWAY, 2,080, (Corner 70th.)—Couple having handsome apartment, 10th floor, would sublet beautiful room; opposite bath. Rayling. Columbus 6314.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 383.—Large room, near bath, two persons; private family.

CLAREMONT AV., 200.—Attractive room; kitchen privileges. Apt. 87.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM; near River-side Drive; private house; 79th St. Subway. Box H 21 Times.

GENTLEMAN desiring superior accommodations, highly artistic bachelor quarters, can find same at moderate price by telephoning 6615 Riverside. Dalee, 248 West 105th St.

IN MY private home; exclusive location; 2d floor; 3 large rooms, dressing rooms connecting; shower baths; 79th Subway; river view. Box H 20 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 106, (Corner 121st.)—Delightful outside rooms, corner apartment, overlooking Hudson, Morningside Park. Apartment 92. Southern exposure.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—A choice of two large, well-furnished rooms, overlooking Riverside Drive; in private family; running water, shower bath. Phone 4570 Audubon, Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (Near 86th St.)—Comfortably furnished room; running hot and cold water; electric light; large mirrored closets; next to bath. Private, L 266 Times Downtown.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 552, (6F.)—Housekeeping suite; river view; small room, with bath, $5; breakfast optional. 7028 Morning.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587, (Corner 136TH.)—Handsomely furnished room; private family; gentleman. Apt. 2C.

THE NORWOOD, 174 West 126th St., Corner 7th Av.—Every room newly renovated and steam heated; reasonable rates; refined location; convenient cars.

WADSWORTH, 351 (191st St.)—Large, outside comfortable room, suitable one gentleman; connecting bath; telephone. Apt. E.

WEST END, 611.—Beautiful room, private bath; electricity; private family; Subway; references

### Brooklyn.

PIERPONT ST., 48.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single, en suite; 15 minutes Wall St.

## Unfurnished Rooms

*Twenty cents a line.*

40th, 66 West.—Rooms, bath, single, en suite; high-class private house; bachelors; references.

63D, 105 WEST.—Large front room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen; references.

Two unfurnished rooms, kitchenette; house, apartment; west side; non-elevator; two flights. S., care Lamothe, 200 West 80th St.

## Rooms Wanted

*Twenty cents a line.*

### Furnished.

A GENTLEMAN OF CULTURE wishes one or two good furnished rooms in home of private American family of refinement, having no other guests and occupying house or apartment in respectable neighborhood, between 34th and 74th Sts.; high-class references offered and required. L 279 Times Downtown.

ACCOMMODATIONS WANTED.
List your vacant furnished rooms with us; applicants recommended without publicity; only desirable places considered; meals optional. Telephone 6683 Bryant or mail description. Reliance Leasing Company, 25 West 45th St.

GENTLEMAN wants two small connecting rooms; running water; moderate; west side, above 70th St.; references; independent; possession Nov. 1. Room 1,208, 24 Stone St.

TWO SISTERS, business girls, require large or two small connecting rooms; running water; moderate; west above 59th St.; references; permanent. Grace, 63 Pearl St.

REFINED young man desires to room with refined private family; no other roomers. State particulars. L 110 Times.

WANTED—One or two unfurnished connecting rooms; private bath; within ten minutes Grand Central; business man. W 182 Times.

## Help Wanted, Female

*Twenty-five cents a line.*

**ABRAHAM & STRAUS,**

**FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.**

**DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING.**

Require a number of girls over 16 years of age as parcel wrappers. Apply to Supt. Dept. of Wrappers, Sub. Floor, Central Bldg.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography and typewriting. L 114 Times.

NURSE.—Two children: country; $20 monthly. Farm, X 355 Times Annex.

SEVERAL bright women to organize nature clubs and history circles; commission. Apply Houghton Mifflin Co., 16 East 40th St.

WE NEED THREE WOMEN of education and culture, between 25 and 40 years of age, to join company ladies specialising in high-class educational work; expenses paid; delightful work, offering unusual opportunities. Call between 2 and 4 P. M., Hanson-Bellows Co., 805 8th Av.

WOMAN WANTED to help with children and housework; good home in a small town in the South. Box 159, Chapel Hill, N. C.

WOMAN, clever, wanted to fill high-class position; permanent; honesty most important; salary. Irving Chauncey, 225 5th Av.

**Instruction.**
*Thirty cents a line.*

**A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.**
**Three Months' course. Students subject to probation. Graduates registered.**
**AEOLIAN HALL, 27 WEST 42D STREET.**
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed, civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE. (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

STENOGRAPHY.—Individual, expert, speedy course; four months; call 7, Thursday evening. Miss Elliott, Suite 801, Longacre Building, Broadway and 42d St.

## Help Wanted, Male

*Twenty-five cents a line.*

**B. ALTMAN & CO.,**
**Fifth Avenue, Madison Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets,**
Require thoroughly experienced salesmen for the various sections of their Upholstery Department, including fabrics, cretonnes, suite goods and brass goods. Address by letter only, "Upholsterer," care of B. Altman & Co., New York.

ADVERTISING MAN, with trade paper experience, to solicit wholesale jobbing and manufacturing field; commission basis; opportunity for energetic salesman. X 349 Times Annex.

A MAN thoroughly familiar with steamship, railroad, ticket, and tourist business address full particulars to L 116 Times.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED brokerage house desires an experienced man of mature years familiar with the brokerage business; satisfactory references required. Address Broad, Box L 396 Times Downtown.

## Help Wanted, Male

*Twenty-five cents a line.*

SALESMEN.—Salary and commission; six, ages 25 to 45, to call on families in Brooklyn; permanent if satisfactory, and chance for advancement. Call 8:30 to 10, N. Y. M. S. Co., 84 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, experienced, wanted to sell in the Northwestern territory dry goods, notions, and fancy goods; only those acquainted with the territory line and trade should apply; salary and commission. R 300 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced on ribbons; commission basis. L 112 Times.

SOLICITOR.—Experienced solicitor wanted for spring water; commission basis. Apply by letter only, stating experience, H 24 Times Annex.

SOLICITOR.—Acquainted with real estate men and architects; salary, commission. W 143 Times.

STOCK SALESMAN wanted; capable of handling dignified, attractive, good-paying proposition on flat 10 per cent. commission; good references required. Address S., 416 Humphrey St., New Haven, Conn.

TWO OR THREE
men and women of middle age for one hour's work; pay, $1 for the hour. Apply to
Dr. TENCH, 14th Floor,
220 West 42d St.,
Between 10 and 11 or 2 and 4.

WANTED A
REAL SALESMAN
FOR CITY AND OFFICE TRADE,
BY A WELL-KNOWN $9.00
WAIST HOUSE. LIBERAL AR-
RANGEMENTS. H 22 TIMES
ANNEX.

**Instruction.**
*Thirty cents a line.*

**A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.**
**Three Months' Course. Students Subject to Probation. Graduates Registered.**
**AEOLIAN HALL, No. 27 West 42d St.**
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

MEN.—In great demand everywhere for mechanical dentistry; pays wonderfully; taught practically and thoroughly in three to six months; earn while learning; most approved method; individual instruction; mornings, afternoons, or evenings; easy payments; every graduate placed; special advantages to those starting immediately.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA.
Tel. Bryant 2946. 25 West 45th St.

BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A. AUTOmobile School. Owners' courses featured. Prepare for good positions, chauffeurs, mechanics, salesmen. Employment Department for graduates. Write for free booklet and visitors' pass to school. Monroe Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

WANTED—23D ST. Y. M. C. A. OFFERS MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, BANKERS AND OTHERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY PRACTICAL ADVERTISING; BUSINESS CAN BE INCREASED IF YOU KNOW HOW TO APPLY ADVERTISING PRINCIPLES; CLASS NOW FORMING; BOOKLET.

### Employment Agencies.

E. W. CARPENTER EXCHANGE,
SINGER BUILDING.
BOOKKEEPER thoroughly experienced in dry goods. $30.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, Jersey City position, $14.
BOOKKEEPER, Import and Export experience, $75 per month.
CLERICAL, executive, sales, and technical openings. Call, write Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

## Agents Wanted

*Thirty-five cents a line.*

HIGH-CLASS AGENTS and specialty salesmen for motion picture camera retailing $50; takes motion pictures, and, with projecting attachment, shows them at home; uses Eastman motion picture film; everybody will want one; big profits; exclusive territory to capable men. Call Motion Picture Camera Company, 5 West 14th St., N. Y.

Use your spare time to build up a mail order business of your own. We help you start for a share in profits. 27 opportunities. Particulars free. Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Situations Wanted

*Fifteen cents a line.*

### Female.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, good penman; open, close books; experienced in cost work; A1 references. Please grant interview. L 118 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, trial balances, controlling accounts; modern methods; $10-$12. F 61 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist, hard worker; small salary; reference. B 414 Rockaway Av., Brooklyn.

CHAMBER WORK or hall time by colored girl; reference. Myers, 64 East 131st St.

CHIEF CLERK, &c.—Young lady, 24, wishes position as chief clerk or office assistant; have six years' experience. M. Gregory, 528 East 83d St.

COOK.—Colored girl, first-class cook, for private family; no washing. Walker, care of Johnson, 284 East 85th St.

COMPANION.—English girl, good birth, seeks position companion young girls or housekeeper or companion-secretary. R. D., 856 9th Av.

DRESSMAKER, competent, wishes customers, home, out; latest styles street or evening gowns; references; reasonable. Doggett, 806 West 114th.

DRESSMAKER.—French girl; embroiderer, underwear. Marie Oprelin, 124 West 84th St., care of Donoher.

GRADUATE NURSE.—YOUNG LADY, (28,) EDUCATED, REFINED, GOOD EXPERIENCE, DESIRES POSITION AS NURSE TO INVALID LADY OR CARE OF CHILDREN; HIGHEST REFERENCES; TERMS MODERATE. L 293 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

GOVERNESS.—French woman, Protestant, experienced, desires position; one child preferred; entire charge; in or out of town. Address Governess, 365 West 20th St.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced, desires position; best reference. W 142 Times.

LADY'S MAID.—Young, refined woman wishes position as lady's maid or companion; will travel. Address King, 24 West 104th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, German, desires position, understands kindergarten methods and physical care children; may be seen between 12 and 3 o'clock, 149 West 57th St., where present employer gladly gives personal references.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, French, good education, wants position for children over four; city or country. Mlle. Yrma, 253 West 24th St.

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# WEALTHY WIDOW, 72, DENIES ALIENATION

### Mrs. Caroline Frame Explains She Regarded Frederick Weaverson as Faithful Employe.

### DISCUSSED ONLY BUSINESS

### Defendant Says She Didn't Teach Christian Science to Husband of Accuser, a Mazdaist.

Mrs. Caroline W. Frame, who is 72 years old and wealthy, filed her answer yesterday to a suit begun against her last July by Mrs. Brownie Rathbone Weaverson, 50 years old, for $250,000 for alleged alienation of the affections of Mrs. Weaverson's husband, Frederick. Some of the accusations made against her by Mrs. Weaverson she admitted and some of them she denied. She especially denied that anything bordering on an affection, other than that which should exist between an employer and a faithful and efficient employe, had entered into their relations and denied that it had anything to do with the trouble between Mr. and Mrs. Weaverson.

Mrs. Frame and the Weaversons live on the same floor in an apartment house at 440 Riverside Drive. Mrs. Frame and Mr. Weaverson are active members of the Christian Scientist Church at 241 Madison Avenue and often at night, Mrs. Weaverson complained they would talk over the principles of their faith in Mrs. Frame's apartment.

On another floor in the apartment house lived a family named Waddell, also Christian Scientists, and they held meetings with Mr. Weaverson and Mrs. Frame, according to Mrs. Weaverson, to discuss Christian Science. Mrs. Weaverson was left out of these gatherings because she believed only in the tenets of the "Mazdaists," a cult of Hindoo philosophers, whose headquarters were in Chicago. The Mazdaists believe they can get the full benefit of their religion by performing certain sacred rites at home.

Mrs. Weaverson had charged that her husband spent too much time away from her and in the apartments of Mrs. Frame. He was Mrs. Frame's Secretary. His statement that he had to call on Mrs. Frame and discuss business matters with her did not appease his wife, and they quarreled after being married nearly twenty-five years.

In her answer to the suit Mrs. Frame denied that she ever gave Mr. Weaverson any religious instructions and declared that the trouble in the Weaverson household had nothing whatever to do with religious faiths.

"I employed Mr. Weaverson to be my secretary and business manager, and the position required a great deal of his time and personal attention," Mrs. Frame said. "We were frequently alone in my home and other places, and Mr. Weaverson came at my request and solicitation, and we engaged in conversations relative to my business interests and otherwise. This employment was approved by Mrs. Weaverson."

Mrs. Frame admitted that she gave Mr. Weaverson valuable presents, including sums of money, and permitted him to use her automobile and other personal property. She continued:

"I admit also that I took Mr. Weaverson around the country on extended tours and also to my Summer home, as well as to my Winter home in the South. But Mrs. Weaverson accompanied us on those trips, and the presents I gave Mr. Weaverson were given in a friendly spirit to contribute to the happiness, welfare, comfort, and enjoyment of Mr. and Mrs. Weaverson, in recognition of Mr. Weaverson's services in recovering my property for me."

Mrs. Frame is a granddaughter of Samuel Willetts, who left in trust for her a fund which yielded an income of about $20,000 a year. Her husband, Henry, died in October, 1902, and left her about $1,000,000. Her money was handled for a time by Henry P. Forster, a lawyer, but she became dissatisfied with his management of her funds and asked for an accounting. Mr. Forster left the State, and all Mrs. Frame got of her fortune was about $400,000. During all of these troubles Mr. Weaverson represented Mrs. Frame's interests.

## PLAN WINTER RELIEF WORK.

### Salvation Army Officials Say They Are Ready to Extend More Help.

None of the Salvation Army's enterprise in the United States will be curtailed because of the war, according to Colonel William Peart, its Chief Secretary, who says it is the ambition of the organization to do more this coming Winter for the relief of the destitute than in any previous cold season. The Chief Secretary says that he is gratified at the generosity of the people, who are giving liberally notwithstanding disorganized business conditions. Colonel Peart says the Salvation Army is ready to meet all its obligations as they mature.

"As for our Winter relief work," he says, "there will be no let up. In fact, we sincerely hope through the liberality of the public to give more meals, distribute more clothing, take care of more helpless little ones, give more coal to the poor, and scatter more material benefactions than in any previous Winter in this country."

## KURTZ CASE A TEST.

### Magistrate Discusses "Place of Stay" In Election Law.

Magistrate Freschi, in the Tombs Court, yesterday, held that the amendment to the election law which gives a voter the right to choose "a place of stay," which may be any convenient place, from which to register and vote, is unconstitutional. He held in $1,000 bail each Abraham Kurtz of 111 West 114th Street and Morris Goldmacher of 2,005 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, who were charged with registering from 234 East Broadway, which is the headquarters of the Jacketmakers' Union. The men were arrested by Assistant District Attorney Weller to test the law. They made no claim that the place from which they registered was their home.

Magistrate Freschi said the matter was one which should be presented to the Court of Appeals for final decision.

"Residence is a fixed and well settled status," Magistrate Freschi said in his opinion. "It is all that home implies. It is not alone personal presence at a given place, but a permanent and fixed place of abode. The Constitution gives the right to vote in the election district of which the voter shall at the time be a resident. The Court of Appeals construed the statute to mean by 'resident' just what the Constitution means. The Legislature had no right in law nor warrant in authority to define the words of the Constitution. That is clearly a function of the judiciary."

The amendment providing for the right to vote from a "place of stay" was passed following a decision last year that a man must actually reside in the place from which he votes.

## MEDIUM WINS AGAINST WIFE.

### Jury Denies $25,000 Claim for Alienation of Affections.

Peter Walker came here from Iowa a few years ago with his wife, Laura. In Iowa Peter heard something about spiritualism. Here he met Mrs. Adeline Herman, who practiced at 1,599 Lexington Avenue. He called and was fixed in his faith. About a year ago Mrs. Walker sued for a separation. Justice Giegerich advised Mr. Walker to give his wife a good dinner and talk the trouble away. The suit was dropped. A few months later Mrs. Walker had Peter in the Domestic Relations Court, and he was ordered to pay $5 a week.

Then Mrs. Walker sued Mrs. Herman for $25,000 for alienation. The suit came up yesterday before Justice Crouch and Mrs. Herman got a verdict.

Mrs. Walker testified that she and a detective followed her husband to Mrs. Herman's psychical studio, gave three raps, went in, and saw her husband and Mrs. Herman eating ice cream in the kitchen.

Mr. Walker testified that in Iowa he and his wife got along very well. Here, he said, he had to cook his meals while his wife and her sister ran a millinery shop. He also said:

"I am a firm believer in spiritualism. I have even seen spirits in a corn field."

## MRS. BORDEN TO SUE R. R.

### Widow Will Demand Reparation for Doctor's Death.

Mildred N. Borden, widow of Dr. Matthew S. Borden, who was killed with four others in his automobile by a train at Palermo, N. J., on Sept. 8, applied yesterday in the Surrogate's Court for letters of administration so as to sue the Atlantic City Railroad Company "for the wrongful act resulting in the death of the decedent."

Dr. Borden was the son of M. C. D. Borden, the cotton cloth manufacturer. The doctor left no will.

S. Stanwood Menken, attorney for the widow, said that Dr. Borden's property from his father was held in trust for his children, and so could not be considered a part of his estate.

## HIT COUNTY CLERK'S AUTO.

### Calvert's Condition Serious — Mrs. Weinman's Second Accident.

*Special to The New York Times.*

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 20.—James C. Calvert, Clerk of Union County and candidate for re-election, was motoring this afternoon when his car was struck by another driven by Mrs. Godfrey J. Weinman of this city. Court Crier Henry Sharpe of Elizabeth, who was with Calvert, was thrown through the windshield and his shoulder was broken and several ribs were crushed. Calvert's injuries were scalp wounds and cuts about the eyes. He was just recovering from an illness of several months.

Sample ballots for the elections for the entire country were thrown about the streets when the collision occurred and more may have to be printed.

The police are making an investigation. A month ago Mrs. Weinman's auto ran over and killed a child in Newark.

### Miss St. Clair Pleads Not Guilty.

Edith St. Clair, who was arrested on two indictments charging perjury in connection with her suit against Abraham Erlanger for breach of contract and the charges which she subsequently made against Max D. Steurer, her attorney in the suit, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions. She was remanded to the Tombs in default of $7,500 bail. Miss St. Clair gave conflicting testimony in the two proceedings.


# As to Value

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246-248 West 125th St.


## 'JEWELS OF MADONNA' SUNG.

### Bergman's Gennaro a Strong Feature of Century Co.'s Performance.

Wolf-Ferrari's "The Jewels of the Madonna" was presented last night at the Century Opera House as the new opera for this week, to alternate with "Madame Butterfly." In last night's performance the rôle of Maliella was sung by Lois Ewell, that of Rafaele by Louis Kreidler, and the mother by Kathleen Howard, with Gustaf Bergman making his first appearance this season as Gennaro.

The opera makes many exactions on a company attempting to perform it, and that the demands were so well met speaks well for the ensemble which has been built up at the Century. It was a performance which did justice to the composer, however one sides on the question as to whether he did justice to himself in writing it.

Of the individual singers, highest praise belongs to Gustaf Bergman for a very impressive performance of the rôle of Gennaro. His excellence was due to a fine gift of characterization and a sincerity that kept his sense of the rôle always on a firm foundation.

He was able to send across the footlights a very real conception of the shifting emotional state of the rather heavy-witted blacksmith, caught up in a whirl of passion he does not quite understand and driven dazedly into a sacrilege his real self recoils from in horror. Altogether his was a performance that few tenors before this public could have equalled.

Lois Ewell, whose voice again sounded fresh last night, was a very good Maliella, but Louis Kreidler did not do much with his rôle. Unfortunately his serenade in the second act was spoiled for him by the mistake of a chorus of fellow-camorrists—who in real life never did a blacker deed. Ernst Knoch conducted and the orchestra was not faultless.


*Season 1914-1915*

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*Admission Without Charge*

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Alice Louise Mertens, Contralto
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Martin Richardson, Tenor. (Debut)
Royal Theatre Alfieri—Florence, Italy
Gerard Chatfield at The Pianola

Willem Durieux, 'Cellist.

1. *(a)* Prelude, Op. 3, No. 2, C sharp Minor *Rachmaninoff*
   *(b)* Prelude, Op. 23, No. 5, G. Minor *Rachmaninoff*
   The Pianola
2. Tosca, E lucevan le Stelle *Puccini*
   Martin Richardson accompanied by The Pianola
3. Samson et Delilah "Aria" *Saint-Saens*
   Alice Mertens, accompanied by The Pianola
4. Hansel and Gretel, Dream Pantomime *Humperdinck*
   The Organ
5. Kol Nedrei *Bruch*
   Willem Durieux, accompanied by The Organ
6. *(a)* A Mon Amie, Op. 59 *Schuett*
   *(b)* Romancette, Op. 50, No. 1 *Schuett*
   *(c)* Au Ruisseau, Op. 53, No. 8 *Schuett*
   The Pianola
7. Als die alte Mutter *Dvorak*
   Martin Richardson, accompanied by The Pianola
8. *(a)* Jean *Burleigh*
   *(b)* Sunbeams *Ronald*
   *(c)* Year's at the Spring *Beach*
   Alice Mertens, accompanied by The Pianola
9. Etude, No. 11, D flat *Liszt*
   The Pianola
10. Ave Maria *Bach-Gounod*
    Martin Richardson, accompanied by The Organ and Pianola

'Cello Obligato by Willem Durieux



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Aeolian Hall, Tues. Ev. Oct. 27th (Ent. W. 43d St.) At 8:30
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"JEWELS OF THE MADONNA."

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The Kneisel Quartet at Washington Irving High School Sat. Eve., Oct. 24, at 8. Season ticket, 6 concerts, reduced to $1.00. Apply 32 Union Square.

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AEOLIAN HALL, Mon. Eve., Oct. 26, at 8:15.
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Seats at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

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Military Drama in 4 Parts, "THE TANGLE."
Romance in 3 Parts, "THE LOCKED DOOR."

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